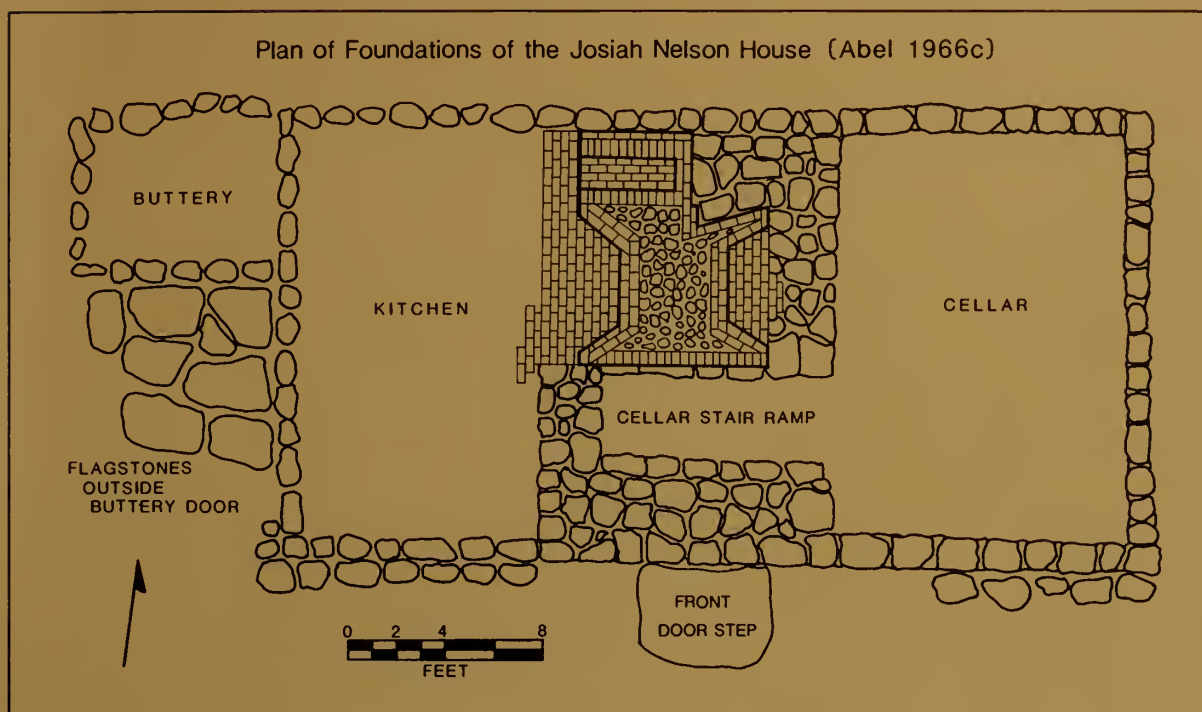


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MASSACHUSETTS

VOLUME 2

ACMP Series No. 4



Division of Cultural Resources
North Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior

Illustration on Cover: Plan of Foundations of the Josiah
Nelson House (from Abel 1966c).

ARCHEOLOGICAL
COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT
AT
MINUTE MAN
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

MASSACHUSETTS

VOLUME 2

ACMP Series No. 4

Linda A. Towle and Darcie A. MacMahon
Editors

with contributions by

George H. Stillson

Division of Cultural Resources
North Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Boston, Massachusetts

1986



Collections represent a valuable resource only if they are properly documented, conserved, and organized in such a manner that their research value is maintained....To maintain their research value, both collections and their associated documentation must be accessible, and they must be protected from deterioration....Without a doubt, there is a crisis in curation (Marquardt et. al. 1982:409, 411).

Editors' Foreword and Acknowledgements

This is the second volume of the report on the Archeological Collections Management Project for Minute Man National Historical Park in Concord, Massachusetts (hereafter referred to as the ACMP for MIMA). The size of the report dictated that it be printed in four separate volumes, and this one contains chapters on the collections from sites in the Nelson Road area of the Park.

The Tables of Contents for Volumes 1, 3 and 4 are included in this volume so that the reader may refer to the appropriate volume for the chapters on other sites' collections. Each chapter was written to be used independently, although an overall introduction to the project and a history of archeology at the Park are provided in Volume 1 (chapters 1 and 2). Volume 1 also includes a chapter (3) detailing the project's methodology, with an appended glossary of artifact definitions. These chapters should be consulted for general information about project goals, methods, and the final disposition of the collections and associated data.

This report is the culmination of three years of work inventorying and reanalyzing the archeological collections at MIMA. It follows three previous ACMPs for other Parks in the North Atlantic Region (SAMA, MORR and CACO). It differs from them in that its scope was broadened to include further analysis of the collections and evaluation of site interpretations to serve as background study for the MIMA Archeological Project, which began fieldwork this summer. We hope that these volumes will serve that function, and that they will aid the Park in the management and interpretation of their archeological sites and collections. We hope also that independent researchers will find the data to be in useful form for their own studies.

There are many people we would like to thank for their work on this project and for helping to produce this volume. The collections discussed in the following chapters were inventoried between 1984 and 1986 by John Cheney, Jeannine Disviscour and Doreen Crowe. The chapters were written by Linda Towle and Darcie MacMahon, and the Map Construction text was written by George Stillson in 1985-86. George also drafted the figures. Several of the photographs were initially located by Joyce Fitzgerald during her survey of historic photographs of MIMA.

Dr. Joyce Malcolm gave generously of her time by discussing her recent research report entitled Scene of the Battle; 1775 (1985). We have benefitted from her input regarding the Nelson family properties although, in some instances, our interpretations may differ from hers.

During the first two years, this project was managed by Alan Synenki. In 1985, Alan became the manager of the MIMA Archeological Project, and Linda Towle assumed the responsibility for the ACMP. The ACMP procedures followed for MIMA had been developed under Alan's direction for the ACMPs at the other Parks, and several of the Nelson Road area sites were inventoried under Alan's direction.

The word processing of these chapters was done by Barbara Kadlec and Antonetta LoCoco. Debbie DiRusso provided secretarial assistance. Without their hard work, this volume would not have been completed. George Stillson has also worked diligently to prepare all the artwork in preparation for printing.

This project could not have succeeded without the support of the staff at Minute Man National Historical Park. Curator Lynne Leopold-Sharp has been extremely helpful to us, continually going above and beyond the call of duty and exceeding all of our hopes for cooperation and assistance. We also give our thanks to Superintendent Robert Nash, who over the years has provided us with his support and constructive recommendations.

Finally, we extend our gratitude to Frank McManamon, former Chief of the Division of Cultural Resources for the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service. Frank was instrumental in initiating this project, and has been a major force in seeing it to its conclusion. As an archeologist, he also understood the requirements of dealing with archeological data, particularly data which has been previously excavated, and provided us with the managerial support necessary for the completion of this project.

Linda A. Towle and Darcie A. MacMahon
Charlestown, Massachusetts
October 10, 1986

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Chapter 17: THE ELIPHELET FOX HOUSE SITE ("CASEY'S HOUSE")
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Linda A. Towle

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PART VII: MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

Chapter 23: MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS
Darcie A. MacMahon

Part III: The Nelson Road Area

The Nelson Road area of Minute Man National Historical Park (Figure III.1) is located to the west of Fiske Hill in the towns of Lexington and Lincoln, Massachusetts. It is situated on a level plateau at 200 ft. above sea level, just west of a rocky bluff rising to 240 ft. (Figure III.2).

Nelson Road was once a part of the Concord Road, and was later renamed for the family who owned most of the surrounding land from the 18th to the 20th centuries. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the Concord Road was the main route connecting Concord and the towns further west with Boston and the coast. Around 1725, Thomas Nelson Sr. purchased a house and land along Concord Road in Lexington, just west of the bluff (Figure III.1). In the 1750s, his sons Thomas Jr. and Josiah bought more land west of their father's and established their own homes (Figure III.1). Thomas Sr. died before the Revolution, but his daughter Tabitha still lived on the original Nelson lot in 1775. The descendants of the Nelsons continued to live along Nelson Road until 1985.

The Bull Tavern and the Jacob Whittemore house were located between the bluff and Thomas Nelson Sr.'s house, along the part of the road called Marrett Street today (Figure III.1). The Bull Tavern, which was located on the south side of Concord Road, may not have functioned as a tavern as early as 1775. Historian Joyce Malcolm has proposed that it was occupied in 1775 by John Muzzey and his son Isaac. John Muzzey subsequently bought the Whittemore house, further west along Concord Road. The Whittemore house was probably occupied by Jacob Whittemore and his family in 1775, and is still standing today.

Further west on Nelson Road, another house had been constructed prior to 1722. This was owned first by Sherebiah Kibby and later by Daniel Brown, who was probably the last occupant. The use of this property after 1762 is poorly documented, and the house was probably either moved, vacant or demolished by 1775. This structure and an associated outbuilding are now called Sites 22 and 23 (Figure III.1).

According to various Revolutionary histories, on the night of April 18, 1775, the British pursued Paul Revere and William Dawes past the Nelson houses and the Brown property.

Revere was captured further down the road. Josiah Nelson later encountered the British and their prisoner, and was wounded by the British. On the 19th, the Colonials fired at the retreating British, reportedly killing two men who were then buried in the orchard south of the road. Further down the road, the Bull Tavern was ransacked for food and drink.

Very few of the inhabitants of Nelson Road seem to have been involved in the events of April 19. John and Isaac Muzzey participated in the skirmish on Lexington Common where Isaac was killed, and Josiah was apparently the only member of the Nelsons to later serve in the Revolutionary War.

A number of archeological projects have been conducted in the Nelson Road area. Archeologists located the foundations of the Thomas Nelson Jr. and Josiah Nelson houses, as well as the two structures on the former Daniel Brown property. During the Josiah Nelson house excavations, an artifact scatter located 200 yards to the east was also excavated, but failed to produce evidence of another homestead (Site 24). Excavations at the Tabitha Nelson (Thomas Nelson Sr.) property uncovered portions of a foundation which may have been the early Nelson house. Although fieldwork was conducted in the vicinity of the Bull Tavern, no 18th century structures were encountered. No systematic archeological work had been conducted at the Jacob Whittemore house (Table III.1) prior to 1986 when a small scale survey was conducted preceding the burial of telephone lines. This survey also included the excavation of test pits along the northeast side of Marrett Street and Airport Road. The results of this project are presently being analyzed (Alan Synenki, personal communication 1986b). In 1985, one other archeological project was conducted on Nelson Road to investigate the road's 18th century appearance (Synenki 1985). This investigation is not included in this report because the artifacts were inventoried within the ACMP system and did not require reanalysis.

Although lack of stratigraphic control during the excavations and the lack of provenience data for the artifacts continue to be problems at these sites, a total of 31,071 artifacts were inventoried for the eight Nelson Road sites (Table III.2). Several of the collections contain sizeable 18th century assemblages. Snow's collection from the Thomas Nelson Jr. site contains one of the largest assemblages of 18th century artifacts at MIMA. The following chapters will report on these collections and the sites from which they were excavated.

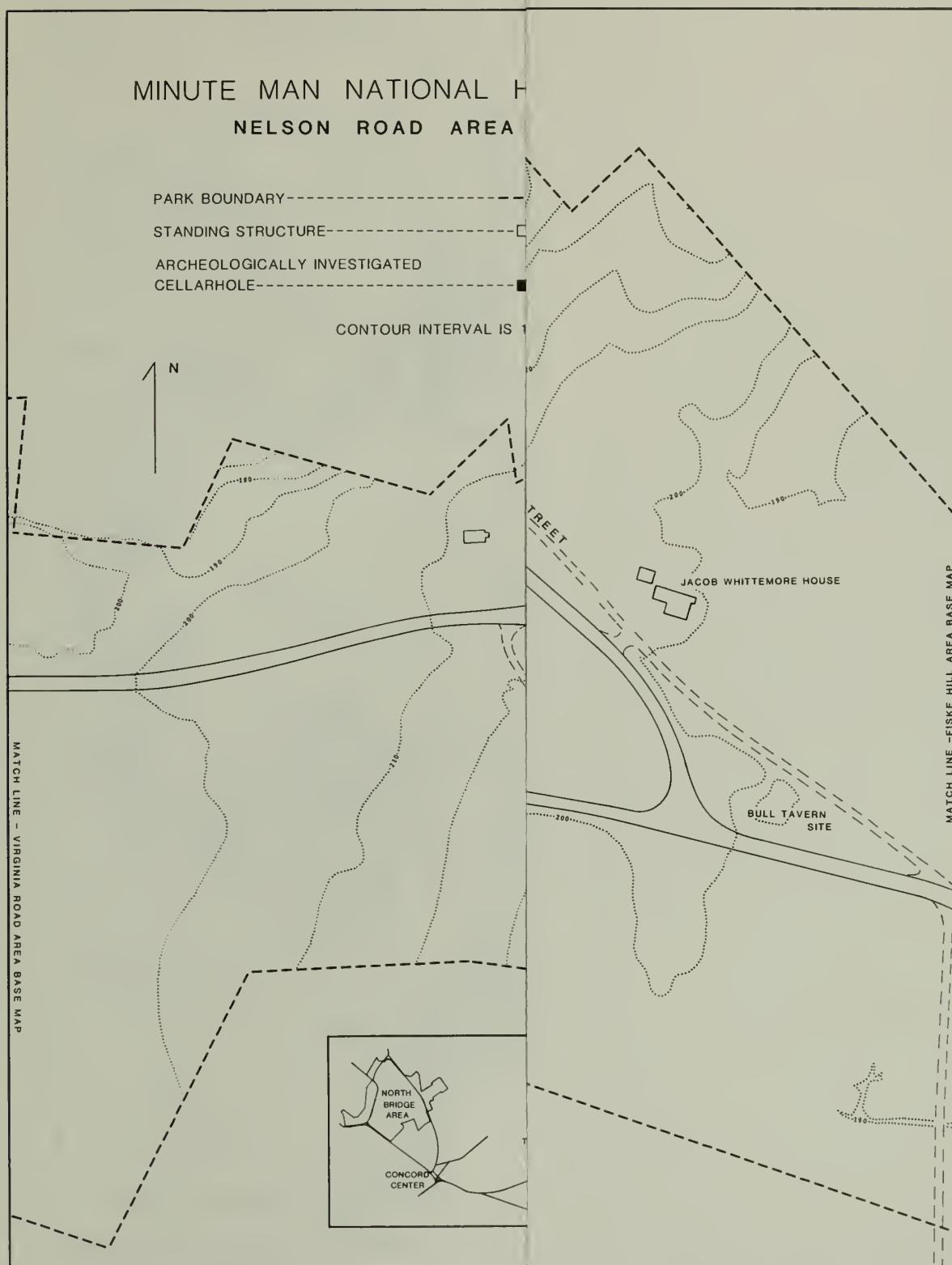


Figure III.1. ACMP base map

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK NELSON ROAD AREA BASE MAP

PARK BOUNDARY-----
STANDING STRUCTURE-----
ARCHEOLOGICALLY INVESTIGATED
CELLARHOLE-----

100 0 100 200
FEET
100 0 100 200
METERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 10 FEET



SITE 23
SITE 22

JOHN NELSON HOUSE

THOMAS NELSON, JR
HOUSE SITE

JOSIAH NELSON
HOUSE SITE

TABITHA NELSON
(THOMAS NELSON, SR.)
HOUSE SITE

JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE

BATTLE ROAD
VISITOR CENTER

BULL TAVERN
SITE

MASSACHUSETTS

AVENUE

MILL STREET

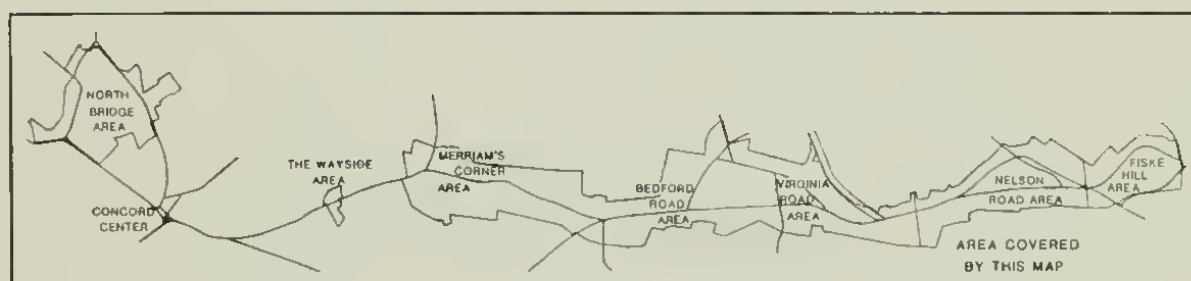


Figure III.1. ACMP base map of the Nelson Road area.

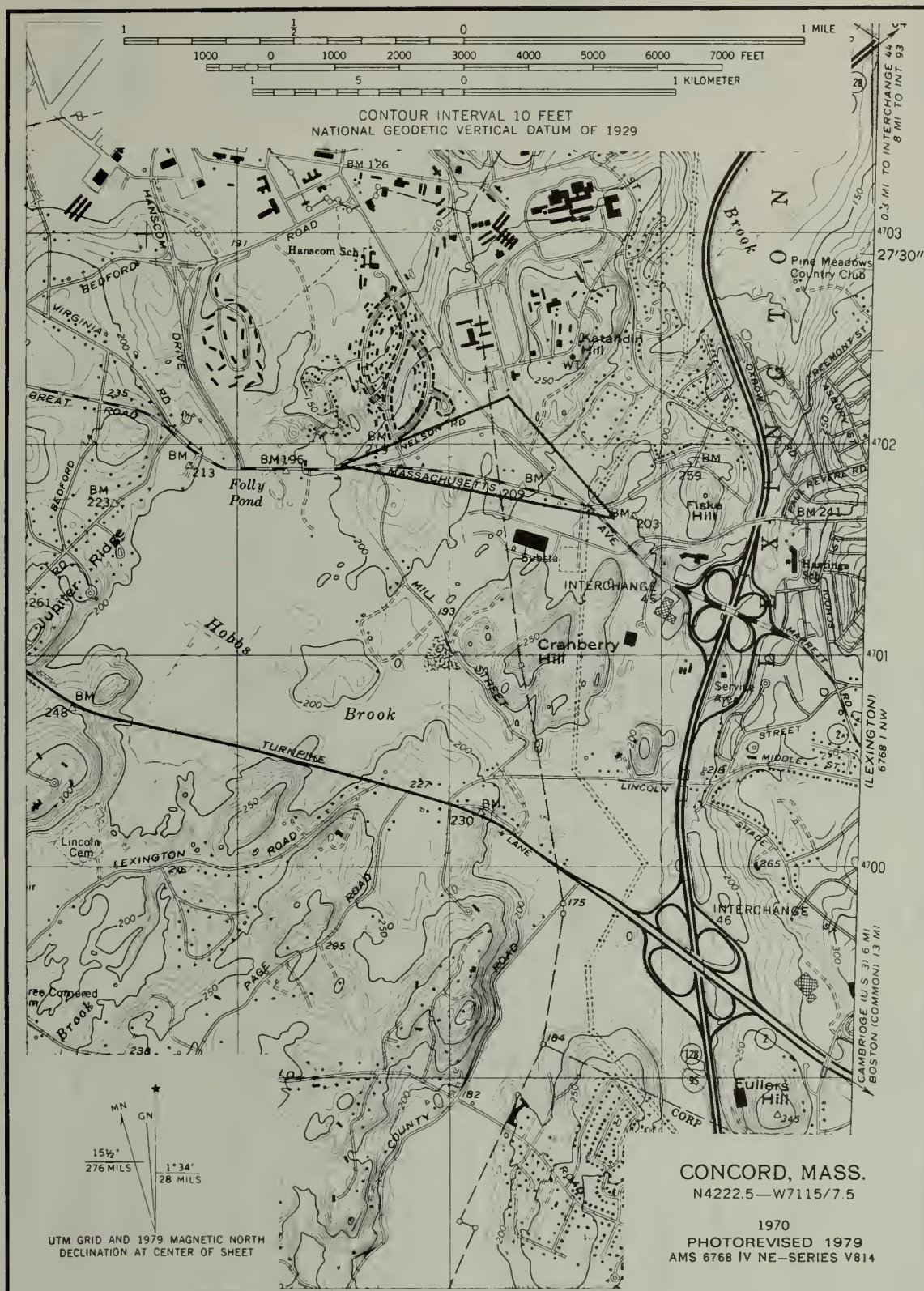


Figure III.2. U.S.G.S. topographic map, Concord quadrangle. The Nelson Road area of the Park is outlined in the center of the map.

Table III.1

Site Summary Data

NELSON ROAD AREA

<u>Site</u>	<u>Principle Investigator</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Date(s) of Fieldwork</u>	<u>Field Notes</u>	<u>Site Map</u>	<u>Photographs</u>	<u>MIMA Acc. #</u>	<u>Archeological Reports</u>	<u>Artifact Catalog/Inventory</u>
Bull Tavern	Charles Tremer	Muhlenberg College	1974	None Found	None Found	None Found	326	None written; see Synenki 1984a & c.	None Found
Jacob Whittemore House	Vincent Foley	Contract to NPS	1963	None Found	Foley 1964: Map I	None Found	7	Foley 1964:27	None Found
	Unknown		1966	None Found	None Found	None Found	366	None	None Found
	Unknown		1978	None Found	None Found	None Found	366	None	None Found
Tabitha Nelson (Thomas Nelson Sr.)	David Snow	Brandeis University	July-August 1968	None Found	Snow 1969: Figures 2,3,4.	Snow 1969: Photographs 1-7; MIMA. CS.TNS.1-5; MIMA.BWP.TNS. 1-4, 9-10; MIMA.CSP.TNS. 5-8	265, 354	Snow 1969	NPS Museum Catalog records #7301-7420; Feature 1 & 2 Ceramics (Snow 1969:23) .
Thomas Nelson Jr.	Leland Abel	MIMA Archeologist	1966?	None Found	None Found	None Found	--	Abel 1982	--
	Cordelia Snow	Contract to NPS	1967	None Found	None Found	None Found	353	Snow 1968:3	None Found
	David Snow	Brandeis University	1968	None Found	Snow 1973: Figure 2	Snow 1973: Figures 1-24; MIMA.BWP.TNJ. 1-24, 31-36, 42-55; MIMA.CS. TNJ.1-5	264	Snow 1973	MIMA Catalog #5860-7285
	Charles Tremer	Muhlenberg College	1974	None Found	Tremer 1974:15	Tremer 1974: 16-30	361	Tremer 1974	Tremer 1974:31-35
	Unknown	NPS	1974?	None Found	None Found	None Found	363	None	None Found
	Joan Bleacher	Denver Service Center, NPS	1979	Yes	Bleacher 1979:36	Bleacher 1979: 37-39, 41	299	Bleacher 1979: 30-42	Bleacher 1979:42

Table III.1 (cont.)

Site	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Date(s) of Fieldwork	Field Notes	Site Map	Photographs	MIMA Acc. #	Archeological Reports	Artifact Catalog/Inventory
Site 24	Leland Abel	MIMA Archeologist	Summer 1966	None Found	None Found	None Found	24	None written; 1966 memo significant (Abel 1966a)	None Found
Josiah Nelson	Vincent Foley	Contract to NPS	1963	None Found	None Found	None Found	8	Foley 1964:26	None Found
	Leland Abel	MIMA Archeologist	1964	None Found	Abel 1966c: Plan of J. Nelson Farmery	Abel 1966c: Plate 1-12; MIMA.BWP.JN. 1-42; MIMA.CS. JN.1-26	9	Abel 1966c: Abel 1967	Abel 1966c:25-35
	Charles Tremmer	Muhlenberg College	1972	None Found	None Found	Tremmer 1972: Figure 1,6,10	--	Tremmer 1972: 9-10	None Found
	Joan Bleacher	Denver Service Center, NPS	1979	Yes	None Found	Bleacher 1979: 44-46	--	Bleacher 1979: 42-46	--
Sites 22 & 23	Leland Abel	MIMA Archeologist	Summer 1966	None Found	Abel & Snow 1966: Figures 1 & 2	Abel & Snow 1966: Plates 1-14; MIMA.CS. 22.1-9; MIMA. CS.23.1-10; MIMA.CP.22.2-9; MIMA.BWP.22.1; MIMA.BWP.23. 1-3	22, 23	Abel and Snow 1966	NPS Museum Catalog records #1133-1521, 1522-1578; Tobacco Pipes: Site 22 (Abel & Snow 1966: 36); Site 23 (Abel & Snow 1966:68); Ceramics: Site 22 (Abel & Snow 1966:79); Site 23 (Abel & Snow 1966: 80).

Table III.2

ACMP Summary Artifact Inventory for:

The Bull Tavern Site
The Jacob Whittemore Site
The Thomas Nelson Sr. Site
The Thomas Nelson Jr. Site
Site 24
The Josiah Nelson Site
Site 22
Site 23

NELSON ROAD Area

Site:	Bull Tavern	Jacob Whitte- more	Thomas Nelson Sr.	Thomas Nelson Jr.	Site 24	Josiah Nelson	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
HISTORIC CERAMICS										
Redware										
Plain	19	1	110	919	39	81	186	91	1446	
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	19	1	347	1558	28	718	1055	200	3926	
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	4	0	152	766	2	184	505	15	1628	
Sgraffito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trailed Slipware	0	0	73	327	3	7	350	60	820	
Jackfield	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	10	
Astbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	1	18	209	5	1	117	14	365	
Total Redware	43	3	700	3788	77	991	2213	380	8195	53.2%
Tin Enameled										
Delft	0	0	16	20	0	3	72	0	111	
Rouen/Faience	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Tin Enameled	0	0	16	20	0	3	72	0	111	0.7%
Coarse Buff Body										
Combed Ware	2	0	2	42	0	1	41	0	88	
Dotted Ware	0	0	2	42	0	0	18	0	62	
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mottled	0	0	1	0	0	2	13	0	16	
Other	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	12	
Total Coarse Buff Body	2	0	5	95	0	4	72	0	178	1.2%
Creamware										
Plain	1	0	0	1513	4	74	12	4	1608	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	14	0	3	0	0	17	
Handpainted	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	
Annular	1	0	0	26	0	1	0	0	28	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Other	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Total Creamware	2	0	0	1575	4	78	12	4	1675	10.9%
Pearlware										
Plain	0	0	0	543	4	51	2	8	608	
Shell-Edged	2	0	0	160	0	64	0	54	280	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	
Handpainted	0	0	0	261	1	110	1	3	376	
Annular	0	0	0	27	0	22	1	0	50	
Transfer Printed	1	44	0	83	0	302	2	3	435	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total Pearlware	3	44	0	1077	5	551	6	68	1754	11.4%
Whiteware										
Plain	281	46	41	961	0	91	4	2	1426	
Shell-Edged	3	1	0	72	0	26	0	0	102	
Other Edge Decorated	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	
Handpainted	2	4	4	116	0	5	0	0	131	
Annular	0	0	0	39	0	2	1	0	42	
Transfer Printed	122	15	5	324	0	131	6	10	613	
Other	19	1	1	30	0	2	2	0	55	
Total Whiteware	429	67	51	1542	0	258	13	12	2372	15.4%

NELSON ROAD Area

Site:	Bull Tavern	Jacob Whitte- more	Thomas Nelson Sr.	Thomas Nelson Jr.	Site 24	Josiah Nelson	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware										
Whieldon	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	6	
Lusterware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Agateware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	35	0	2	70	0	15	0	0	122	
Yellowware	9	2	0	33	0	27	0	0	71	
Other	5	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	22	
Total Other Earthen.	49	2	2	123	0	45	0	0	221	1.4%
Porcelain										
Undecorated	16	1	10	88	0	28	0	0	143	
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	0	2	16	0	15	0	0	33	
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	0	3	5	0	2	0	0	10	
Overglaze HP-polychrom	11	4	0	15	0	4	0	0	34	
Gilted	6	5	4	21	0	0	0	0	36	
Transfer Printed	11	3	0	22	0	10	0	0	46	
Other	19	0	5	12	0	6	0	0	42	
Total Porcelain	63	13	25	179	0	65	0	0	345	2.2%
Stoneware										
Nottingham	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0.0%
Other English Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%
Westerwald/Raeren	0	0	4	1	0	1	14	0	20	0.1%
White Salt Glazed										
Plain	0	0	2	11	1	8	34	0	56	
Moulded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Scratch Blue	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	9	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total White Salt Glz	0	0	2	18	1	10	34	0	65	0.4%
Drybody										
Black Basaltes	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Rosso Antico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Drybody	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%
Other										
Utilitarian Import	36	0	2	11	0	21	3	1	74	
Domestic	110	6	3	145	0	44	1	0	309	
Other	38	0	1	29	0	0	0	0	68	
Total Other	184	6	6	185	0	65	4	1	451	2.9%
Total Stoneware	184	6	13	207	1	76	54	1	542	3.5%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	775	135	812	8606	87	2071	2442	465	15393	100.0%
% of Total Artifacts										49.5%

NELSON ROAD Area

Site:	Bull Tavern	Jacob Whitte- more	Thomas Nelson Sr.	Thomas Nelson Jr.	Site 24	Josiah Nelson	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
PIPES										
White Clay										
Bowls	4	0	8	42	0	8	214	8	284	
Stems: 4/64	3	0	0	18	0	9	20	2	52	
5/64	3	2	20	60	1	3	216	11	316	
6/64	0	0	2	26	0	0	100	1	129	
7/64	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	5	
8/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDT	0	0	0	4	0	0	13	0	17	
TOTAL:	10	2	31	153	1	20	564	22	803	
Red Clay										
Bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
TOTAL PIPES	11	2	31	154	1	20	564	22	805	2.6%
GLASS										
Bottle Glass										
Freeblown	4	0	81	270	4	16	147	111	633	
Blown-in-Mold	282	28	11	424	0	169	20	0	934	
Auto Machine Made	114	3	104	765	0	31	6	34	1057	
Indeterminate	2	0	2	14	0	0	28	2	48	
TOTAL	402	31	198	1473	4	216	201	147	2672	8.6%
Drinking Vessel										
Freeblown	0	0	0	2	0	2	43	0	47	
Machine blown/pressed	32	2	16	193	0	16	8	9	276	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	32	2	16	195	0	18	51	9	323	1.0%
Indet. Curved Glass	0	0	1	33	3	0	19	1	57	
TOTAL GLASS	434	33	215	1701	7	234	271	157	3052	9.8%
BOTTLE CLOSURE										
Ceramic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Glass	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	8	
Metal	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14	
Wood/Cork	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	2	0	0	21	0	1	0	0	24	0.1%

NELSON ROAD Area

Site:	Bull Tavern	Jacob Whitte- more	Thomas Nelson Sr.	Thomas Nelson Jr.	Site 24	Josiah Nelson	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
APPAREL										
Clothing	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19	
Footwear	58	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	153	
Other	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	
TOTAL APPAREL	76	0	0	99	0	0	0	4	179	0.6%
BUTTONS, ETC.										
Button	7	0	2	38	0	11	34	1	93	
Buckle	5	0	0	20	0	1	11	1	38	
Other Fastener	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	13	0	2	61	0	12	45	2	135	0.4%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL										
Tableware	23	0	2	62	0	10	12	0	109	
Kitchenware	18	0	2	92	0	1	1	0	114	
Furniture & Hardware	7	1	0	24	0	3	4	0	39	
Lighting Fixtures	19	1	1	290	0	78	7	0	396	
Decorative Objects	5	1	2	25	0	4	0	0	37	
Toiletries	1	0	1	7	0	0	2	0	11	
Stationary	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	10	
Coins/Tokens/Medals	0	0	0	19	0	6	15	0	40	
Personal Objects	7	0	0	58	0	1	7	0	73	
Toys	8	0	0	20	0	3	0	0	31	
Other	10	0	0	50	0	2	1	0	63	
Indeterminate	3	2	2	16	0	0	1	0	24	
TOTAL H & P	101	6	12	670	0	108	50	0	947	3.0%
SUBTOTAL	637	41	260	2706	8	375	930	185	5142	16.5%

NELSON ROAD Area

Site:	Bull Tavern	Jacob Whitte- more	Thomas Nelson Sr.	Thomas Nelson Jr.	Site 24	Josiah Nelson	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL										
Window Glass										
Crown/Cylinder	67	4	17	589	2	167	312	0	1158	
Plate	0	7	3	869	0	20	280	21	1200	
Other	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	
Indeterminate	0	0	1	4	0	0	34	0	39	
TOTAL GLASS	67	11	21	1468	2	187	626	21	2403	7.7%
Nails										
Hand wrought	10	0	14	625	1	1287	435	85	2457	
Machine Cut I	4	0	6	379	1	424	126	9	949	
Machine Cut II	44	8	0	731	0	795	1	0	1579	
Machine Cut Indet.	0	0	0	694	2	0	72	19	787	
Wire	24	0	0	461	0	10	0	0	495	
Indeterminate	0	1	0	424	2	25	149	15	616	
TOTAL NAILS	82	9	20	3314	6	2541	783	128	6883	22.2%
Screws										
Hand wrought	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Machine Cut	2	0	0	37	0	6	0	0	45	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	2	0	0	38	0	6	0	0	46	0.1%
Other Hardware										
Builders' Hardware	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	
Window Hardware	0	0	0	6	0	2	4	0	12	
Door Hardware	0	0	0	44	0	16	0	0	60	
Electrical Hardware	8	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	19	
Plumbing Hardware	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	5	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	12	
Other	12	0	1	103	1	1	52	6	176	
Indeterminate	5	0	1	46	0	0	52	32	136	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	34	0	2	217	1	29	108	38	429	1.4%
Structural Material										
Brick	6	2	0	19	22	12	6	2	69	
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	0	3	0	17	2	0	22	
Wood	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	
Linoleum	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Stone	0	0	0	8	0	1	3	0	12	
Fiber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Porcelain	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	0	0	48	0	43	0	0	91	
Synthetic	1	0	0	46	0	1	0	0	48	
Metal	4	0	0	37	2	0	0	2	45	
Other	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	11	2	0	185	24	74	11	4	311	1.0%

NELSON ROAD Area

Site:	Bull Tavern	Jacob Whitte- more	Thomas Nelson Sr.	Thomas Nelson Jr.	Site 24	Josiah Nelson	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
Other Fastening Devices										
Staples	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	12	
Bolts	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	
Wood Fasteners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	0	0	31	0	3	0	0	34	0.1%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	196	22	43	5253	33	2840	1528	191	10106	32.5%
TOOLS & HARDWARE										
Hand Tools	10	0	1	19	2	5	3	0	40	
Machine Parts	15	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	19	
Domestic Animal Gear	66	1	1	20	1	6	2	0	97	
Transportation Objects	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Weaponry/Accoutrements	1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	16	
Other	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	12	
Indeterminate	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	113	1	2	56	3	13	13	1	202	0.7%
SUBTOTAL	309	23	45	5309	36	2853	1541	192	10308	33.2%

NELSON ROAD Area

Site:	Bull Tavern	Jacob Whitte- more	Thomas Nelson Sr.	Thomas Nelson Jr.	Site 24	Josiah Nelson	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS (Weight in grams)										
Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.87	13.92	1	0.00	0.00	1	
Charcoal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19	0.00	0.00	19	
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	
Slag	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.87	13.92	20	0.00	0.00	20	0.1%
FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS										
Shell (Weight in grams)										
Bivalves	2.00	0.00	0.00	53.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.62	
Univalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.51	
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other Organic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Bone										
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Human	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mammal	79	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	140	
Bird	10	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	50	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BONE	89	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	190	0.6%
Vegetal Material										
Seeds/Nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Comestibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	89	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	190	0.6%
LITHICS										
Fire Cracked Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unworked Lithic	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	
Gunflints	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	8	
Groundstone										
Historic	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	
Prehistoric	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Total Groundstone	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	
Chipped Stone										
Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Biface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL LITHICS	0	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	18	0.1%

NELSON ROAD Area

Site:	Bull Tavern	Jacob Whitte- more	Thomas Nelson Sr.	Thomas Nelson Jr.	Site 24	Josiah Nelson	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
SAMPLES										
Soil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
SUBTOTALS	89	0	1	111	0	22	5	0	228	0.7%
GRAND TOTALS										
SUBTOTAL #1	775	135	812	8606	87	2071	2442	465	15393	
SUBTOTAL #2	637	41	260	2706	8	375	930	185	5142	
SUBTOTAL #3	309	23	45	5309	36	2853	1541	192	10308	
SUBTOTAL #4	89	0	1	111	0	22	5	0	228	
	1810	199	1118	16732	131	5321	4918	842	31071	



CHAPTER 7

THE BULL TAVERN SITE

Introduction

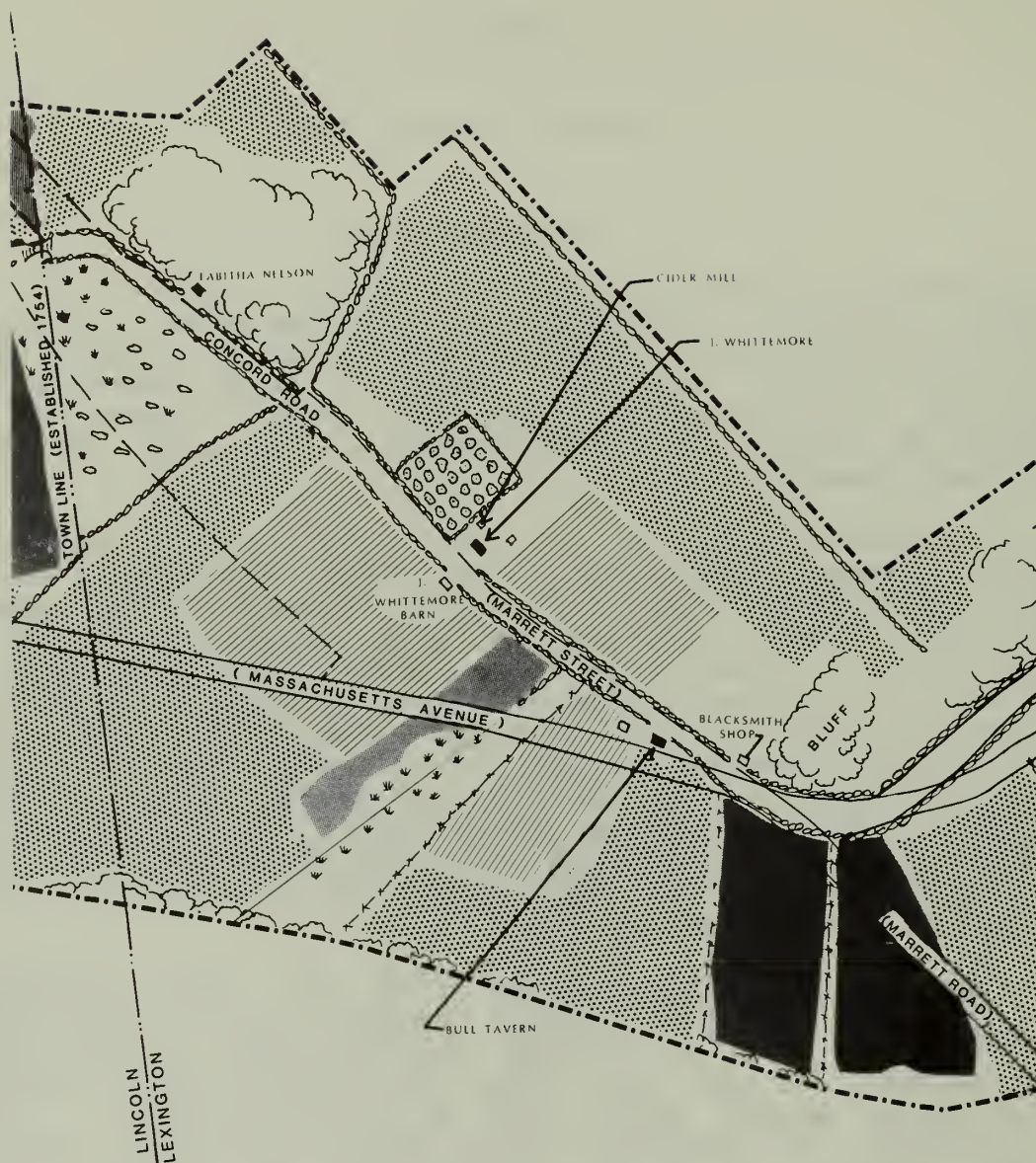
Tradition holds that the Bull Tavern, located on Concord (Battle) Road in Lexington, was ransacked by the retreating British soldiers for food and drink on the afternoon of April 19, 1775 (BNHSC 1958:75). However, Bull Tavern's "precise location, its occupant in 1775, and even whether it was a tavern at the time" (Malcolm 1985:11) have been the focus of previous research.

Two historians and one archeologist have attempted to answer these questions. The first historian was Robert Ronsheim, then Park Historian, who researched the deeds for the Bull Tavern property as part of the Historic Structure Report on the Jacob Whittemore house (Ronsheim 1963:46-50). He located and referenced all of the deeds for the Bull Tavern property, primarily to confirm his interpretation of the deeds for the Whittemore property. In a 1968 report, he addressed the question of whether the property was in use as a tavern as early as 1775 (Ronsheim 1968a:12-22). He examined the deeds and tax records for descriptions of the buildings and evidence for major changes in the value of the property. His "very tentative" conclusion was that:

Sometime, probably between 1777 and 1779, Benjamin Danforth started keeping tavern in the house which had been owned in 1726 by Joseph Brown. The house burned or was torn down in 1796-97 and a new and larger tavern built by William Benjamin. The absence of Danforth from the 1777 tax list, and the fact that so far as we know, previous owners were not tavern keepers, make it probable that there was no tavern here in 1775 (Ronsheim 1968a:21-22; emphasis added).

The only archeological excavation undertaken at the presumed location of the Bull Tavern was conducted by Charles Tremer of Muhlenburg College in 1974. Although the artifacts from Tremer's excavation were stored at MIMA, no report, field notes, photographs or maps are available. Although Tremer did uncover a foundation, the bulk of the artifacts postdated 1890, so he could not be certain that this was the foundation of the Bull Tavern (Synenki 1984a).

The most recent historical analysis of Bull Tavern was undertaken by historian Joyce Malcolm in 1983. She reviewed the deeds and earlier reports, and stated that "without



LEGEND



■ House	▨ Pasture
□ Barn Or Other Outbuilding	■ Meadow
— Stone Wall	~ Swamp
— Fence	☁ Woodland
⌵ Bridge	names in brackets Modern Road Name
○○ Orchard	- in print Old road Name
Tilled Field	
○○ Rocky Field	

100 50 0 100 200
SCALE. FEET

Figure 7.1. Map showing presumed location of Bull Tavern, Jacob Whittemore's house, barn and blacksmith shop (from Malcolm 1985:Figure 2).

further evidence no definite conclusion can be reached. But there is strong circumstantial evidence that there was a tavern on this site in 1775" (Malcolm 1985:13).

She did, however, propose an answer to the question of who occupied the property in 1775. She concluded that John Muzzey was the tenant on the tavern property in 1775, who was subsequently evicted in 1779, at which time he became the tenant on the Jacob Whittemore property, across the road. Muzzey subsequently purchased the Whittemore property (Malcolm 1985:13), which is the subject of Chapter 8 of this volume.

John Muzzey and his son Isaac were both Minute Men who were involved in the events of April 19, 1775 (Malcolm 1985:13). If Malcolm's hypothesis is correct, the site of the Bull Tavern would be significant as the home of two Minute Men even if it had not been a tavern in 1775. Ronsheim, however, in his research on the Whittemore house, documented the Muzzey family landholdings in Lexington. He concluded that "there is no doubt that John Muzzey [The Minute Man] was...on [his] farm between Wood and Cedar Streets on the 18th of April 1775" (1963:18).



Figure 7.2. ACMP photograph of the Bull Tavern site, 1986, looking west. The site is on a triangle of land between Marrett Street (on right) and Rte. 2A (on left).

The deed research on the Bull Tavern property has resulted in a general consensus as to its location. It was located on the south side of Concord (Battle) Road, across the road and east of Jacob Whittemore's house. Whittemore's barn was on the south side of Concord Road, west of Bull Tavern. Whittemore's blacksmith shop, on the north side of Concord Road, was east of the tavern property (Malcolm 1985:11). Since the Jacob Whittemore house is still standing (on present day Marrett Street), it is possible to plot the approximate locations of the other structures (Figure 7.1). In 1802, a new road was built (Massachusetts Avenue or Rte. 2A) which ran south of the buildings on the tavern property (Malcolm 1985:11, Ronsheim 1968a:22). Thus the location of the tavern site was south of Concord Road (Marrett Street) and north of Massachusetts Avenue/Rte. 2A (Figure 7.1), in a triangle of land presently owned by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works (D.P.W.) (Figure 7.2). It was in this triangle of land that Tremer conducted his excavations in 1974 (Synenki 1984a).

Provenience and Coding System

The only collection of artifacts from the Bull Tavern site came from Tremer's excavations in 1974. These artifacts were stored at MIMA, and assigned accession number 362. Since Tremer's report, notes, or an artifact inventory were not available, these artifacts were identified as those excavated by Tremer from the number which was written on each artifact. The format of this number, 13-TTX-XXX-74, is the same as that on the artifacts which were excavated by Tremer at the David Brown and Hartwell Tavern sites at MIMA. This number contained the following information:

13 = Bull Tavern Site,
TTX = Test Trench #,
XXX = 3 digit number unique to each artifact,
74 = 1974, the year of the excavation.

Although no list of Tremer's site numbers was available, all artifacts with site #13 were in boxes labelled "Bull Tavern." On the basis of this label, the ACMP assigned these artifacts to the Bull Tavern site.

Nearly half of the 1,810 artifacts which the ACMP inventoried from the Bull Tavern site were labelled with Tremer's number. The other half were stored at MIMA in open boxes on which Bull Tavern, SE cut, SW cut, etc. had been written. These were also inventoried by the ACMP as Bull Tavern artifacts, based solely on the box provenience.

One paper bag was found which was labelled "Bull T., southw.." Below that, in different ink, was written a Tremer artifact number for test trench 1. This may mean that the cuts were the same as the test trenches, and that the artifacts in boxes labelled with "cuts" had simply not been assigned a Tremer number yet. Since this could not be proven without Tremer's maps or field notes, these proveniences were kept separate by the ACMP.

The ACMP developed a fourteen digit provenience code for the Bull Tavern artifacts. This code had the following format:

BT-AAA-BB-CCCC

where:

BT = Bull Tavern site,
AAA = Excavation Unit,
BB = Cultural feature within excavation unit,
CCCC = Stratigraphic level within excavation unit.

The ACMP provenience codes for the Bull Tavern artifacts are presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1

ACMP Provenience Codes for Bull Tavern Site

<u>ACMP Code</u>	<u>Tremer Provenience</u>
BT-T01-00-0000	13-TT1-XXX-74
BT-T02-00-0000	13-TT2-XXX-74
BT-T2B-00-0000	13-TT2B-XXX-74
BT-T03-00-0000	13-TT3-XXX-74
BT-T04-00-0000	13-TT4-XXX-74
BT-T05-00-0000	13-TT5-XXX-74
BT-T6A-00-0000	13-TT6A-XXX-74
BT-SWC-00-0000	SW cut
BT-SWC-00-0002	SW cut 2
BT-SEC-00-0000	SE cut
BT-SEC-00-000B	SE cut, brick layer
BT-SEC-00-000D	SE cut, level D
BT-SEC-00-0004	SE cut 4
BT-NEC-00-000C	NE cut, level C
BT-NEC-00-000D	NE cut, level D
BT-NWC-00-0000	NW cut
BT-NWT-00-00ND	NW trench, N quadrant, level D
BT-WEW-00-0000	West Wall
BT-000-00-0000	Unprovenienced.

Data Problems

There was no documentation available for the excavation conducted by Tremer at the Bull Tavern site in 1974 except for one short newspaper article (Concord Journal 1974). In telephone conversations with ACMP staff, Tremer stated that he had prepared a short report which he would send to us (Alan Synenki, personal communication 1984c). However, it had not been received as of this writing. The ACMP had no maps, photographs, field notes or artifact inventories to aid in the analysis of the Bull Tavern excavation.

The newspaper article did provide limited information about this excavation.

Tremer said his crew picked up a wall in an area off Route 2A and they've followed it around, defining the lines of a foundation....The Muhlenberg crew discovered piles of bricks inside the foundation and have determined that the foundation was filled up (with horse harnesses, etc.) sometime between 1880 and 1910. According to Tremer, all the walls appear to have been built around 1870. So after a week's digging, the crew members have discovered that the foundation they've uncovered doesn't date back to revolutionary times at all. This week the crew moved to a clump of trees beyond their present excavations. Tremer has found the remains of an old well....They've been digging test trenches (two foot square holes) to try to locate a wall (Concord Journal 1974; emphasis added).

The fact that horse harnesses were mentioned in this article was fortuitous because it helped to confirm that the artifacts which the ACMP inventoried were from the Bull Tavern site. The ACMP inventoried 66 artifacts classified as "domestic animal gear" in this collection, including pieces of horse harnesses.

This article also confirmed that Tremer conducted this fieldwork in 1974, provided the dimensions of Tremer's test trenches, and mentioned that his crew consisted of one assistant and five students, who received three credits for their six weeks of fieldwork at MIMA (Concord Journal 1974).

Provenience Problems

The 1,810 artifacts which the ACMP inventoried from the Bull Tavern site had possible provenience problems. Half of them had Tremer's artifact number on them, but they could have come from another site which Tremer excavated. The other half had no numbers, and could be completely misprovenienced (see

the previous section for a complete discussion of these problems).

Missing Artifacts

Since Tremer's artifact numbers were assigned in sequential order, it was possible to estimate the quantity of artifacts presently missing from the collection. We had artifacts beginning with #001 and ending at #821. Within this range, 60 artifacts were missing. Without Tremer's catalog, we did not know whether these missing artifacts were significant. We also did not know if artifact numbers were assigned above 821.

Site Interpretation

The ACMP analysis of the Bull Tavern site consisted of a review of earlier documentary research and a reanalysis of the artifacts collected during the one archeological excavation at the site.

Historical Background

The chronology of the owners of the Bull Tavern property which is presented in Table 7.2 was drawn from Ronsheim's (1963, 1968a) and Malcolm's (1985) earlier reports. Detailed references to deed books and tax records for the property transactions can be found in their reports.

Several problems and questions occurred during these property transactions which are relevant to the events of April 19, 1775. The first problem was the sale of the property by Moses Reed to Josiah Mansfield in 1772. No deeds indicate how Reed acquired the property. Malcolm proposed that Reed was given the property by his new father-in-law, Jacob Whittemore, since "numerous 'deeds of gift' were never properly recorded" (1985:12). This implied that Whittemore acquired the property sometime between 1726 and 1772. It is unlikely that this hypothesis can be confirmed.

The second problem with the ownership of this property was a crucial one: who was living there on April 19, 1775? Although Josiah Mansfield, a blacksmith, bought the property in 1772, he probably did not live there for long. On his mortgage in 1772, he was listed as a resident of Lexington. But by March 1773, when he mortgaged the property to Mrs. Salisbury, he was a resident of Acton. Subsequently, Mansfield defaulted on the mortgage to Salisbury, who was then entitled to the property. She wished to evict Benjamin Danforth who was living there at the time, but he would not leave. She sued Danforth in September 1782, and since he did not appear in court, Salisbury won the case (Index, Court of Common Pleas). She was awarded "a writ of possession...dated the 26th day of December 1782. It was put into possession Thomas Durant Deputy Sherriff on the 27th day of February AD 1783" (MCD, BK 93:506).

In 1782, when Mrs. Salisbury sued Benjamin Danforth for taking possession of this property, Danforth was living there. Ronsheim established that Danforth could not have moved onto the property prior to September 1773, when he was licensed as an innholder in Bedford. By May 1774 another man was licensed in the Bedford house, so Danforth had moved by then (Ronsheim 1968a:18). Since Danforth did not appear on the 1777 tax list for Lexington, Ronsheim proposed that he moved into the Bull Tavern between 1777 and 1779 (1968a:21-22).

Table 7.2

Bull Tavern Property Owners

- 1721 - Western 50 acres of David Fiske land given to Henry Baldwin and Timothy Carter (Ronsheim 1968a:13).
- 1723 - Westernmost 27 acres sold to John Pierce, cordwainer, of Lexington (Ronsheim 1968a:13).
- 1726 - Pierce sold the property "with a mansion house" to Joseph Brown, cordwainer (Ronsheim 1968a:13).
- Property acquired by Moses Reed (Son-in-law of Jacob Whittemore) (transaction not recorded).
- 1772 - Moses Reed sold the property "with a mansion house and other buildings" to Josiah Mansfield, blacksmith, of Acton (Ronsheim 1963:47, 1968a:15, Malcolm 1985:11).
- 1772 - Mansfield mortgaged the property "with a dwelling, a mill house and a barn" to Joseph Lee and Daniel Fletcher (Ronsheim 1963:48, 1968a:15, Malcolm 1985:12).
- 1773 - Mansfield mortgaged the property to Martha Salisbury (Malcolm 1985:12, Ronsheim 1963:48, 1968a:15).
- 1782 - Salisbury brought court case against Benjamin Danforth, blacksmith, claiming that she had been ejected from the property by him. Salisbury won the case (Malcolm 1985:12, Ronsheim 1963:48, 1968a:15).
- 1785 - Salisbury sold the property to Nathan Dudley who was assessed for a "faculty" (Ronsheim 1968a:15, 19-20, 1963:48, Malcolm 1985:12).
- 1791 - Dudley sold the property to Samuel Stone, who was assessed for a "faculty" on the property (Ronsheim 1968a:20).
- 1792 - Stone sold the property to William Benjamin, who was also assessed for a "faculty" (Ronsheim 1968a:20).
- 1818 - Benjamin sold the property to Joel Viles who ran a tavern there (Ronsheim 1963:49).
- 1830 - Viles mortgaged the property to Joseph Simonds (Ronsheim 1963:49).
- 1837 - Sheriff's sale of Viles property to Joseph Simonds (Ronsheim 1963:49).

Table 7.2 (cont.)

- 1848 - Simonds sold the property to Patrick Fitzpatrick (Ronsheim 1963:50).
- 1864 - Fitzpatrick sold the property to George M. Rogers (Ronsheim 1963:50).
- 1876 - Rogers sold the property to Hargroves (Ronsheim 1963:50).
- 1947 - Hargroves sold the property to Massachusetts Department of Public Works (D.P.W.) (Kuene 1962).
-

Malcolm's research established that Danforth was living on this property before April 1779, when he was listed as an abutter when Whittemore sold his property, which abutted the Bull Tavern land on the west and east (Malcolm 1985:16). Malcolm proposed that Danforth moved onto the property in 1778 or early 1779, and evicted Mrs. Salisbury's tenant, which led to the lawsuit in 1782 (1985:12). Thus, Danforth's residence between September 1773 and April 1779 has not been documented.

Malcolm proposed that John Muzzey Sr. was living on the Bull Tavern property in 1775. Tax lists for Lexington are available for 1771 and 1777, but not for the year in question. On the 1777 list,

the name of John Muzzy Senior appears for the section of Concord Road in question, next to that of Jacob Whittemore....The most reasonable explanation is that it was John Muzzy who became the tenant of the tavern farm after its sale to Mansfield and that it was he who was evicted from it by Danforth in 1778/9. This theory is supported by the fact that in August, 1773, Muzzy sold his own 140 acre farm north of Wood Street. Fortunately for Muzzy, the Whittemore property just across the street from the tavern farm was sold in April 1779, shortly after Danforth ousted him from the tavern farm, and Muzzy simply moved into the Whittemore property as a tenant....If this is correct then it was John Muzzy Senior and his son Isaac who occupied the tavern farm in 1775 (Malcolm 1985:13).

Although Malcolm reported the 1773 transaction as the sale of Muzzey's 140 acre farm north of Wood Street, Ronsheim stated that Muzzey mortgaged the farm to Joseph Lee of Cambridge, but did not sell it until 1783, two days after he paid off this mortgage (Ronsheim 1963:12).

If we combine Ronsheim's hypothesis with Malcolm's, we develop the following scenario for the residences of the John Muzzey family: John Muzzey, the Minute Man, married his second wife, Rebecca Munroe, on August 19, 1773 (Ronsheim 1963:Appendix 2A). During 1773 he mortgaged his farm on Wood Street to Joseph Lee of Cambridge (Ronsheim 1963:12). John Muzzey and his new wife moved onto the Bull Tavern property as tenants of either Josiah Mansfield or Martha Salisbury (Malcolm 1985:13). His son John, then 19, and possibly his older son Isaac, stayed on the Wood Street farm. This would explain the appearance of two John Muzzeyes on the 1777 tax list: one next to Jacob Whittemore and one on Wood Street (Joyce Malcolm, personal communication 1984). The Muzzeyes resided on the Bull Tavern property until 1779, when they moved across the street to the Whittemore house as tenants of Ezekial Hall. Hall had just purchased the property, but did not reside there (Ronsheim 1963:20).

A third problem concerning the Bull Tavern property is when it became a tavern, and if it had been operating as such on April 19, 1775. Since the records of people licensed to keep an inn are incomplete after 1772 (Malcolm 1985:13, Ronsheim 1968a:18-19), the question must be resolved through circumstantial evidence. The earliest documented date for a tavern on this property is 1800, when William Benjamin was running one (Ronsheim 1968a:19), and Joel Viles, the next owner, operated a tavern here. Samuel Stone and Nathan Dudley, who owned the property from 1785-1792, were assessed for having a "faculty" (interpreted by Ronsheim to indicate a tavern) (Ronsheim 1968a:19).

Benjamin Danforth had been a licensed innkeeper in Bedford prior to his occupation of the Bull Tavern property, and it is possible that he operated one in this location. However, in May 1782 when he was living on the Bull Tavern property, Danforth was listed as a "Retailer" on a Middlesex County document to "The Select Men of the Town of Lexington [which] contains the Name of the Persons licensed in your Town last year." The licenses included two "Innholders" and four other "Retailers" besides Danforth (Middlesex County Courthouse Records, unnumbered). During the colonial period,

two types of licenses were issued: retailer and innholder. Retailers were engaged primarily in the warehousing and distribution of alcoholic beverages. Innholders included those who owned or operated various types of establishments selling alcoholic beverages by the drink at their business places (Hill 1983:1).

The designation of Danforth as a retailer rather than an innkeeper suggests that he was not running a tavern in 1781-82, but that he did sell alcohol.



Figure 7.3. Sketch of Bull Tavern ca. 1828 (Lexington Historical Society, Inc.).

Based upon local tradition and the later use of this property as a tavern, Malcolm stated that "without further evidence no definite conclusion can be reached. But there is strong circumstantial evidence that there was a tavern on this site in 1775" (1985:13). Ronsheim, however, stated that it was "probable that there was no tavern here in 1775" (1968a:21-22). Unless further documentary sources are found, the presence of a tavern here in 1775 cannot be determined.

Archeological Potential

One question which should be answerable from the various deeds for this property is pertinent to archeological investigation of the site. What structures were on this property in 1775 (and more recently), the remains of which could be located through archeological fieldwork? The earliest mention of any buildings on this property is the deed of 1726 which mentioned a mansion house (Ronsheim 1968a:13, 16). By 1772, when Mansfield bought and mortgaged the property, it contained a house, a barn, and a mill house (Ronsheim 1968a:16-17, Malcolm 1985:11).

A sketch of the Bull Tavern ca. 1828 is owned by the Lexington Historical Society (Figure 7.3). It shows a substantial house with three outbuildings: a barn, a carriage house and another structure. We do not know, of course, if

any of these buildings were extant in 1775. A house was standing on the property by 1726, which Ronsheim suggested was either burned or torn down around 1797. The tax assessments for Benjamin, the owner, increased substantially between 1796 and 1797. Ronsheim suggested that a new tavern was built on the site ca. 1797, and that the later tavern burned, probably ca. 1849 (1968a:21-22).

The foundations and architectural debris from the tavern complex shown in the ca. 1828 sketch, especially if the buildings burned, should be identifiable with archeological testing. The dates of construction and demolition, the function, and the number of buildings might be determined. It might also be possible to determine if the improvements ca. 1797 were made to the original building or if it had been removed or burned down as Ronsheim suggested. If a new building had been constructed ca. 1797 on the site of the earlier structure, it might be difficult to detect the remains of the earlier structure in the archeological record.

A local resident recalled that as recently as 1955 the cellarhole for "Viles Tavern" was still visible. It was filled in at that time during highway construction on Rte. 2A (Kuene 1962). However, a 1946 Massachusetts D.P.W. map of this area shows a foundation, which is probably that of a later barn which was constructed on this property in the 1850s

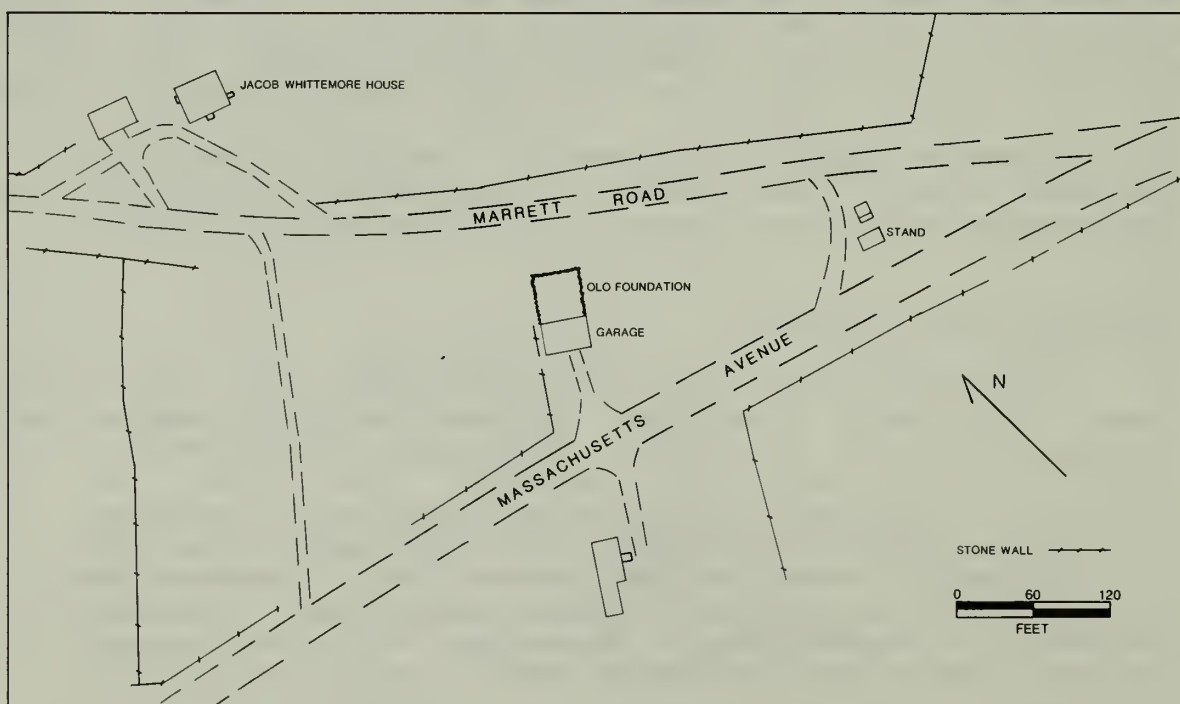


Figure 7.4. Massachusetts D.P.W. map showing structures and foundations which were visible in 1946 on triangle of land between Massachusetts Ave. (Rte. 2A) and Marrett Road (MCD, BK 6945:401).

(Figure 7.4). This barn was seriously damaged in the 1938 hurricane, at which time a smaller barn was constructed on the same spot. This barn was moved across Rte. 2A in 1947 when the D.P.W. acquired the land (Carroll 1977:2). This map therefore does not help in identifying the remains of the "Viles Tavern."

Tremer's Excavation

During the summer of 1974, Charles Tremer, then of Muhlenburg College, conducted three weeks of archeological fieldwork in the triangle of land at the western base of Fiske Hill, where Massachusetts Avenue and Battle Road (Marrett Street) converge (Synenki 1984a). We have no maps or field notes to show where within this triangle Tremer dug. He uncovered an L-shaped foundation, measuring approximately 40 by 40 ft.. Tremer recollected that the first three feet of fill of the foundation contained post-1890 artifacts. He believed these to be 1920s field trash thrown into the cellarhole during highway construction. Below three feet, the fill contained earlier materials, and at six feet he encountered partial remains of a floor. He felt that these materials did not conclusively identify the cellarhole as that of the Bull Tavern (Synenki 1984a).

ACMP Artifact Analysis

A collection of 1,810 artifacts was stored at MIMA which probably came from Tremer's 1974 excavation at the Bull Tavern site. These artifacts were inventoried by the ACMP.

Since we did not know the locations of Tremer's test trenches and cuts in relation to the foundation which he excavated, it was impossible to do any meaningful analysis of these artifacts. Although Tremer recalled that artifacts associated with different time periods were from different levels of the fill in the cellarhole (Synenki 1984a), these levels could not be determined from the provenience data available to the ACMP.

A breakdown of the 1,810 artifacts inventoried by the ACMP is presented in Appendix 7.1. Only 89 artifacts, or 5% of this collection, could date before 1820. The majority of these artifacts were sherds of crown window glass. Eight ceramic sherds could date to the 18th century, including 2 sherds of combed ware (1690-1795), 1 sherd of Jackfield (1740-1780), 2 sherds of creamware (1762-1820), and 3 sherds of pearlware (1780-1840). Only 1% of the bottle glass was freeblown, which could predate 1820. Only 10 of the nails were hand wrought (1620-1830).

We would agree with Tremer that the artifacts represent late 19th and early 20th century field trash. Since we did not know the location of the foundation which Tremer excavated, we could only speculate that this foundation may have been one of the later structures built within this triangle, possibly the 1850s barn foundation shown on the 1946 D.P.W. map (Figure 7.4). This "old foundation" on the D.P.W. map measured about 40 by 40 ft., the approximate size of the cellarhole which Tremer excavated (Synenki 1984a).

If Tremer did excavate the cellarhole of this barn, part of it would have been filled after the 1938 hurricane which extensively damaged the 19th century barn. A smaller structure was then constructed on a portion of the earlier foundation. This structure was removed in 1947 when the property was acquired by the D.P.W. (Carroll 1977:2), and presumably covered over after that.

A walkover of this triangle by the ACMP staff located a well, which would indicate a dwelling nearby. This may be the well which Tremer discovered during his excavations (Concord Journal 1974). An unnatural mound rises in the western part of the triangle, in the vicinity of the old garage and barn foundations which are identified on the 1946 D.P.W. map. It seems likely that Tremer excavated in this mound. A small depression with a few loose stones was located near the eastern end of the triangle, which might be evidence of another foundation.

Tavern Assemblages: Further archeological work on this site may not be able to confirm the presence of a tavern on this site in 1775, but it might uncover an assemblage of artifacts indicative of a late 18th to early 19th century tavern, since we know that a tavern existed here during that period (1800-1837). Recent archeological analyses indicate that tavern sites may produce a distinct and recognizable artifact assemblage. Kathleen Bragdon, in comparing the assemblage from a farm site in Kingston, Massachusetts noted that:

the assemblages from tavern sites exhibit higher sherd counts, higher percentages of ceramic types associated with larger numbers of wine glass and pipe fragments than those from contemporary domestic sites (Bragdon in Rockman and Rothschild 1984:112).

Diane Rockman and Nan Rothschild used the artifact assemblage from the Great Island Tavern site in the Cape Cod National Seashore in their analysis of urban versus rural tavern sites. Their documentary research had indicated:

that taverns located in more urban areas may have served more specialized functions than those in more rural areas. The local tavern in small towns and rural settings during this period was probably used for many purposes, including the accomodation of travellers and as the site for political, commercial and social meetings of the local population. Urban taverns, on the other hand, may have been more specialized both in respect to the segment of the population served and to the type of activities that occurred in them. Furthermore, the accomodation function may have been less significant in city taverns (Rockman and Rothschild 1984:114).

Their analysis of two urban and two rural tavern assemblages indicated that wine glass and pipe fragments were relatively more common in the urban site assemblages, supporting the thesis that social and political functions were emphasized at the urban taverns rather than accomodations.

The Bull Tavern and the later Viles Tavern would have functioned in a rural environment, probably providing accommodations for travelers as well as serving as a social and political meeting place for the local residents, the Muzzeys, the Fiskes, the Nelsons, and others. The artifact assemblage from Tremer's excavation did not support a tavern function at this site for this period (ca. 1775-1837). Although ceramics represented 43% of the collection, 55% of these were 19th-20th century whitewares. Clay pipes and drinking vessel glass accounted for only .6% and 1.8%, respectively, of the artifacts in this collection (Appendix 7.1).

Management Summary

According to local tradition, the Bull Tavern (Figure III.1) was ransacked by the retreating British on April 19, 1775. A tavern is known to have been operating on this site in 1800, but only circumstantial evidence supports the presence of a tavern here in 1775. The owner of the property in 1775 was probably Josiah Mansfield, but he did not reside there. It has recently been proposed that John Muzzey and his son Isaac, both Minute Men, were living on the Bull Tavern property on April 19. Isaac Muzzey was killed during the battle on Lexington Common (Malcolm 1985:13).

Previous Archeology

Charles Tremer is the only archeologist who has tested in the area of the Bull Tavern, although the exact location of his excavations is not known. In telephone conversations with ACMP staff, Tremer described an L-shaped foundation measuring approximately 40 by 40 ft. in which he excavated (Synenki 1984a). The foundation had been filled with 19th and early 20th century trash, and Tremer estimated a ca. 1870 construction date for the foundation (Concord Journal 1974).

ACMP Interpretation

It was difficult to evaluate Tremer's fieldwork and interpretations because there were no field notes, photographs, excavation maps or a final report. It seems likely that he excavated the remains of a ca. 1850s barn which was later built within the triangle of land where the Bull Tavern once stood (Figure 7.4). It would therefore appear that the remains of the Bull Tavern buildings have never been archeologically identified.

The earliest structure on this property was standing by 1726 (Ronsheim 1968a:13). Ronsheim proposed that this structure may have been torn down or burned, or significant modifications made to the existing structure ca. 1797 when the tax assessment for this property increased significantly (1968a:21-22). A sketch of the tavern complex ca. 1828 is available (Figure 7.3), which may include portions of the original 1726 house. This tavern complex burned ca. 1849 (Ronsheim 1968a:21-22). The remains of the structures which comprised the tavern complex should be identifiable through archeological techniques. These buildings were probably located further east, at the junction of present day Marrett Street and Rte. 2A (Figure III.1), than where Tremer excavated.

The Bull Tavern Artifact Collection

The ACMP inventoried 1,810 artifacts, including several pieces of horse harnesses which Tremmer had mentioned finding (Concord Journal 1974). Only 5% of the artifacts in this collection could predate 1820, and we would agree with Tremmer's analysis that this was more recent field trash which was used to fill the foundation. This collection did not contain the higher percentages of ceramics, wine glass and pipe fragments which have been predicted for colonial tavern sites (Bragdon in Rockman and Rothschild 1984:112).

Public Interpretation of the Bull Tavern Site

The Bull Tavern site is located on land presently owned by the Massachusetts D.P.W., and is not interpreted by the Park for the public. If future archeological excavations did locate the remains of the 18th century tavern, it could be included within the interpreted sites along Marrett Street, between the Battle Road Visitor Center and the Fiske Hill parking lot.

Recommendations

It is certain that a house and outbuildings were standing on the south side of Concord (Battle) Road, east of the Whittemore house and west of the Whittemore blacksmith shop, in 1775. When Massachusetts Avenue was built around 1800, it passed to the south of the tavern buildings, which therefore stood in the triangle of land at the present day intersection of Marrett Street (old Concord Road) and Rte. 2A (Massachusetts Avenue) (Figure III.1). One attempt to locate the foundations of the buildings extant in 1775 apparently discovered the foundation of a later 1850s barn, probably further west than the 18th century tavern buildings.

Future archeological work should be undertaken on this land (with permission of its present owner, the Massachusetts D.P.W.) to locate the 1775 site. The first step would be an archeological survey of the triangle to identify all foundations and other cultural features such as trash pits. Such a survey might produce concentrations of 18th century artifacts which were associated with the earlier structures on the property. These probable earlier foundations could then be excavated in an attempt to identify their functions and dates of use. Archeological research might also be able to determine if the 18th century buildings were removed and replaced ca. 1797 as Ronsheim hypothesized, or simply renovated.

Archeological testing could also contribute to current research regarding artifact assemblages associated with colonial tavern sites in general, and rural taverns in particular. Although it would be difficult to confirm the use of this site as a tavern in 1775 from the archeological evidence, it is known to have been a tavern for at least 37 years (1800-1837), and possibly from the 1770s onward. This site could be used to test the hypothesis that tavern site assemblages contain higher percentages of ceramic, wine glass and pipe fragments than domestic sites (Bragdon in Rockman and Rothschild 1984:112). Rural taverns were more likely to provide meals and overnight accommodations than urban taverns, where socializing (accompanied by drinking and smoking) was the primary activity. Rural taverns, such as the Bull Tavern, would be expected to have a relatively lower proportion of glass and pipe fragments in comparison to taverns in an urban setting (Rockman and Rothschild 1984:114).

Further documentary research is also recommended in an attempt to clarify the question about the use of this property as a tavern on April 19, 1775. Although it may not be possible to confirm this local tradition, a house was standing here in 1775. If it had been occupied by John Muzzey and his son Isaac, it is significant as the home of two Minute Men, one of whom, Isaac, was killed in the skirmish on Lexington Common on April 19.

Appendix 7.1

ACMP Artifact Inventory
for Accession #362

BULL TAVERN Site

Accession #:	362	% of Historic Ceramics
HISTORIC CERAMICS		
Redware		
Plain	19	
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	19	
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	4	
Sgraffito	0	
Trailed Slipware	0	
Jackfield	1	
Astbury	0	
Other	0	
Total Redware	43	5.5%
Tin Enameled		
Delft	0	
Rouen/Faience	0	
Other	0	
Total Tin Enameled	0	0.0%
Coarse Buff Body		
Combed Ware	2	
Dotted Ware	0	
N. Devon Gravel	0	
Mottled	0	
Other	0	
Total Coarse Buff Body	2	0.3%
Creamware		
Plain	1	
Shell-Edged	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	
Handpainted	0	
Annular	1	
Transfer Printed	0	
Other	0	
Total Creamware	2	0.3%
Pearlware		
Plain	0	
Shell-Edged	2	
Other Edge Decorated	0	
Handpainted	0	
Annular	0	
Transfer Printed	1	
Other	0	
Total Pearlware	3	0.4%
Whiteware		
Plain	281	
Shell-Edged	3	
Other Edge Decorated	2	
Handpainted	2	
Annular	0	
Transfer Printed	122	
Other	19	
Total Whiteware	429	55.4%

BULL TAVERN Site

Accession #:	362	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware		
Whieldon	0	
Lusterware	0	
Agateware	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	35	
Yellowware	9	
Other	5	
Total Other Earthen.	49	6.3%
Porcelain		
Undecorated	16	
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	
Overglaze HP-polychrom	11	
Gilded	6	
Transfer Printed	11	
Other	19	
Total Porcelain	63	8.1%
Stoneware		
Nottingham	0	0.0%
Other English Brown	0	0.0%
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	0.0%
Westerwald/Raeren	0	0.0%
White Salt Glazed		
Plain	0	
Moulded	0	
Scratch Blue	0	
Other	0	
Total White Salt Glz	0	0.0%
Drybody		
Black Basaltes	0	
Rosso Antico	0	
Other	0	
Total Drybody	0	0.0%
Other		
Utilitarian Import	36	
Domestic	110	
Other	38	
Total Other	184	23.7%
Total Stoneware	184	23.7%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	775	100.0%
% of Total Artifacts		42.8%

BULL TAVERN Site

Accession #:	362	% of Total Artifacts
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PIPES

White Clay

Bowls	4	
Stems: 4/64	3	
5/64	3	
6/64	0	
7/64	0	
8/64	0	
9/64	0	
INDT	0	
TOTAL:	10	

Red Clay

Bowls	0	
Stems	0	
TOTAL:	0	

Other

	1	
TOTAL PIPES	11	0.6%

GLASS

Bottle Glass

Freeblown	4	
Blown-in-Mold	282	
Auto Machine Made	114	
Indeterminate	2	
TOTAL	402	22.2%

Drinking Vessel

Freeblown	0	
Machine blown/pressed	32	
Indeterminate	0	
TOTAL	32	1.8%

Indet. Curved Glass

	0	
TOTAL GLASS	434	24.0%

BOTTLE CLOSURE

Ceramic	0	
Glass	1	
Metal	1	
Wood/Cork	0	
Synthetic	0	
Other	0	
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	2	0.1%

BULL TAVERN Site

Accession #:	362	% of Total Artifacts
APPAREL		
Clothing	18	
Footwear	58	
Other	0	
Indeterminate	0	
TOTAL APPAREL	76	4.2%
BUTTONS, ETC.		
Button	7	
Buckle	5	
Other Fastener	1	
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	13	0.7%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL		
Tableware	23	
Kitchenware	18	
Furniture & Hardware	7	
Lighting Fixtures	19	
Decorative Objects	5	
Toiletries	1	
Stationary	0	
Coins/Tokens/Medals	0	
Personal Objects	7	
Toys	8	
Other	10	
Indeterminate	3	
TOTAL H & P	101	5.6%
SUBTOTAL	637	35.2%

BULL TAVERN Site

Accession #: 362 % of
Total
Artifacts

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

Window Glass

Crown/Cylinder	67	
Plate	0	
Other	0	
Indeterminate	0	
TOTAL GLASS	67	3.7%

Nails

Hand wrought	10	
Machine Cut I	4	
Machine Cut II	44	
Machine Cut Indet.	0	
Wire	24	
Indeterminate	0	
TOTAL NAILS	82	4.5%

Screws

Hand wrought	0	
Machine Cut	2	
Indeterminate	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	2	0.1%

Other Hardware

Builders' Hardware	4	
Window Hardware	0	
Door Hardware	0	
Electrical Hardware	8	
Plumbing Hardware	0	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	5	
Other	12	
Indeterminate	5	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	34	1.9%

Structural Material

Brick	6	
Mortar/Plaster	0	
Wood	0	
Linoleum	0	
Stone	0	
Fiber	0	
Porcelain	0	
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	
Synthetic	1	
Metal	4	
Other	0	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	11	0.6%

BULL TAVERN Site

Accession #:	362	% of Total Artifacts
Other Fastening Devices		
Staples	0	
Bolts	0	
Wood Fasteners	0	
Other	0	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	0.0%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	196	10.8%
TOOLS & HARDWARE		
Hand Tools	10	
Machine Parts	15	
Domestic Animal Gear	66	
Transportation Objects	1	
Weaponry/Accoutrements	1	
Other	5	
Indeterminate	15	
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	113	6.2%
SUBTOTAL	309	17.1%

BULL TAVERN Site

Accession #: 362 % of
Total
Artifacts

FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS

Coal (Weight in grams)	0.00
Charcoal	0.00
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00
Wood	0.00
Slag	0.00
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0.00

FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS

Shell (Weight in grams)	
Bivalves	2.00
Univalves	0.00
Indeterminate Shell	0.00
Other Organic	0.00

Bone

Fish	0	
Whale	0	
Human	0	
Mammal	79	
Bird	10	
Other	0	
Indeterminate	0	
TOTAL BONE	89	4.9%

Vegetal Material

Seeds/Nuts	0	
Other Comestibles	0	
Other Vegetal Material	0	
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0.0%

TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	89	4.9%
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LITHICS

Fire Cracked Rock	0
Unworked Lithic	0
Gunflints	0

Groundstone

Historic	0
Prehistoric	0
Total Groundstone	0

Chipped Stone

Point	0	
Biface	0	
Other	0	
Total Chipped Stone	0	
TOTAL LITHICS	0	0.0%

BULL TAVERN Site

Accession #:	362	% of Total Artifacts
--------------	-----	----------------------------

SAMPLES

Soil	0	
C-14	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0.0%

SUBTOTALS	89	4.9%
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GRAND TOTALS

SUBTOTAL #1	775
SUBTOTAL #2	637
SUBTOTAL #3	309
SUBTOTAL #4	89

1810

CHAPTER 8

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE SITE

Introduction

The Jacob Whittemore house is one of the few extant structures within MIMA which witnessed the events of April 19, 1775 (Figure 8.1). Local tradition held that on April 19, 1775, this house was the home of two Minute Men, John Muzzey and his son Isaac. Both men fought in the battles, and Isaac was killed at Lexington Common (BNHSC 1958:112).

Park Historian Robert Ronsheim demonstrated quite convincingly in his 1963 Historic Structure Report on this house that the Muzzeyes did not live here until after 1775. He showed that this house was owned and occupied by Jacob Whittemore until 1779. Ronsheim's 120 page report is an extremely detailed study of all relevant property deeds and tax lists for the Whittemore and Muzzey families, and for the Bull Tavern property. All references for property transactions mentioned in this chapter can be found in Ronsheim's report (1963).



Figure 8.1. ACMP photograph of Jacob Whittemore house, 1986.

Ronsheim also reviewed the data on the Whittemore house in his General Report of 1968 (1968a:22-26). Most recently, Joyce Malcolm researched the Whittemore property transactions and proposed that John Muzzey became the tenant on the Whittemore property when it was sold in 1779 (1985:13).

No systematic archeological work has been done on the Whittemore property, although artifacts have been collected from the property on at least three different occasions. The earliest, and the most systematic, archeological work was done by Vincent Foley in 1963. He excavated a trench along Marrett Street in an attempt to locate the blacksmith shop which was on the Whittemore property. A brief mention of this work was included in his report on the Ebenezer Fiske site (1964:27).

The next collection of artifacts was in August of 1966 at Site 28, called "Whittemore." The MIMA accession book contained an entry for "field collection" by Leland J. Abel in the summer of 1966. However, Mr. Abel has stated that he did not do any work at the Whittemore house (Synenki 1984b), so we do not know who collected them.

A third collection of artifacts from this site was made by MIMA personnel in 1978 when a barn was moved onto an existing foundation at the Whittemore house.

Although archeological surveys of this property have been recommended on several occasions (Carroll 1977:2, Ronsheim 1963:ii), no such work has ever been done. In the summer of 1986, Alan Synenki of NPS's Eastern Archeological Field Laboratory conducted an archeological survey in the front yard of the Whittemore house prior to the installation of underground telephone lines. The results of this survey were being analyzed at the time of this writing (Alan Synenki, personal communication 1986b).

Provenience and Coding System

Since most of the artifacts from this property were not systematically acquired through archeological excavation, most of them were not accessioned by MIMA until the ACMP began.

Two artifacts, which were found in 1962 and 1963, had been accessioned by MIMA. The first of these had been found by archeologist Vincent Foley, and was assigned accession #1, catalog #1. The second artifact was found by Park Historian Ronsheim's son outside the Whittemore house. This was assigned accession #4, catalog #5. Catalog numbers 4/4 and 4/6 (two nails) were also found at the same time, but they were missing from the collection inventoried by the ACMP. The two cataloged artifacts were inventoried by the ACMP as "miscellaneous finds."

One artifact recovered from Foley's trench on the Whittemore property was accessioned by MIMA with the Ebenezer Fiske artifacts (Accession #7).

The four proveniences which we had for the uncataloged artifacts came from pieces of paper in the boxes, a tag attached to an artifact, or were written on the sides of the boxes which contained the artifacts. These four proveniences were:

- 1) Site 28, Whittemore, August 1966;
- 2) Jacob Whittemore house; 2 handmade bricks from the interior of the chimney; they fell from the chimney April 19, 1967;
- 3) Finds, Whittemore Barn Foundation, 11/1/78;
- 4) Environs of Muzzey House, 21 Marrett St., Lexington; Found by a little girl in yard of house or near it, ca. 1960 and given to Robt. W. Foster, Lands Specialist.

Two other uncataloged artifacts were labelled "miscellaneous finds."

The ACMP developed a thirteen digit provenience code for the Whittemore artifacts. This code had the following format:

WH-AA-BB-CCCC

where:

WH = Whittemore House,
AA = Excavation unit (if any),
BB = Cultural Feature,
CCCC = Stratigraphic Level (if any).

The ACMP provenience codes for the Whittemore artifacts are presented in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1

ACMP Provenience Codes for Whittemore Site

<u>ACMP Code</u>	<u>Provenience</u>
WH-28-00-0000	Site 28 (Acc. #366)
WH-00-CI-0000	Chimney (Acc. #366)
WH-00-BF-0000	Barn Foundation (Acc. #366)
WH-00-00-0000	Miscellaneous (Acc. #1, 4)
WH-00-YD-0000	Found by a little girl in yard of house or near it ca. 1960 (Acc. #366)
BB-00-00-0000	Foley's Area B (trench between Whittemore house and the Bluff) (Acc. #7).

Data Problems

Although almost no archeology had been done at this site, there were problems with all the artifact collections.

Foley's collection from the Ebenezer Fiske site contained only one artifact with the provenience of the trench on the Whittemore property. Since he did not mention any artifacts in his brief discussion of this trench (1964:27), we did not know if we were missing any artifacts from Foley's work.

The MIMA accession book identified accession numbers 25 and 26 as "artifacts from an excavation at a barn (and barn and shed) site on the Jacob Whittemore property in Lexington, Summer 1966." Although these artifacts were attributed to Leland Abel, he has stated that he did not excavate there (Synenki 1984b). No artifacts with accession #25 or 26 have been found by the ACMP at MIMA. If these artifacts did actually come from the Whittemore house, they have not been identified.

The artifacts found in a box labelled "Site 28, Whittemore, August 1966" might be the artifacts referred to by accession #25 and #26. None of the artifacts in the box had been cataloged. No references to "Site 28" have been found in any MIMA reports, but sites 22, 23 and 24 were excavated by Leland Abel and Cordelia Snow in 1966 (Abel and Snow 1966, Abel 1967). Since these two sites are within 1/2 mile of the Whittemore house, circumstantial evidence suggests that either Abel or Snow may have collected these artifacts.

The artifacts recovered from the Whittemore barn foundation in November 1978 were probably collected during the moving of the Hargrove barn (Maurice Kowal, personal communication 1984). This project began on October 23, 1978, and the barn was moved in December of that year (Carroll 1979:1, Illustration #1). We did not, however, have any better provenience data for these artifacts within the area of the barn. We also did not know how many artifacts had been collected, so we could not determine if any were missing.

Site Interpretation

The Jacob Whittemore property is comprised of three features which are best discussed separately. These features are:

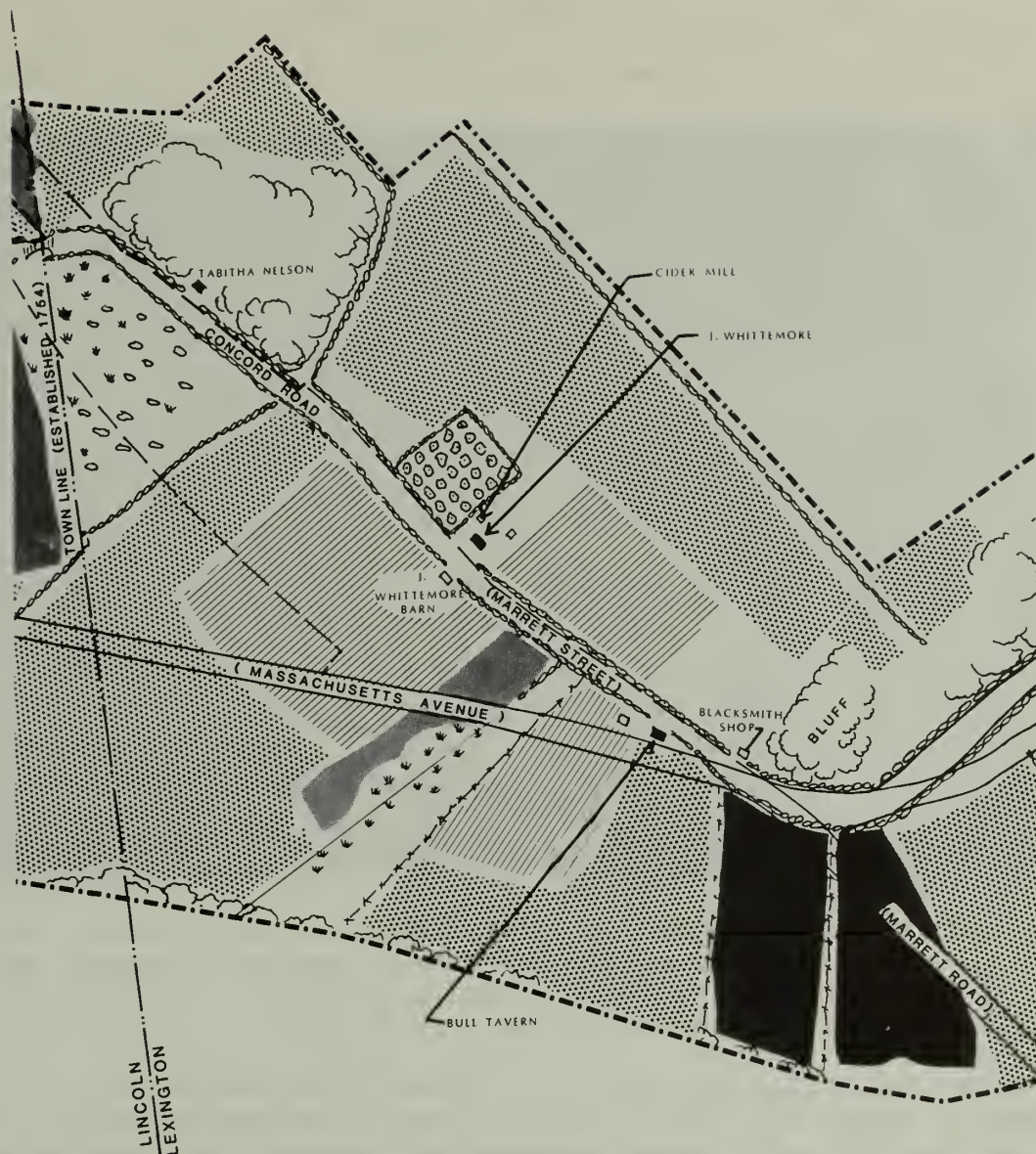
- 1) the house and related outbuildings on the north side of Concord Road (Marrett Street);
- 2) the barn which stood on the south side of the road, across from the house; and
- 3) the blacksmith shop which stood on the north side of Concord Road, east of the house (Figure 8.2).

The Jacob Whittemore House

There are two significant gaps in the deeds for this property: when the Whittemores acquired the land, and when the Muzzeyes acquired it. The general consensus is that Jacob Whittemore was living on this property in 1775. When his father, Nathaniel, died in 1754 he left Jacob "some 114 acres of land in Lincoln and Lexington, lying in 'sundry pieces being upland, pastureland, orcharding and meadow'" (Malcolm 1985:15). In 1761, Jacob bought the widow's rights to the property "where we now dwell" from his mother (Ronsheim 1963:21). In 1779, Jacob sold 60 acres with a mansion house and corn house to Ezekial Hall (Ronsheim 1963:19). The boundaries described in this 1779 deed identify it as the land along Marrett Street where the Whittemore house now stands (Malcolm 1985:15).

Hall sold this land to Ephraim Hammond in 1781. The next recorded deeds for this property were in 1838, when the sons of John Muzzey (the son of the Minute Man) were exchanging parcels of this property which they had inherited after their father's death in 1824 (Ronsheim 1963:Appendix I). Ronsheim proposed that John Muzzey, the Minute Man, acquired the 60 acres on the north side of Concord Road "sometime between February 22, 1781 and March 26, 1784" (Ronsheim 1963:58).

If we combine Ronsheim's hypothesis with Malcolm's, we develop the following scenario for the residences of the John Muzzey family: John Muzzey, the Minute Man, married his second wife, Rebecca Munroe, on August 19, 1773 (Ronsheim 1963:Appendix 2A). During 1773 he mortgaged his farm on Wood Street to Joseph Lee of Cambridge (Ronsheim 1963:12). John Muzzey and his new wife moved onto the Bull Tavern property as tenants of either Josiah Mansfield or Martha Salisbury (Malcolm 1985:13). His son John, then 19, and possibly his older son Isaac, stayed on the Wood Street farm. This would explain the appearance of two John Muzzeyes on the 1777 tax list: one next to Jacob Whittemore and one on Wood Street (Joyce Malcolm, personal communication 1984).



LEGEND



■ House	▨ Pasture
□ Barn Or Other Outbuilding	■ Meadow
— Stone Wall	~ Swamp
— Fence	☁ Woodland
⌵ Bridge	names in brackets Modern Road Name
○○○○ Orchard	· in print Old road Name
Tilled Field	
○○○○ Rocky Field	

SCALE. 100 50 0 100 200 FEET

Figure 8.2. Map showing presumed location of Whittemore's 18th century barn, blacksmith shop and house (from Malcolm 1985:Figure 2).



Figure 8.3. Photograph of Whittemore house taken in 1923 (Carroll 1977). Note attached barn to the west (left) of house, and addition on east side of house (MIMA 62-8).

In April of 1779, the Whittemore house was sold to Ezekial Hall, who did not live there (Ronsheim 1963:20). John Muzzey and his wife moved across the street to the Whittemore house as tenants, perhaps because they had been evicted from the Bull Tavern property by Benjamin Danforth (Malcolm 1985:13). When Hall sold to Hammond in 1781, the Muzzeyes continued living there as tenants.

On March 29, 1783, John Muzzey paid off the mortgage on the Wood Street property, and two days later sold it to Joshua Reed (Ronsheim 1963:12). John Muzzey then (1783 or 1784) bought the Whittemore house from Hall, and his son John, who had been living on the Wood Street farm, moved into the Whittemore house with his father, who was 67 by then and would die within 18 months. His stepmother continued living there until her death in 1799. When John, the son, died in 1824, his sons John and Jonas inherited the property. The 1838 deeds document their ownership of this property.

Very little information was available from the deeds about the structures standing on the property. The house was standing when Jacob Whittemore inherited the property from his father in 1754, but the date of its construction is not documented. The property also contained a corn house, a cider mill, and a barn, which was situated across the road and will be discussed separately. More recent additions to the house have been documented: a lean-to was built ca. 1844, a northwest ell was added ca. 1961, and a porch was built on the northeast face ca. 1965 (Hammond 1982).

The Extant Barn

Although the barn in 1775 was located across the road from the house, a 1923 photograph of the house shows another barn to the west of the house (Figure 8.3). This barn, for which the construction date is not known, was apparently torn down around 1925, and a shed was built over part of the foundation. The shed and the barn foundation were razed by MIMA ca. 1966 (Carroll 1977:1).

In 1977, the decision was made to move another barn onto the barn site to the west of the Whittemore house. This barn was located on the Hargrove property south of Rte. 2A. Although the construction date of this barn was unknown, it had originally been located in the triangle of land formed by Rte. 2A and Marrett Street, on the former Bull Tavern property. It was extensively damaged in the hurricane of 1938, after which it was rebuilt as a smaller structure. This smaller structure was moved to the Hargrove property south of Rte. 2A in 1947, when the Massachusetts Department of Public Works (D.P.W.) acquired the triangle of land (Carroll 1977:2). The foundation of both the original barn and the smaller one (labelled "Garage") were clearly identified on a 1946 D.P.W. map (Figure 8.4). In 1978, this smaller barn was moved from the Hargrove property to the site of the 19th century barn, west of the Whittemore house (Carroll 1979). Some of the artifacts which we inventoried from this site were collected by MIMA personnel at this time (Maurice Kowal, personal communication 1984).

The 1775 Barn

When Jacob Whittemore sold his property to Ezekial Hall in 1779, it included a 43 acre parcel with a barn, south of Concord Road (Malcolm 1985:16). Earlier evidence of Whittemore's ownership of this property was his sale in 1772 of 3 3/4 acres to Josiah Mansfield, owner of the Bull Tavern property, also south of Concord Road (Ronsheim 1963:65). Mansfield is then listed as the eastern abutter in the 1779 Whittemore deed (Ronsheim 1963:65). This 43 acre parcel was

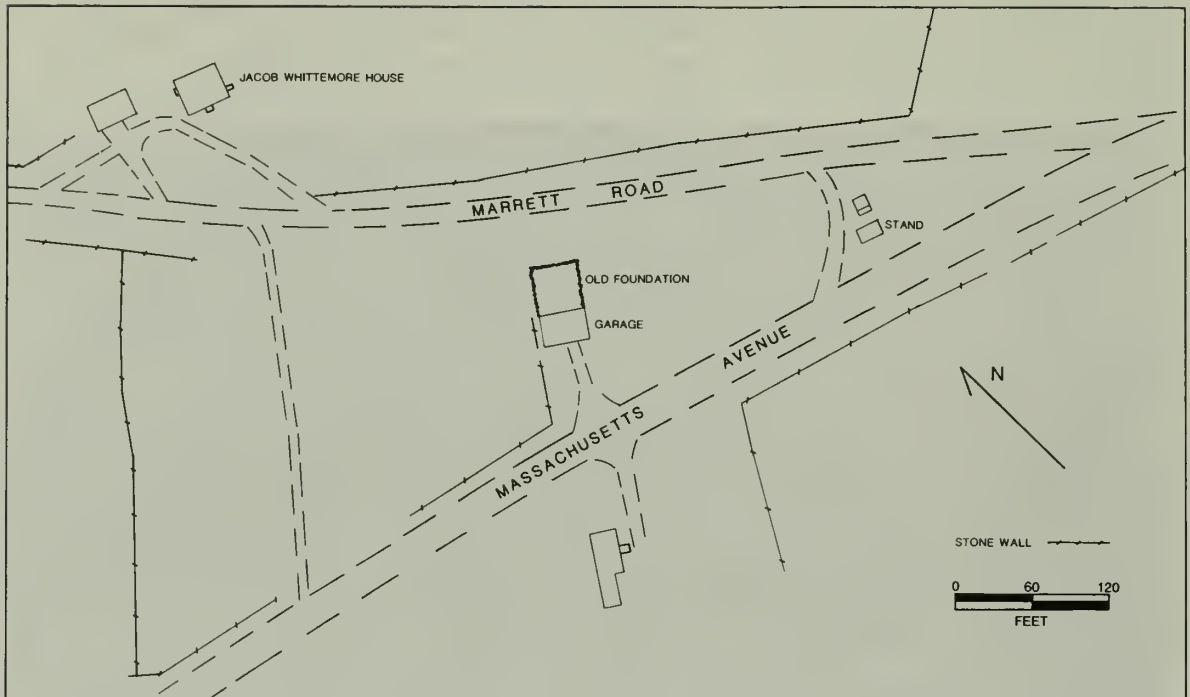


Figure 8.4. 1946 Massachusetts D.P.W. map showing foundation of barn which was damaged in 1938 hurricane, and the smaller garage which replaced it.

included in the sale from Hall to Ephraim Hammond in 1781. The next recorded deed for this property was the 1784 sale of 40 acres from Hammond to Samuel Hastings. No barn was described on this parcel, and John Muzzey was listed as one of the abutters. When the Muzzey deeds for this property began in 1838, "three acres with barn" was described (Ronsheim 1963:Appendix I). It therefore appeared that Hammond sold 40 of the 43 acres to Hastings in 1784, and the other three acres on which the barn stood to John Muzzey, probably also in 1784. Ronsheim cited a deed which "put John Muzzey as the probable owner of the barn lot" in 1784 (1963:3). This would be further evidence (albeit circumstantial) for the sale of the Whittemore house to Muzzey in 1784, at the same time as the sale of the three acre parcel with the barn.

This three acre parcel on which the barn stood was in "the northeast corner of the 43 acres which bordered on the highway" (Ronsheim 1963:51). The barn is believed to have stood directly across from the Whittemore house, on land now owned by the Massachusetts D.P.W. (Figure 8.2). This land has been extensively disturbed by the construction of the access road to Hanscom Air Force Base, and it is unlikely that any evidence of the barn foundation could be located.

As with the house, the barn was standing in 1754, but its construction date is not known. The last deed with a mention

of a barn on the three acres was in 1855 (according to Ronsheim's summary, 1963:Appendix I). Perhaps this old barn was torn down in the latter half of the 19th century and replaced by the barn west of the house shown in the 1923 photograph (Figure 8.3).

The Blacksmith Shop

A blacksmith shop is mentioned in the deed for this property when Jacob Whittemore sold it to Ezekial Hall in 1779 (Ronsheim 1963:19-20, Malcolm 1985:17). According to Malcolm, "early maps" located the shop on the north side of Concord Road, east of the Whittemore house, and east of the Bull Tavern, which was on the south side of the road (1985:11, 15) (Figure 8.2). Local tradition reports that a British soldier was killed in front of this shop on April 19, 1775 (Malcolm 1985:15).

In the 1779 deed and again in the 1781 deed from Hall to Hammond, the blacksmith shop is "reserved" from the sale of the property. Malcolm interpreted this to mean that Whittemore owned the land but not the shop (1985:17). She proposed "that the blacksmith shop belonged to the large Brown family, neighbors of the Whittemores throughout the eighteenth century, since various younger members of the family were blacksmiths" (1985:17). It is also possible that the shop was rented by the occupants of the Bull Tavern, Mansfield and Danforth, who were both blacksmiths (Malcolm 1985:19).

A shop was not specifically mentioned in Nathaniel Whittemore's 1754 will by which Jacob acquired the property (Ronsheim 1963:85). However, by 1761 when Nathaniel's widow sold Jacob her share of the property, a "shop" was included. The widow had remarried by then, and her new husband was a saddler (Ronsheim 1963:85), so perhaps the shop had been built by her new husband.

In 1963, Vincent Foley, an archeologist under contract to MIMA, dug a trench along the stone wall in the field east of the Whittemore house looking for the remains of this blacksmith shop (Figure 8.2). Although Foley did not find any foundations, he noted "surface evidences of a foundation and structure hollow" (1964:27) further east. At that time that property was not owned by the Park, so it could not be tested. Malcolm also inspected this area, and believed it to be the location of the blacksmith shop (1985:15).

This property is now owned by MIMA, and was inspected during the ACMP research. A squarish-shaped depression is discernible within a small patch of woods just west of the bluff (Figure 8.2). No visible foundation or artifacts were noted, but the depression does not look natural. This is

probably a cellarhole, and it could be that of the Whittemore blacksmith shop. However, it is not certain that a shop would require a foundation and a cellar. This depression must be tested to determine the age and function of the structure that once stood there.

ACMP Artifact Analysis

Only 199 artifacts have been collected from the Whittemore property. With the exception of Foley's trench for the blacksmith shop, there was no record of any systematic archeology on this site.

The majority (122) of these artifacts came from "Site 28." Although we knew this site was on Whittemore property, we did not know where it was located. From the artifact assemblage (Appendix 8.1), it would appear to have been associated with a 19th century activity area. The earliest datable artifacts were two sherds of transfer printed pearlware (1795-1870). The remainder of the datable artifacts were post-1820.

Artifacts were also collected from the barn foundation west of the Whittemore house. Although a barn was standing here by the 1920s, the artifacts suggested that it may have been built earlier than that. The earliest datable artifacts in this assemblage (Appendix 8.1) were four sherds of crown/cylinder window glass, three sherds of blown-in-mold bottle glass, and 42 sherds of transfer printed pearlware (1795-1870). This small assemblage of artifacts suggested an early 19th century construction date for this barn.

Foley's trench along the wall bounding Marrett Street produced only one artifact, a piece of a marble table top which had been burned. This probably dated to the 19th century, and is unlikely to have been associated with a blacksmith shop.

Management Summary

The Jacob Whittemore house, which stood witness to the skirmishes between the retreating British and the Minute Men on April 19, 1775, still stands on the east side of Marrett Street in Lexington (Figure III.1). Although local tradition held that the Minute Men John and Isaac Muzzey lived there in 1775, research into the historic documents demonstrated that Jacob Whittemore owned this property and was living there in 1775 (Ronsheim 1963:20).

Previous Archeology

At the time of the ACMP inventory, no systematic archeology had been conducted at this site. During 1986, an archeological survey was undertaken in the front yard of the Whittemore house prior to the burial of telephone lines. The results of this survey are presently under analysis (Alan Synenki, personal communication 1986b).

Prior to 1986, three separate projects had resulted in the collection of artifacts. These projects included an archeological test trench dug in 1963 to locate the 18th century Whittemore blacksmith shop (Foley 1964:27), an unidentified project around the Whittemore house and barn in 1966, and the moving of a small barn onto the old barn foundations adjacent to the house in 1978 (Carroll 1979).

Although these earlier projects have produced little archeological data, this site has potential for future fieldwork. Archeological survey in the undisturbed areas around the Whittemore house could produce evidence to date the initial construction of the house, and to locate other 18th century outbuildings. Testing in the area of the suspected blacksmith shop on the Whittemore property could contribute to our understanding of an important 18th century trade.

The Whittemore Site Artifact Collection

This collection consists of 199 artifacts, of which 122 came from "Site 28," a provenience of unknown location on the Whittemore property. This collection, which consists primarily of 19th and 20th century artifacts, has very little analytical value due to the unsystematic manner in which it was collected and the unknown locations of its recovery within the Whittemore property.

Public Interpretation of the Whittemore Site

The Whittemore house is presently used for staff housing

by MIMA, and is not interpreted for the public. It is located across from the entrance road to the Battle Road Visitor Center, and could be included within an interpretive tour of the Thomas Nelson Sr. house site, to the north of the Whittemore house, and the Bull Tavern site, to the southeast (Figure III.1). Although no specific events of April 19 are associated with the house, it is significant since it was standing on the Battle Road along which the British retreated.

If the location of the 18th century blacksmith shop could be identified in future archeological testing, this might also be included in an interpretive tour. If it were located in its predicted location, it would be on the north side of present day Marrett Street, opposite the Bull Tavern site. These sites are all conveniently located between the Battle Road Visitor Center and the Fiske Hill parking lot.

Recommendations

Systematic archeological testing should be conducted around the extant Whittemore house. The southeastern, southwestern and northwestern sides of the house have apparently not been disturbed by additions, and excavation around the house might provide evidence for the initial construction date of the house. It may also be possible to test around the barn foundations northwest of the house to determine its construction date.

A survey of the immediate area around the house and barn complex could locate other barns, outbuildings, or privies. The locations of the corn house and cider mill which existed on the property in the 18th century are not known. It is possible that the locations of these and other outbuildings could be identified, thus contributing to our understanding of 18th century farmstead layout.

The Whittemore site has been continuously occupied since at least the mid-18th century, and possibly longer. A scarcity of 17th and 18th century artifacts has been noted at most other MIMA archeological sites which were occupied into the 20th century (e.g., Ebenezer Fiske, Hartwell Tavern). The Whittemore property would be a suitable site for testing hypotheses regarding the reasons for this scarcity of earlier artifacts (see Chapters 4 and 14). Archeological testing with stringent horizontal and vertical controls could determine whether poor archeological techniques at the earlier excavations were responsible, in part, for the lack of distinct 17th and 18th century deposits.

Archeological testing in the vicinity of the original barn, on the south side of Marrett Street, is not recommended because this area was extensively disturbed when the access road to Hanscom Air Force Base was constructed.

Another important area for archeological testing is the site of the blacksmith shop, which fronted on Battle Road on April 19, 1775. A probable cellarhole in the location of the former shop should be tested in an attempt to determine its age and function. Only two possible 18th century shop sites (the blacksmith shop at the Elisha Jones house and Site 23) have been identified at MIMA, and no archeological evidence was recovered at either site to support the functional interpretation of these structures.

Appendix 8.1

ACMP Artifact Inventory
for Accession #1, 4, 7, 366

Accession #: 1, 4 7 366

Provenience: WH-00- BB-000- WH-00- WH-28- WH-00- WH-00- TOTALS % of
 00-0000 00-0000 CI-0000 00-0000 BF-0000 YD-0000 Historic
 Ceramics

HISTORIC CERAMICS

Redware								
Plain	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sgraffito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trailed Slipware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jackfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Astbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total Redware	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2.2%
Tin Enameled								
Delft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rouen/Faience	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Tin Enameled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Coarse Buff Body								
Combed Ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dotted Ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mottled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Coarse Buff Body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Creamware								
Plain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Annular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Creamware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pearlware								
Plain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Annular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	2	42	0	44	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Pearlware	0	0	0	2	42	0	44	32.6%
Whiteware								
Plain	0	0	0	37	9	0	46	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
Annular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	14	1	0	15	
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total Whiteware	0	0	0	57	10	0	67	49.6%

JACOB WHITTEMORE Site

Accession #: 1, 4 7 366

Provenience:	WH-00- 00-0000	BB-000- 00-0000	WH-00- CI-0000	WH-28- 00-0000	WH-00- BF-0000	WH-00- YD-0000	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware								
Whieldon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lusterware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Agateware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yellowware	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Other Earthen.	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1.5%
Porcelain								
Undecorated	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Overglaze HP-polychrom	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	
Gilded	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Porcelain	0	0	0	10	3	0	13	9.6%
Stoneware								
Nottingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other English Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Westerwald/Raeren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
White Salt Glazed								
Plain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Moulded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Scratch Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total White Salt Glz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Drybody								
Black Basaltes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rosso Antico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Drybody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other								
Utilitarian Import	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Other	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	4.4%
Total Stoneware	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	4.4%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	0	0	0	74	61	0	135	100.0%
% of Total Artifacts								67.8%

JACOB WHITTEMORE Site

Accession #:	1, 4	7		366				
Provenience:	WH-00-00-0000	BB-000-00-0000	WH-00-CI-0000	WH-28-00-0000	WH-00-BF-0000	WH-00-YD-0000	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
PIPES								
White Clay								
Bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stems: 4/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/64	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
6/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL:	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Red Clay								
Bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PIPES	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.0%
GLASS								
Bottle Glass								
Freeblown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blown-in-Mold	0	0	0	25	3	0	28	
Auto Machine Made	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	28	3	0	31	15.6%
Drinking Vessel								
Freeblown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine blown/pressed	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1.0%
Indet. Curved Glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL GLASS	0	0	0	30	3	0	33	16.6%
BOTTLE CLOSURE								
Ceramic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood/Cork	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

JACOB WHITTEMORE Site

Accession #: 1, 4 7 366

Provenience: WH-00- BB-000- WH-00- WH-28- WH-00- WH-00- TOTALS % of
00-0000 00-0000 CI-0000 00-0000 BF-0000 YD-0000 Total
Artifacts

APPAREL

Clothing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL APPAREL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

BUTTONS, ETC.

Button	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Buckle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Fastener	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL

Tableware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kitchenware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Furniture & Hardware	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Lighting Fixtures	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Decorative Objects	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Toiletries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stationary	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Coins/Tokens/Medals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Personal Objects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Toys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
TOTAL H & P	1	1	0	3	1	0	6	3.0%

SUBTOTAL	3	1	0	33	4	0	41	20.6%
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JACOB WHITEMORE Site

Accession #: 1, 4 7 366

Provenience:	WH-00- 00-0000	BB-000- 00-0000	WH-00- CI-0000	WH-28- 00-0000	WH-00- BF-0000	WH-00- YD-0000	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
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ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

Window Glass

Crown/Cylinder	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
Plate	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL GLASS	0	0	0	7	4	0	11	5.5%

Nails

Hand wrought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine Cut I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine Cut II	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	
Machine Cut Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL NAILS	1	0	0	8	0	0	9	4.5%

Screws

Hand wrought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine Cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Other Hardware

Builders' Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Window Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Door Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Electrical Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plumbing Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Structural Material

Brick	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Linoleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fiber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Porcelain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.0%

JACOB WHITEMORE Site

Accession #: 1, 4 7 366

Provenience: WH-00- BB-000- WH-00- WH-28- WH-00- WH-00- TOTALS % of
00-0000 00-0000 CI-0000 00-0000 BF-0000 YD-0000 Total
Artifacts

Other Fastening Devices

Staples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bolts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood Fasteners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL
MATERIALS

1	0	2	15	4	0	22	11.1%
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TOOLS & HARDWARE

Hand Tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic Animal Gear	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Transportation Objects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weaponry/Accoutrements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.5%

SUBTOTAL

1	0	2	15	4	1	23	11.6%
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JACOB WHITEMORE Site

Accession #: 1, 4 7 366

Provenience:	WH-00- 00-0000	BB-000- 00-0000	WH-00- CI-0000	WH-28- 00-0000	WH-00- BF-0000	WH-00- YD-0000	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
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FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS (Weight in grams)

Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Charcoal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slag	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS

Shell (Weight in grams)

Bivalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Univalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Organic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Bone

Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Human	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mammal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BONE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Vegetal Material

Seeds/Nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Comestibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
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LITHICS

Fire Cracked Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unworked Lithic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gunflints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Groundstone

Historic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prehistoric	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Groundstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Chipped Stone

Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Biface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL LITHICS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

JACOB WHITEMORE Site

Accession #: 1, 4 7 366

Provenience: WH-00- BB-000- WH-00- WH-28- WH-00- WH-00- TOTALS % of
00-0000 00-0000 CI-0000 00-0000 BF-0000 YD-0000 Total
Artifacts

SAMPLES

Soil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

SUBTOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
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GRAND TOTALS

SUBTOTAL #1	0	0	0	74	61	0	135	
SUBTOTAL #2	3	1	0	33	4	0	41	
SUBTOTAL #3	1	0	2	15	4	1	23	
SUBTOTAL #4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4	1	2	122	69	1	199	

CHAPTER 9

THE TABITHA NELSON (THOMAS NELSON SR.) SITE

Introduction

In 1724/5, Thomas Nelson Sr. bought property and a house in Lexington, Massachusetts, on the north side of the Concord Road, also called the County or Country Road. He was the first Nelson to occupy the area which later became identified with its many Nelson family residents. It was only in 1985 that the last of the Nelsons left Nelson Road.

Thomas Sr.'s houselot was located on a bend in what is today known as Nelson Road and Marrett Street, which are divided by Airport Road (Figure III.1). In the early days of Park planning, researchers recognized that the property had been occupied by Thomas Sr. and later, at the time of the Revolution, by his daughter Tabitha. The Park refers to the site as the Tabitha Nelson site, since Thomas Sr. died in 1770 and Tabitha was the 1775 occupant. In this chapter we will refer to it as the Thomas Nelson Sr. site to be consistent with the name used in the archeological report for this site and in the MIMA accession book. It is also the site name recorded in the Massachusetts archeological site files (#19-MD-347).

As early as 1963, the Regional Director of the National Park Service's Northeast Region recommended that Contracting Archeologist Vincent P. Foley "investigate the Nelson Homestead area" to locate and identify historic features (Regional Director 1963). By 1964, \$8000 had been programmed for archeological work on the property (Negron-Rodriguez 1964).

Active work at the site did not begin for a number of years. In a 1966 memo, Park Archeologist Leland Abel reported having "located the ruins of this house in thick brush on August 5, 1966" (Abel 1966a). In 1968, a contract was signed with Brandeis University for excavation of the Thomas Nelson Sr. site, to be conducted by graduate student David Snow (Zerbey 1968).

There were high hopes for the results of these excavations. In a 1966 Resource Study Proposal, Park Archeologist Abel justified the work at the "Tabetha Nelson house, often called the Thomas Nelson, Sr., house," as it:

was part of the 1775 scene....Situating as it is on a low mound at a bend in the road, its ruins, when cleared of brush and debris will be clearly apparent to all visitors passing through this area (Abel 1966b).

David Snow conducted excavations at the site during July and August of 1968, and produced a final report documenting the work (Snow 1969). He began excavations in the area of "a low granitic outcrop just inside the line in Lexington on National Park Service property," where Abel had previously found redware sherds and brick (Snow 1969:2-3). Abel believed that the Thomas Sr./Tabitha Nelson house "might have been built on or near the mound formed by the outcrop," and Snow concurred (Snow 1969:3).

Indeed, Snow uncovered a portion of a stone cellar and a stone culvert (1969:6-8). These features had been "partially destroyed by road construction in 1945" (or 1946 according to plans by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works (Leonard 1954)), and by associated utility line installation. However, Snow believed that they "were undoubtedly part of the Nelson houselot" (1969:1). Further excavations were made in search of the barn and other outbuildings, but no additional cultural features were located (Snow 1969:8-10).

The excavations were not as revealing as had been hoped. The site had been heavily disturbed in the 20th century, thus



Figure 9.1. ACMP photograph of the Thomas Nelson Sr. site area, 1986. Taken from Nelson Road looking northeast across Airport Road. The telephone pole marks approximate site location.

making the findings difficult to interpret. Today the site is overgrown with dense brush and appears much as it did prior to Snow's work (Figure 9.1). This chapter will offer a current evaluation of the Thomas Nelson Sr. site data.

Provenience and Coding System

The first step in the ACMP inventory was to design a systematic code for each provenience grouping of artifacts. The Thomas Nelson Sr. provenience codes consisted of eight digits, as follows:

TNS-AAA-B-C

where:

TNS = Thomas Nelson Sr.,
AAA = Field Unit Designation,
B = Cultural Feature,
C = Stratigraphic Level.

Snow's artifact collection was stored at MIMA under accession #265, and had been cataloged on "Pottery Distribution" worksheets.

In addition to the Thomas Sr. collection, four artifacts were stored under the provenience "Test Pit 1, Tabitha Nelson," and one under "Tabitha Nelson, Surface," both accession #354. It was surmised that these also came from the Thomas Nelson Sr. site, alternately known as the Tabitha Nelson site. They were accessioned separately in 1984 when they were found in the MIMA collections storage area, but may have actually been collected by Snow during his excavations or by Abel before him. Snow's excavation photographs revealed that both names were used during the fieldwork. These artifacts have been separately retained and assigned their own provenience codes:

TBN-TP1-00-0000,
TBN-000-00-000S.

A listing of all ACMP provenience codes and their descriptions may be found in Appendix 9.1.

The ACMP inventoried the following number of artifacts for this site:

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Total Assemblage</u>
Thomas Nelson Sr.	265	1113
Tabitha Nelson	354	<u>5</u>
Total Artifacts		<u>1118</u>

Differences between these counts and the original inventory, along with other data problems, will be addressed in the following section.

Data Problems

There were certain gaps in the record of the Thomas Nelson Sr. excavations and in the artifact collection itself. These data problems influence the integrity of the collection and thus its value for future research and interpretive purposes. They will be briefly summarized in this section.

Excavation Methodology and Documentation

David Snow's final report (1969) was the major record of the Thomas Nelson Sr. excavations. Also available were a handful of color slides and one field map delineating certain portions of the excavations. Other original records, most importantly Snow's field notes and forms, were missing.

Lacking these documents, the final report alone was an incomplete record of Snow's excavations. It was not clear, for example, whether screens were used for artifact recovery. The method of artifact recovery determines the type of materials collected and thus the types of analysis possible. If screens were not employed, the collection could not confidently be considered a representative sample. Unfortunately, this issue could not be further assessed.

The report also lacked discussion of site stratigraphy and stratigraphic excavation controls. It was not clear whether arbitrary, natural, or no levels at all were employed during site excavation. The collection revealed that Features 1 and 2 were excavated in two levels each (0-12 in. and 12-24 in.), and that Trench 6 had at least a Level 1 (Appendix 9.1, provenience codes). However, it was not known how these separations were made in relationship to the associated soil stratigraphy. In fact, the only soil described was the disturbed fill (Snow 1969:6), as opposed to the intact undisturbed strata or those associated with cultural features.

A related issue was that of horizontal excavation controls. The report did include three maps which pinpointed the location of all excavation units and the two cultural features uncovered (Snow 1969:Figures 2, 3, 4) (Figures 9.2, 9.3). However, it was not altogether clear how the artifacts from the proveniences "Feature 1" and "Feature 2" related to the excavated trenches. It appeared that Feature 1 was located in Trench 10, and Feature 2 in Trench 9 (Snow 1969:Figures 2, 3, 4). Each of these trenches contained both disturbed and undisturbed soils (Figure 9.3). Snow did not specify whether the artifacts reflected both disturbed and undisturbed areas. They could not have been recovered from the features themselves, as Snow stated that Feature 1 contained no artifacts (1969:7). The ACMP assumed that materials provenienced as "Feature 1" and "Feature 2" artifacts

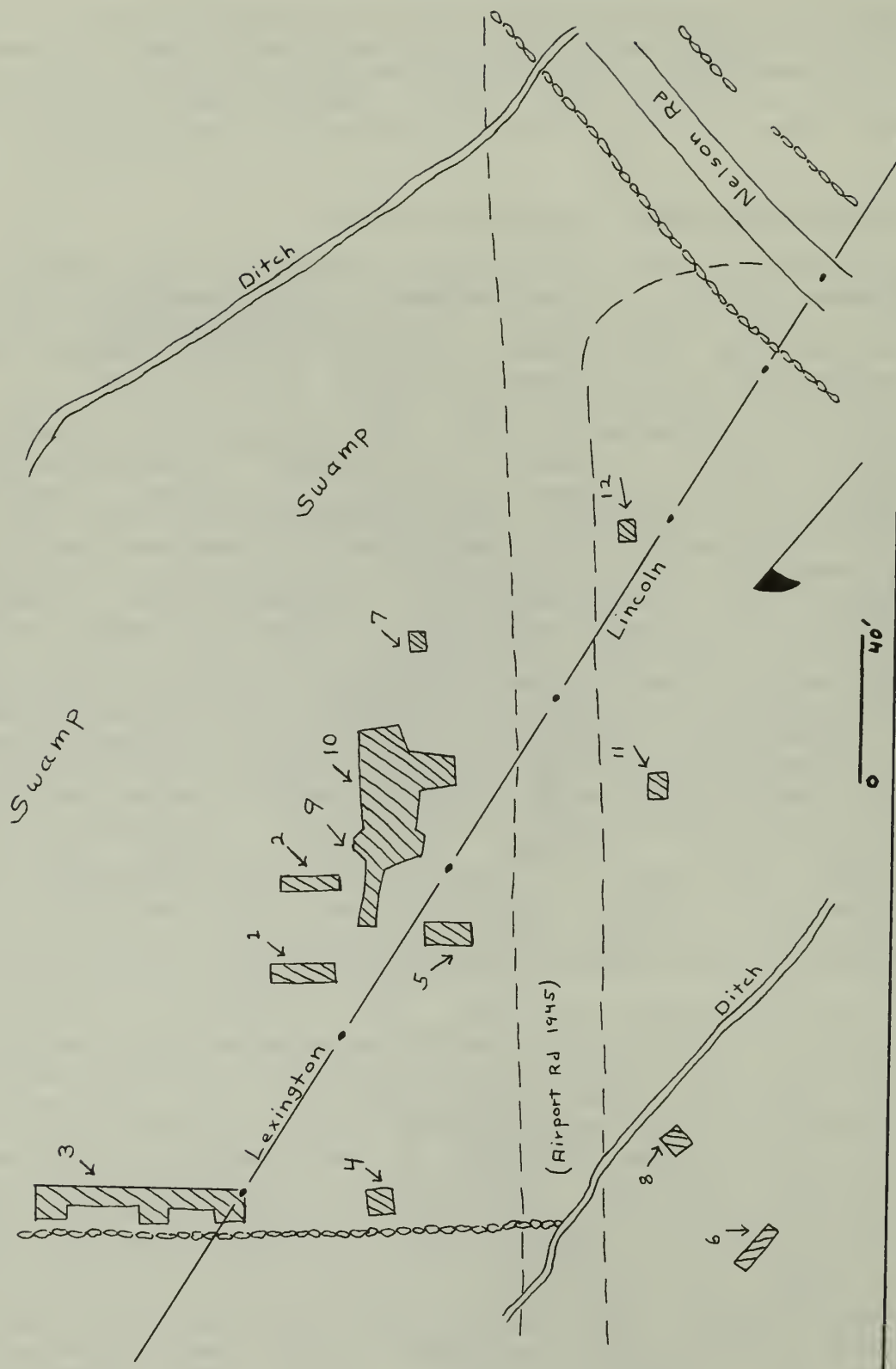


Figure 9.2. Snow's overall site plan (1969:19).

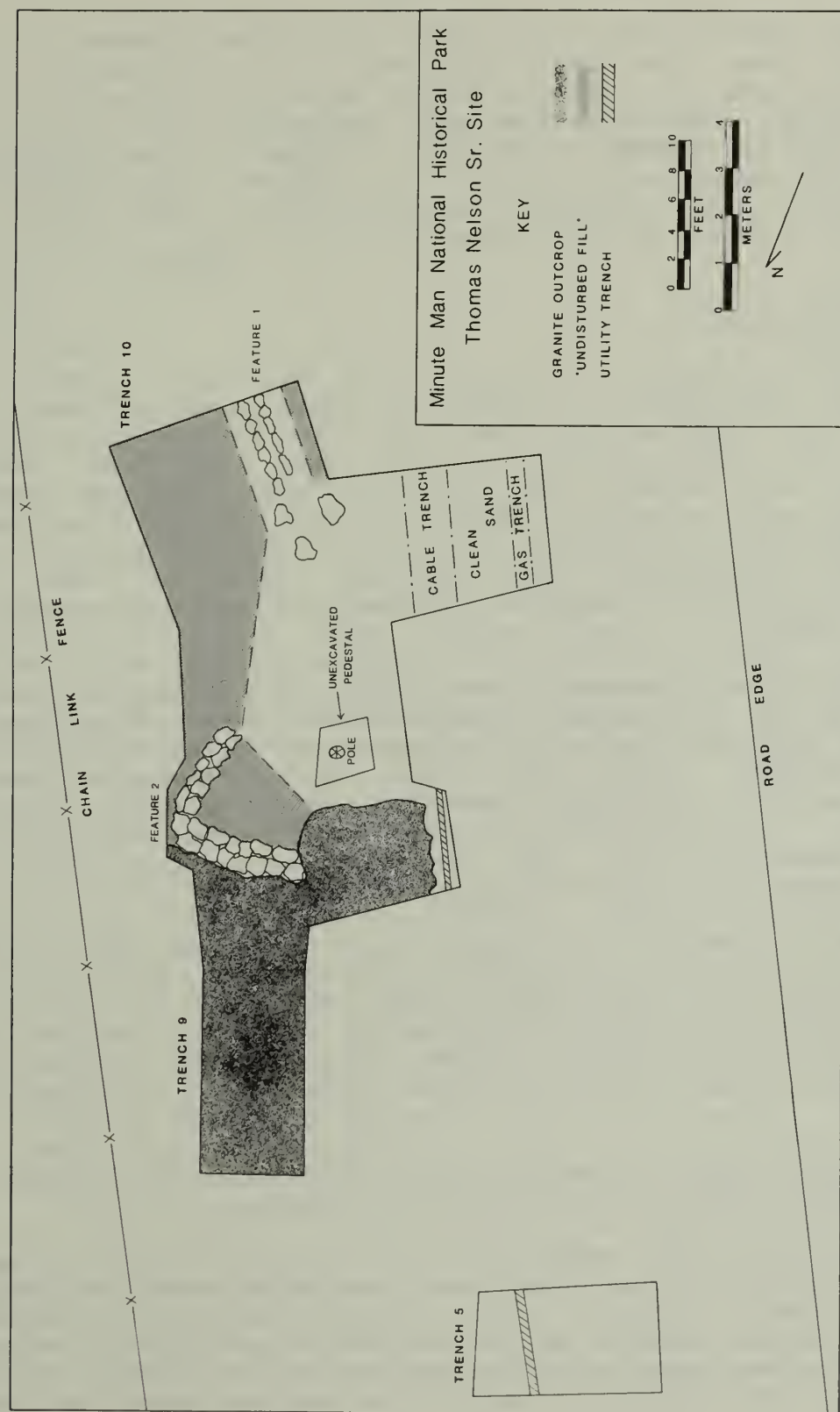


Figure 9.3. ACMP composite plan of Trenches 9 & 10, showing Features 1 & 2 (trenches traced from Snow 1969:20,21).

were actually recoveries from Trenches 10 and 9, respectively. Snow himself stated that the trenches would be discussed as Features 1 and 2 (1969:6).

Snow's discussion indicated that the Feature 1 and 2 artifacts came from both disturbed and undisturbed areas. Such mixing prevents analysis of the materials associated with the cultural features alone, and further prevents the analysis of deposits associated with site occupation as opposed to later disturbance activities. The method of site excavation, in addition to the incomplete record thereof, thus limits the interpretive potential of Thomas Nelson Sr. data.

Artifact Collection

Snow's collection had never been cataloged on NPS catalog cards or worksheets, yet NPS catalog numbers had been assigned to artifact lots and listed on "Pottery Distribution" sheets. The ACMP determined how many of the original artifacts were missing by comparing Snow's catalog counts to those made upon collection retrieval from MIMA. The results are summarized in Table 9.1. A total of 59 items, or 5.3% of the total assemblage, were missing. Most of these were ceramics (58), and redwares accounted for most of the missing ceramics (83%).

Table 9.1 also presents an inventory of the collection's unprovenienced artifacts. These were items which had been separated from their original provenience groupings, probably during storage in open metal trays. It is noteworthy that the unprovenienced artifacts resemble the missing artifact assemblage. Although there were more items missing than unprovenienced (59 vs. 49), the unprovenienced collection may largely account for the missing artifacts.

Snow's collection was thus for the most part intact, missing only 5.3% of the original inventory, and only .8% if the unprovenienced materials cover most of the loss. An additional missing item was identified from the report text. Snow mentioned having found "a 1723 Hibernia halfpenny...on the cleared surface of the granite projection in Feature 2" (1969:13). However, no such coin was cataloged as part of the original collection, nor was it inventoried by the ACMP. The ACMP assumed that this artifact was misplaced between the excavation and cataloging phases of the project.

Other questions about the collection concerned Snow's methods of field recovery and decisions about what to keep or discard. Snow reported that cultural materials were found only in Trenches 3, 5, 6, 9 and 10 (1969:6, 9, 10). However, the collection contained only artifacts from Trenches 6, 9 and 10. Thus the Trench 3 and 5 recoveries were no longer available.

Table 9.1

Missing Artifacts: Thomas Nelson Sr. Collection

<u>Artifact Class</u>	<u>Missing Count</u>	<u>Original Inventory Count</u>	<u>% Missing</u>	<u>Unprovenienced Artifacts</u>
Historic Ceramics:				
Redwares	49			43
Trailed Slipware	1			1
Delft	2			2
Ironstone	4			3
Porcelain	<u>2</u>			<u> </u>
Total Ceramics	58	824	7.0	49
Lithics: Gunflint	1			
Total Assemblage	59	1107	5.3	49

Snow wrote that Trench 3 contained "twentieth century artifacts" (1969:9). The catalog sheets revealed that all materials from this provenience, also known as "Test for Barn north of site," were discarded, presumably because they were not considered useful for site interpretation. In fact, Snow wrote that they "can be explained by the proximity of a dump utilized by former owners of the land" (1969:9). The artifacts were enumerated and described on the catalog "Pottery Distribution" sheet before discard.

Artifacts from Trench 5 consisted of "six fragments of a broken 7-Up bottle" (Snow 1969:6). These too must have been discarded, though there was no record of these fragments on the distribution sheets. Additional materials were also thrown away. The "Pottery Distribution" sheets listed discards for "Feature 2 Level 1" and "Feature 2 Bottom." In these cases, it seemed that metal objects identified as of 20th century manufacture were discarded. These objects were never assigned catalog numbers.

Apparently Snow decided to discard materials which he could identify as 20th century items, probably because they did not aid him in interpreting the 18th century Nelson occupation. The collection may also have other biases in that it was not clear if screens were used during the excavation to assure a representative sample. For example, the collection contained very few architectural materials, a fact which may reflect a methodological decision which determined collection contents, rather than the actual presence or absence of

materials. This issue could not be further addressed given the nature of the excavation documentation available. However, it did suggest that care must be taken to regard these as possible biases when interpreting Snow's collection.

A final note should be made that in 1980 part of the Thomas Nelson Sr. collection was inventoried by NPS personnel on CACO (Cape Cod) Survey coding sheets. The ACMP found coding forms for the ceramics only. Apparently this inventory was conducted during the initial stages of Baker's 1980 Archeological Overview and Evaluation for MIMA (Michelle West Ballows, personal communication 1986). However, it was an incomplete inventory and differed from the ACMP inventory in classification system and design, thus preventing comparison of the collection contents between 1980 and 1986. The CACO coding sheets will be stored with the collection documents at MIMA.

Site Interpretation

Snow found the Thomas Nelson Sr. site to be heavily disturbed, thus limiting its archeological interpretation. It was unfortunate that his findings were not more intact, as excavations might otherwise have provided more information about this early homestead and the lives of its occupants. In this section, the ACMP will summarize site history, Snow's archeological interpretation, and the potential avenues for further investigation.

Historical Background

There have been several studies of Thomas Nelson Sr. site history. Robert Ronsheim, an early Park Historian, was the first to research the Nelson Road area. His work, in part written by his student assistant Maureen Dorian, remains as an unpublished manuscript entitled by later NPS personnel as "Land in the Park," dated 1968. David Snow was familiar with Ronsheim's work and based his version of site history upon it.

Ronsheim traced the pre-1770 property history back to 1716, when a deed recorded the sale of "30 acres...with mansion house and barn" from Philip Goodwin to John Edwards (Ronsheim 1968b:87). Although there was a gap in the subsequent deeds, a similarly described property was sold by Thomas Cutler Jr. to Samuel Ames in 1722, and Ronsheim believed this to be the Goodwin property. Thomas Nelson Sr. acquired the piece, with house and barn, in 1724/5 (Ronsheim 1968b:88).

Thomas Sr. died in 1770, apparently leaving his house, barn, and part of his property to his daughter Tabitha (Ronsheim 1968b:89; Snow 1969:4). Tabitha died in 1778, at which time various documents indicate that the house was moved to Thomas Nelson Jr.'s property and attached to his dwelling house (Snow 1969:4-5) (Chapter 10, this volume). Thomas Jr. seems to have acquired Tabitha's property as well, and quitclaimed eight acres of it to his brother Josiah Nelson in 1779 (Snow 1969:4). After this time there was no mention of a dwelling house in relation to Thomas Nelson Sr.'s former house lot.

In summary, the Ronsheim/Snow scenario documented that Thomas Sr. bought a house which had been built by at least 1716, and the house was moved after Tabitha's death in 1778. Thus after this date, no house stood on the property. Table 9.2 summarizes the above chain of title.

Historian Joyce Malcolm also researched the Nelson property and reported on it in her historic grounds report for MIMA (1985:27-30). Malcolm's interpretation of site history

Table 9.2

The Thomas Nelson Sr. Site Chain of Title*

- 1716 Philip Goodwin sells 30 acres with Mansion House and barn to John Edwards.
- Gap in the deeds.
- 1722 Thomas Cutler Jr. sells 30 acres with dwelling house and barn to Samuel Ames. (Description similar to Goodwin property re: location, size, etc., though no deed from Edwards to Cutler).
- 1724/
25 Ames sells to Thomas Nelson (Sr.), 30 acres with house and barn.
- 1770 Thomas Sr. dies, and part of the property with house and barn go to daughter Tabitha Nelson.
- 1778 Tabitha dies.
- 1779 Thomas Nelson Jr. (Tabitha's brother) sells Tabitha's house to son-in-law Samuel Hastings, and deed indicates that the house had been moved to Thomas Jr.'s property and attached to his dwelling. Thomas Jr. quitclaims Tabitha's former house lot to brother Josiah Nelson. No house mentioned on former Thomas Sr. property after this date.

* Data compiled from Snow 1969:4-5, Ronsheim 1968b:87-90.

differed from Ronsheim's and Snow's in that she proposed that there had been a total of three houses on the Thomas Nelson Sr. property. The first was that which Thomas Sr. purchased in 1724/5, and the second and third were constructed by Thomas in 1754 and 1756/7 respectively (Malcolm 1985:28).

Malcolm derived this information about a second and third Nelson house from a "traditional family account" (1985:28). The second house was reportedly described in some detail, including that it was oak-framed, with a chimney which had a brick oven and three fireplaces, one of which was so large that the logs for burning had to be hauled by horse to the house and carried by two or three men (Joyce Malcolm, personal communication 1986). Malcolm suggested that the Nelsons moved into this second house, leaving vacant the first house which Thomas Sr. originally purchased with the property. In 1808, the first house, "after remaining vacant nearly fifty years, burnt down" (Malcolm 1985:28).

Malcolm proposed that the third house on Thomas Sr.'s property was later moved to Thomas Nelson Jr.'s property (1985:28). However, she also stated that the story about a third house may have been "garbled and that Thomas Junior's house was [instead] built on the site it later occupied" (1985:42). Indeed, Ronsheim wrote that Thomas Jr. had built his house on his own property "by 1758 when it was shown on a map of the Town of Lincoln" (1968b:61). That section of the map which shows Thomas Jr.'s house actually appears to have been added in 1761 (see Chapter 10). Nonetheless, it seems unlikely that a third house would be built on Thomas Sr.'s property only to be moved soon thereafter to Thomas Jr.'s property, particularly as he had owned the property since 1746. In recent conversations, Malcolm has stated that she also thinks that Thomas Jr.'s house was probably built on his, and not his father's, property (Joyce Malcolm, personal communication 1986). This would then leave the possibility that two houses, rather than three, once stood on Thomas Sr.'s property.

During the course of the ACMP, we located two descriptions of the Josiah Nelson house which closely matched Malcolm's description of the second Thomas Nelson Sr. house (Nelson 1905:1; Lexington Times--Minute-Man 1930). These were the only references which could be located containing such a description. Josiah's great-grandson, George A. Nelson, wrote that Josiah's house was "built with heavy oaken frame, and a large chimney containing a brick oven and three fireplaces" (1905:1). This was reiterated nearly verbatim in a 1930 newspaper article, which added the following:

The story has been passed down to the present generation that one of these fireplaces was so large it required a log so big that it had to be hauled to the door of the house by a team of horses and carried from there to the fireplace by the strength of two or three men (Lexington Times--Minute-Man 1930).

In addition, in 1905, Josiah's house had been unoccupied "for nearly 40 years" (Nelson 1905:1), and it burned down in 1908 (Keune 1963:i).

It thus appears that the house which Malcolm proposed as being Thomas Nelson Sr.'s second house was probably that which he and his son Josiah built on the latter's property, and which burned in 1908.

The ACMP agrees with the Ronsheim/Snow site history that the house which Thomas Sr. moved into in 1724/5 was the only house on that property. Two houses were later constructed to the west of his land on the property belonging to his two sons, Thomas Jr. and Josiah. The deeds and tax records for the three Nelson properties (Thomas Sr.'s, Thomas Jr.'s, and

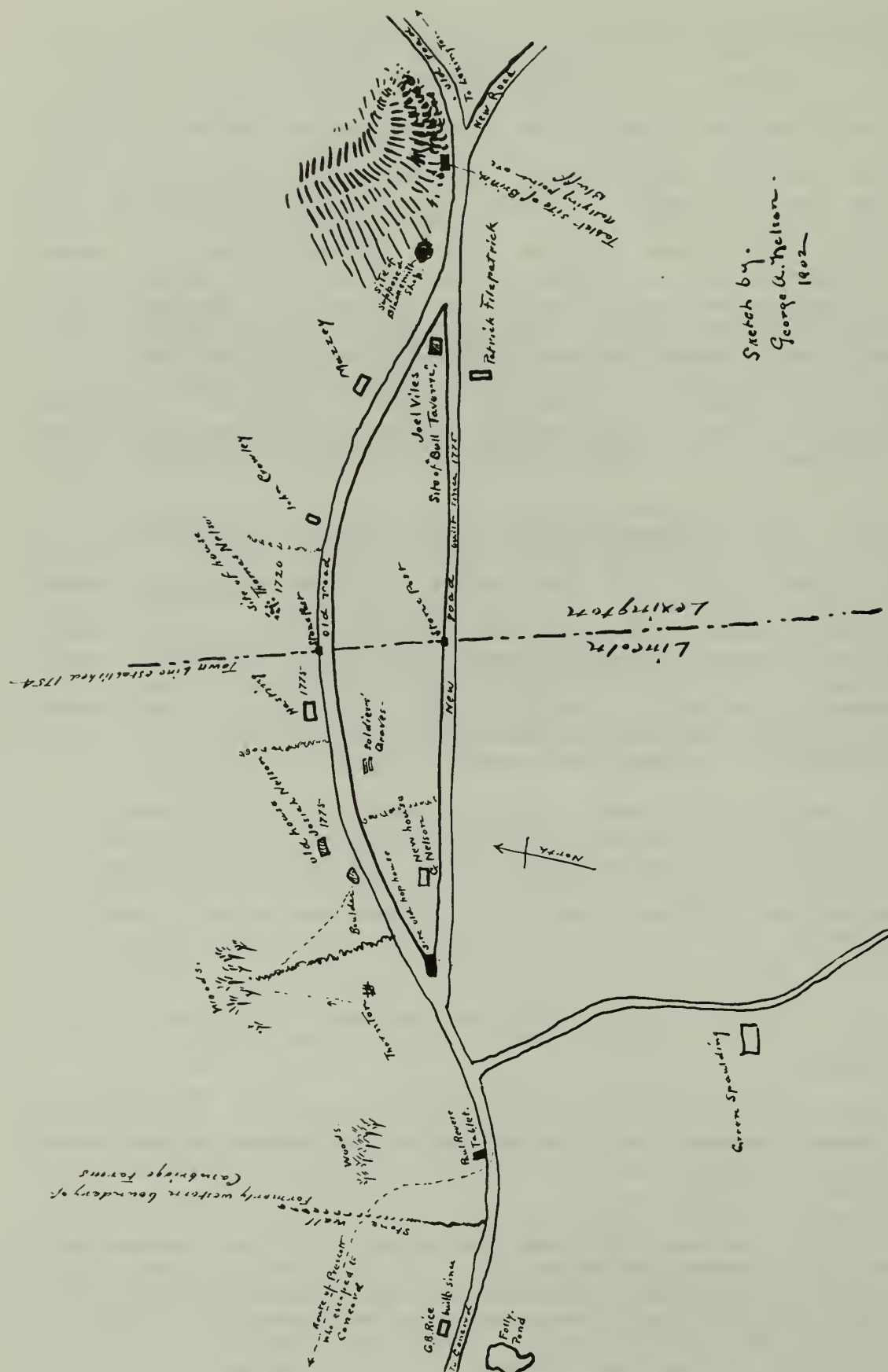


Figure 9.4. 1902 George A. Nelson sketch of the Nelson Road area (MIMA 62-122; original in Nelson Family Papers, Lincoln Historical Room, Lincoln Public Library).

Josiah's) are also in accord with a scenario which presents the presence of just one Nelson house on each property (as discussed in Ronsheim 1968b). Chapters 10 and 12 of this volume describe the history of the Thomas Jr. and Josiah Nelson houses and properties in more detail.

Snow's Interpretation

Excavations at the Thomas Nelson Sr. site took place in the vicinity of a low granite outcrop on the surface of which archeologist Leland Abel discovered historic artifacts (Figure 9.2). Both Abel and David Snow felt that this location corresponded well with the general area outlined in the deeds for the property and with the more specific house location noted on a map drawn in 1902 by George A. Nelson (Snow 1969:1-2). Nelson's sketch map indicated the "site of house, Thomas Nelson, 1720" as situated back from Nelson Road, in a position similar to that of the granite outcrop area identified by Abel (Figure 9.4).

Snow's excavations were somewhat extensive as he searched for evidence of the house, barn, and other outbuildings or cultural features (Figure 9.2). However, only two cultural features were located: a partial stone culvert (Feature 1), and the corner of a stone foundation (Feature 2) (Snow 1969:1). These were located in Trenches 10 and 9, respectively (Figure 9.3).

Both features had been severely disturbed, "probably as a result of bull-dozer activity connected with road construction in 1945" (Snow 1969:6) and by the installation of utility lines as mapped on Snow's site plans (Figure 9.3). It should be mentioned that the road construction actually took place in 1946 according to a 1954 Massachusetts Department of Public Works map (Leonard 1954).

Feature 1, the culvert (Figure 9.5), was eight feet long and had been disturbed at either end. Snow described the culvert as:

two parallel rows of stones placed about ten to twelve inches apart on the floor of a trench, which formed a channel about eight to ten inches deep. This was covered by more stones and the trench filled with dirt; the fill contained no artifacts (Snow 1969:7).

The culvert was separated from Feature 2, the partial cellar, by a large area of redeposited fill (Figure 9.3). The fill "consisted of mixed topsoil, gravel, and 'fieldstones,' to a depth of five feet below the surface, and contained eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century debris throughout" (Snow 1969:6).

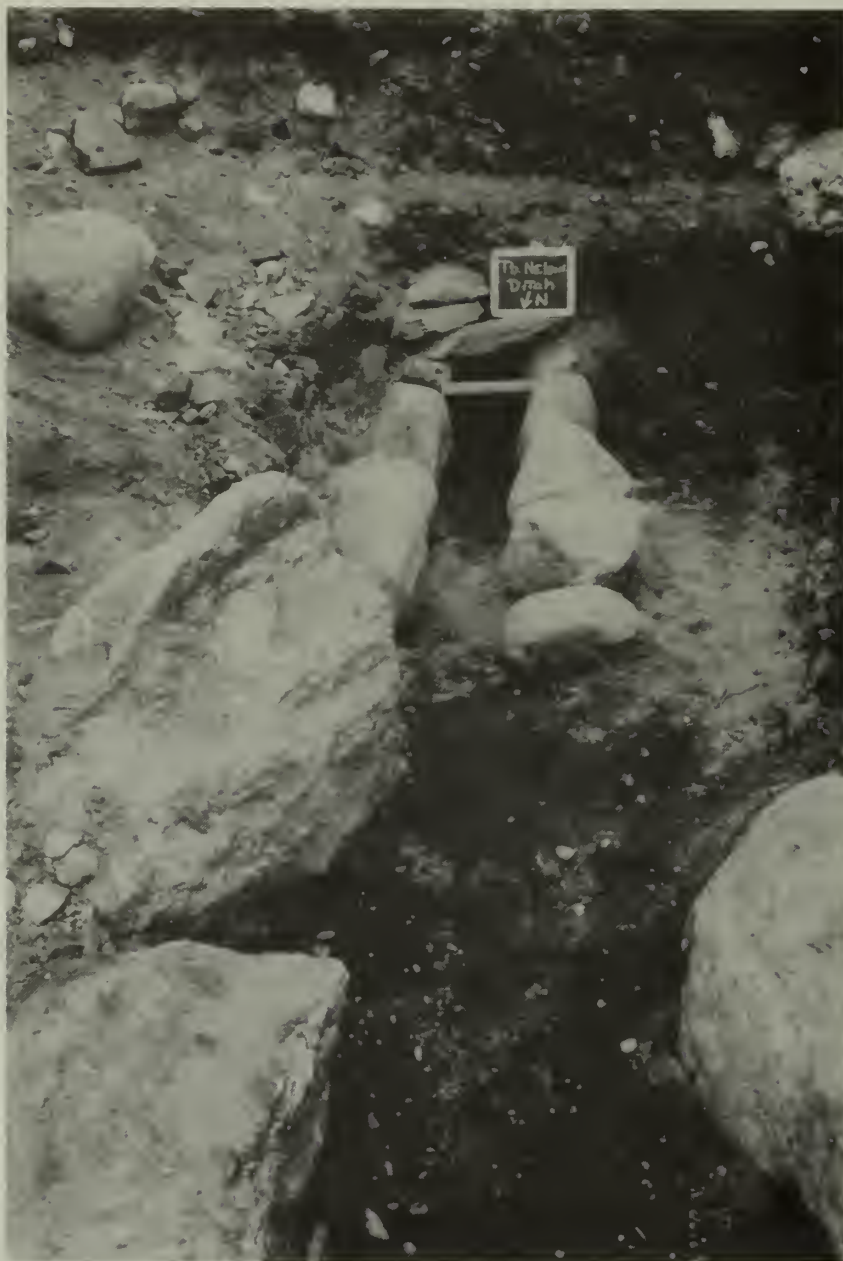


Figure 9.5. Snow's excavation photograph showing Feature 1, culvert (MIMA.BWP.TNS.3).

Feature 2 consisted of two stone walls forming the northeast corner of "an almost totally destroyed structure" (Snow 1969:7) (Figure 9.6). The east wall had been disturbed by the same process as had Feature 1, and the north wall abutted the granite outcrop to the west (Figure 9.7). Since the outcrop had also been disturbed, the foundation could not be followed further west (Snow 1969:7-8) (Figure 9.3).

Snow concluded that Feature 2 "could be the cellar of Nelson's house," and that the culvert (Feature 1) may have

"drained Feature 2, or the terrain around it, and emptied into a swamp southeast of the excavations" (1969:14). At the least, he felt that the features "were undoubtedly part of the Nelson houselot" (1969:1), though the heavy road construction disturbance prevented "further speculation" (1969:14).

The search for the barn was unsuccessful. This was in spite of the excavation of a 60 foot trench along a property boundary which historian Ronsheim had proposed as the probable barn site area (Snow 1969:8-9). Ronsheim based his hypothesis upon evidence from a 1779 deed dividing Tabitha's property by a line running "westerly through the barn" (Ronsheim 1968b:90), which he later correlated with the current stone wall north of Snow's Trench 3 (Figure 9.2).

The only recoveries from Trench 3 were 20th century materials presumably related to a nearby dump (Snow 1969:9). Snow also reported that the property had been cultivated, and concluded that the foundations may have been obliterated (1969:14). Alternatively, he proposed that the Nelson barn could conceivably have been west of the town line, in Lincoln as opposed to Lexington (1969:9). No evidence of other outbuildings was located, and the only other possible pre-20th



Figure 9.6. Snow's excavation photograph showing Feature 2, northeast corner of a foundation (MIMA.BWP.TNS.2).



Figure 9.7. Snow's excavation photograph facing north, showing early exposure of Feature 2 and the granite outcrop abutting the foundation along the north wall (MIMA.BWP.TNS.10).

century materials were found in Trench 6, west of Airport Road on land which probably belonged to Thomas Nelson Jr. (Snow 1969:10).

Snow briefly discussed the artifactual recoveries, and offered some analysis of Trench 10 materials, which contained the only 18th century items from the site (1969:11-13). It should be noted that Snow actually used materials from both Trench 9 and 10, containing Features 2 and 1 respectively, for this analysis (see Snow 1969:Table 1). For historic ceramics, Snow noted the absence of late 18th and early 19th century refined wares, concluding that:

The types found represent two distinct periods of deposition: one during the first half of the eighteenth century...; and the second during the last quarter of the nineteenth, and the present century (1969:11).

Pipe stem analysis supported this interpretation. Using Binford's bore diameter formula and "Harrington's scale," Snow arrived at a mean occupation date of 1736 and a range spanning from 1680-1750 (Snow 1969:12). These dates confirmed the hypothesis of an early to mid-18th century occupation.

Glass was less revealing than ceramics or pipes, but Snow identified a few potential 18th century bottle sherds as well as "modern clear glass" and "whole bottles [which] represent modern litter, probably since the construction of Airport Road" (1969:12-13).

Interpretation of the artifacts was difficult, as the collection was small and the materials "had been re-deposited or considerably disturbed and mixed with later material" (Snow 1969:15). In addition, they "were not in primary association with the features excavated, and may have been redeposited in 1945" (Snow 1969:1). Snow thus cautioned against relying on his analysis of ceramics, pipe stems, and glass as a meaningful measure. In spite of these difficulties, Snow believed that the artifacts indicated "occupation of the area during the eighteenth century" (1969:1), and a hiatus of activity until later 19th and 20th century disturbances.

In summary, the site had been so heavily disturbed that it was difficult to interpret. Nonetheless, the artifacts recovered and the two partial features convinced Snow that he had located the remains of the Thomas Nelson Sr. house. As a final note, he commented that additional "features of the Nelson farm might yet be discovered" (1969:15).

ACMP Evaluation

From the above discussion, it is apparent that the Thomas Nelson Sr. site archeological evidence was limited and offered little analytical potential. The ACMP could not expand much upon site interpretation. Snow definitely located a cellar (Feature 2, Figures 9.3, 9.6), and the ACMP concurred that it may well have been part of a house. The culvert Snow uncovered was similar to those which archeologists have noted at other historic structures in New England as a means of draining the house cellar (e.g., the Bixby House in Barre, Massachusetts (David Simmons, personal communication 1986)). The culvert's proximity to the partial cellar foundation suggested that Snow's findings may indeed have been the remains of such a feature.

Dating of the feature was not possible, given the nature of the ground disturbances and the data problems (e.g., inadequate excavation controls) discussed in this chapter. The ACMP looked again at the artifacts from Trenches 9 and 10

(Features 2 and 1), and found few discrepancies with Snow's earlier classifications. Indeed, the historic ceramics included wares typical of early 18th century assemblages (combed and dotted wares, Delft, trailed slipware, Bellarmine stoneware, Westerwald stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware), but lacked the refined wares common on late 18th and early 19th century sites (e.g., creamware and pearlware) (Appendix 9.2). Also present were wares of later manufacture (Rockingham, whiteware).

Unfortunately, the data did not merit quantitative analysis, and the absence of certain ware types did not reliably indicate lack of activity during the associated time period. However, the ACMP agreed with Snow that the ceramics may suggest a hiatus in activity during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Bottle glass suggested a similar pattern. The sherds were largely either freeblown or automatic machine made (41 and 52% respectively), reflecting both early (18th century) and late (late 19th-20th century) deposition (Appendix 9.2). Blown-in-mold glass, which falls between the above categories temporally, was much less abundant (6%). This may indicate a break similar to that suggested by the ceramics.

Again, this data was difficult to assess beyond saying that 18th century material was present, though in disturbed contexts. In addition, it was not possible to rely on the results of Snow's pipe stem analysis since they were recovered from disturbed deposits. Further dating of the architectural features themselves or the dates of occupation could not be ventured with confidence.

Snow felt that he had located an 18th century structure, specifically the Thomas Nelson Sr. house. His findings, in terms of location, did correlate well with the sketch plan drawn by George A. Nelson in 1902 of the house site location (Figure 9.4). This map was drawn prior to the construction of Airport Road, at which time the cellarhole was probably more intact. In fact, in 1905 George Nelson described the Thomas Nelson Sr. site as follows: "Only the cellar hole filled with field stones now remains to mark the site" (1905:1).

The architectural remains were too fragmentary to speculate about the structure's size or configuration. However, if these remains represented Thomas Sr.'s house, this house was apparently moved and attached to Thomas Jr.'s house after Tabitha Nelson died in 1778 (Snow 1969:4-5). Late 19th century photographs of Thomas Jr.'s house (the Nelson/Hastings house) reveal that it indeed was comprised of two distinct sections. The archeological work conducted at the Thomas Nelson Jr. site uncovered these foundations, as discussed in the following chapter of this volume. The combined

photographic and archeological information suggests that Thomas Sr./Tabitha's house was probably a two-room central chimney plan measuring approximately 16 by 34 feet. A more detailed discussion of this structure appears in Chapter 10, along with several of the 19th century photographs. Unfortunately, this data could not be compared with the fragmentary structural remains at the Thomas Sr. site.

Snow's extensive excavations for the barn yielded no structural evidence (Figure 9.2), though he placed his trench in the location Ronsheim had suggested based on the documents (Ronsheim 1968b:89-90). This was the same location proposed more recently by historian Malcolm:

the barn foundations have yet to be unearthed but ought to be found along the south side of the wall along the northern boundary of [Tabitha's] land, on the Lexington side of the town line (1985:30).

Again, no foundations or other cultural features were located during Snow's excavation of a 60 ft. trench in this area.

Evidence of the barn foundations may prove to be elusive. It was not uncommon for 18th century barns to be built on a single course of unmorticed field stones (see Chapter 14, ACMP Interpretation). In this case, such foundation stones could easily have been scattered, particularly if the land was later cultivated as Snow noted (1969:9). If further work is to be undertaken in search of the barn foundations, the ACMP recommends additional clarification of the historical record to better pinpoint a possible location in regard to property lines and contemporary landscape features. If the location matches the description given by Malcolm (1985:30), no further work is recommended, as Snow has already investigated this area.

In summary, the ACMP supported Snow's interpretation that he had located cultural features related to the Nelson house lot. Most likely, these features were part of a house cellar and its drainage system. Having reviewed the history of the Nelson family properties, it also seemed clear that there was only one house on Thomas Nelson Sr.'s property in the 18th century, rather than the three houses which Malcolm proposed (1985:27-30). Snow's findings may well have been the only remains of the 18th century Thomas Nelson Sr. house. Unfortunately, road construction and utility installation appear to have destroyed most of this site.

Management Summary

Thomas Nelson Sr. was the first of the Nelson family to settle along the Concord Road in the 18th century. His homestead is also known as the Tabitha Nelson site, after his daughter who lived there in 1775. The house they occupied is no longer standing, and only partial remains of the possible house location have been found.

Previous Archeology

Only one excavation has been conducted at the Thomas Nelson Sr. site. In 1968, contract archeologist David Snow investigated the site for evidence of the early Nelson house and barn. His excavations revealed that much of the property had been disturbed during the 1946 construction of Airport Road and the installation of utility lines along the right-of-way. Just east of the right-of-way Snow uncovered the northeastern corner of a stone-lined cellarhole, and a stone culvert which at one time probably drained the cellar.

Snow believed that he had found the remains of the Nelson house, though much of it had been destroyed. The artifacts he recovered indicated both 18th and 20th century activity in the area. He was unable to locate evidence of the barn or other outbuildings, in spite of his rather extensive testing.

ACMP Interpretation

The ACMP was not able to expand much beyond Snow's original interpretation. We concurred that he had found the remains of a cellar which possibly indicated the location of the early Nelson house. The disturbed nature of the soil deposits prevented any meaningful artifact analysis, but the collection definitely contained some 18th century materials. If these were the remains of the Nelson house, they have been largely destroyed.

After Tabitha Nelson's death in 1778, the house was apparently moved and attached to her brother Thomas Jr.'s house, located a short distance west. Late 19th century photographs of this structure still exist, and archeological work was conducted on the foundations. These photographs and more information about the structure are presented in Chapter 10. Work at this site suggested that Tabitha's house was a two-room central chimney plan measuring approximately 16 by 34 feet, a house type and size which was common in colonial Massachusetts.

The Artifact Collection

The ACMP inventoried a total of 1118 artifacts in the Thomas Nelson Sr. collection. The majority of these were ceramic sherds (811), many of which dated to the 18th century. The artifacts were excavated from disturbed contexts, and thus cannot be used for many analytical purposes. They might be better used for exhibits or educational purposes.

Interpretive Potential of the Site

Today, the site which Snow excavated is covered with the dense vegetation which characterizes the eastern right-of-way of Airport Road (Figure 9.1). It is located north of the Marrett Street intersection, and is not far from the Battle Road Visitor Center. This site retains less integrity than other Nelson Road sites, and thus has less interpretive potential. However, the Thomas Nelson Sr./Tabitha Nelson site area could be identified if interpretation of the 18th century Nelson family houses as a unit was desired.

Recommendations

The Thomas Nelson Sr. (or Tabitha Nelson) site was greatly disturbed by the construction of Airport Road in 1946 and the subsequent installation of utility cables along the eastern right-of-way. In the vicinity of Snow's Trench 9 and 10 excavations (Figure 9.3), these activities have destroyed the archeological record across an area nearly 40 feet wide to the east of Airport Road. The full extent of disturbance to the property is unknown.

The nature of site disturbances prevented Snow from confidently interpreting site function and history. However, it appeared that he may have discovered the remains of the 18th century house foundation. The features which he uncovered do not merit further investigation, as they were fully excavated.

Snow's investigation also extended beyond the cellar area and included test pits and trenches excavated in search of additional structures (Figure 9.2). No further features were located. Additional archeological work on this site would probably yield little information, as the site disturbances have been so extensive. However, if a specific interest in this property arose, it might be possible to locate some relatively undisturbed areas. These would include areas to the northeast, east, and southeast of Snow's excavations, and possibly to the west of Airport Road. These locations have not been systematically studied, and may have escaped the severe ground disturbance which other areas of the site have suffered.

Any future archeological work on this property must take into account the disturbances caused by the road, utilities, and archeological excavations. Topography should also be a consideration since there are some low lying wet areas on the property. Finally, the ACMP emphasizes the need for maintaining tight horizontal and vertical controls if excavations are to take place.

The ACMP unfortunately cannot predict how extensively the property has been disturbed, and thus whether it would be possible to locate additional cultural features. As it currently stands we know only that David Snow uncovered two disturbed features on the Thomas Nelson Sr. property, that they were probably part of a house, and that they may have been associated with the 18th century materials which were recovered from surrounding but disturbed contexts. Additional investigation of this site is not recommended unless it becomes important to address site-specific questions which might be answered through archeological research.

Appendix 9.1

ACMP Provenience Codes, Thomas Nelson Sr. Site

I) D. Snow Collection, Accession #265

<u>ACMP Code</u>	<u>Provenience Description</u>
TNS-0F1-0-1	Feature 1, Level 1 (0-24").
TNS-0F1-0-2	Feature 1, Level 2 (24"-bottom).
TNS-0F1-0-B	Feature 1, Bottom.
TNS-0F2-0-1	Feature 2, Level 1 (0-24").
TNS-0F2-0-2	Feature 2, Level 2 (24"-bottom).
TNS-0T6-0-1	Trench 6 (test pit West of Airport Road and North of Brook), Level 1 Topsoil on Sterile.
TNS-265-0-0	Accession #265, unprovenienced materials.

II) Tabitha Nelson, Accession #354

TBN-TP1-00-0000	Tabitha Nelson, Test Pit 1.
TBN-000-00-000S	Tabitha Nelson, Surface.

Appendix 9.2

ACMP Artifact Inventory
for Accession #265, 354

Accession #:	354	265	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Redware				
Plain	0	110	110	
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	0	347	347	
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	0	152	152	
Sgraffito	0	0	0	
Trailed Slipware	0	73	73	
Jackfield	0	0	0	
Astbury	0	0	0	
Other	0	18	18	
Total Redware	0	700	700	86.2%
Tin Enameled				
Delft	0	16	16	
Rouen/Faience	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Tin Enameled	0	16	16	2.0%
Coarse Buff Body				
Combed Ware	0	2	2	
Dotted Ware	0	2	2	
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	0	
Mottled	0	1	1	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Coarse Buff Body	0	5	5	0.6%
Creamware				
Plain	0	0	0	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	
Annular	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Creamware	0	0	0	0.0%
Pearlware				
Plain	0	0	0	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	
Annular	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Pearlware	0	0	0	0.0%
Whiteware				
Plain	0	41	41	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	
Handpainted	1	3	4	
Annular	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	5	5	
Other	0	1	1	
Total Whiteware	1	50	51	6.3%

THOMAS NELSON SR./TABITHA NELSON Site

Accession #:	354	265	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware				
Whieldon	0	0	0	
Lusterware	0	0	0	
Agateware	0	0	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	0	2	2	
Yellowware	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Other Earthen.	0	2	2	0.2%
Porcelain				
Undecorated	0	10	10	
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	2	2	
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	1	1	
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	3	3	
Overglaze HP-polychrom	0	0	0	
Gilted	0	4	4	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	
Other	0	5	5	
Total Porcelain	0	25	25	3.1%
Stoneware				
Nottingham	0	0	0	0.0%
Other English Brown	0	0	0	0.0%
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	1	1	0.1%
Westerwald/Raeren	0	4	4	0.5%
White Salt Glazed				
Plain	0	2	2	
Moulded	0	0	0	
Scratch Blue	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total White Salt Glz	0	2	2	0.2%
Drybody				
Black Basaltes	0	0	0	
Rosso Antico	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Drybody	0	0	0	0.0%
Other				
Utilitarian Import	0	2	2	
Domestic	0	3	3	
Other	0	1	1	
Total Other	0	6	6	0.7%
Total Stoneware	0	13	13	1.6%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	1	811	812	100.0%
% of Total Artifacts				72.6%

THOMAS NELSON SR./TABITHA NELSON Site

Accession #:	354	265	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
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PIPES

White Clay

Bowls	0	8	8
Stems: 4/64	0	0	0
5/64	0	20	20
6/64	0	2	2
7/64	0	1	1
8/64	0	0	0
9/64	0	0	0
INDT	0	0	0
TOTAL:	0	31	31

Red Clay

Bowls	0	0	0
Stems	0	0	0
TOTAL:	0	0	0

Other

TOTAL PIPES	0	31	31	2.8%
-------------	---	----	----	------

GLASS

Bottle Glass

Freeblown	0	81	81	
Blown-in-Mold	0	11	11	
Auto Machine Made	1	103	104	
Indeterminate	0	2	2	
TOTAL	1	197	198	17.7%

Drinking Vessel

Freeblown	0	0	0	
Machine blown/pressed	0	16	16	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	16	16	1.4%

Indet. Curved Glass

TOTAL GLASS	1	214	215	19.2%
-------------	---	-----	-----	-------

BOTTLE CLOSURE

Ceramic	0	0	0	
Glass	0	0	0	
Metal	0	0	0	
Wood/Cork	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	0	0	0	0.0%

THOMAS NELSON SR./TABITHA NELSON Site

Accession #:	354	265	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
APPAREL				
Clothing	0	0	0	
Footwear	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL APPAREL	0	0	0	0.0%
BUTTONS, ETC.				
Button	0	2	2	
Buckle	0	0	0	
Other Fastener	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	0	2	2	0.2%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL				
Tableware	0	2	2	
Kitchenware	0	2	2	
Furniture & Hardware	0	0	0	
Lighting Fixtures	0	1	1	
Decorative Objects	0	2	2	
Toiletries	1	0	1	
Stationary	0	2	2	
Coins/Tokens/Medals	0	0	0	
Personal Objects	0	0	0	
Toys	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	1	1	2	
TOTAL H & P	2	10	12	1.1%
SUBTOTAL				
	3	257	260	23.3%

THOMAS NELSON SR./TABITHA NELSON Site

Accession #:	354	265	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL				
Window Glass				
Crown/Cylinder	1	16	17	
Plate	0	3	3	
Other	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	1	1	
TOTAL GLASS	1	20	21	1.9%
Nails				
Hand wrought	0	14	14	
Machine Cut I	0	6	6	
Machine Cut II	0	0	0	
Machine Cut Indet.	0	0	0	
Wire	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL NAILS	0	20	20	1.8%
Screws				
Hand wrought	0	0	0	
Machine Cut	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	0	0	0	0.0%
Other Hardware				
Builders' Hardware	0	0	0	
Window Hardware	0	0	0	
Door Hardware	0	0	0	
Electrical Hardware	0	0	0	
Plumbing Hardware	0	0	0	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	0	0	0	
Other	0	1	1	
Indeterminate	0	1	1	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	0	2	2	0.2%
Structural Material				
Brick	0	0	0	
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	0	
Wood	0	0	0	
Linoleum	0	0	0	
Stone	0	0	0	
Fiber	0	0	0	
Porcelain	0	0	0	
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	
Metal	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	0	0	0	0.0%

THOMAS NELSON SR./TABITHA NELSON Site

Accession #:	354	265	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
Other Fastening Devices				
Staples	0	0	0	
Bolts	0	0	0	
Wood Fasteners	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	1	42	43	3.8%
TOOLS & HARDWARE				
Hand Tools	0	1	1	
Machine Parts	0	0	0	
Domestic Animal Gear	0	1	1	
Transportation Objects	0	0	0	
Weaponry/Accoutrements	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	0	2	2	0.2%
SUBTOTAL	1	44	45	4.0%

THOMAS NELSON SR./TABITHA NELSON Site

Accession #:	354	265	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS (Weight in grams)				
Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Charcoal	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Slag	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	
FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS				
Shell (Weight in grams)				
Bivalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Univalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other Organic	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Bone				
Fish	0	0	0	
Whale	0	0	0	
Human	0	0	0	
Mammal	0	0	0	
Bird	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL BONE	0	0	0	0.0%
Vegetal Material				
Seeds/Nuts	0	0	0	
Other Comestibles	0	0	0	
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	0	
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	0	0	0	0.0%
LITHICS				
Fire Cracked Rock	0	0	0	
Unworked Lithic	0	0	0	
Gunflints	0	1	1	
Groundstone				
Historic	0	0	0	
Prehistoric	0	0	0	
Total Groundstone	0	0	0	
Chipped Stone				
Point	0	0	0	
Biface	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	0	
TOTAL LITHICS	0	1	1	0.1%

THOMAS NELSON SR./TABITHA NELSON Site

Accession #:	354	265	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
SAMPLES				
Soil	0	0	0	
C-14	0	0	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0	0.0%
SUBTOTALS	0	1	1	0.1%
GRAND TOTALS				
SUBTOTAL #1	1	811	812	
SUBTOTAL #2	3	257	260	
SUBTOTAL #3	1	44	45	
SUBTOTAL #4	0	1	1	
	5	1113	1118	

CHAPTER 10

THE THOMAS NELSON JR. SITE

Introduction

The Thomas Nelson Jr. site is located on the north side of Nelson Road between the Thomas Nelson Sr. and Josiah Nelson sites (Figure III.1). The site today consists of the backfilled cellarhole (Figure 10.1) which is located across from the entrance to MIMA's Battle Road Visitor Center.

Thomas Nelson Jr. was the oldest son of Thomas Nelson Sr. and the twin brother of Tabitha Nelson. It is believed that Thomas Jr. built his house prior to 1761, and was living in it on April 19, 1775. Thomas Jr., who was 54 at the time, apparently did not participate in the events of the day. However, "British soldiers killed nearby on April 19 were buried in an orchard south of the road" which probably belonged to Thomas Jr. (Malcolm 1985:32).

Thomas Jr.'s original house was expanded ca. 1778/79 when Tabitha's house was moved from its site and attached to it. This combined Nelson/Hastings house (so called because



Figure 10.1. ACMP photograph of Thomas Nelson Jr. site, 1986.

Nelson's son-in-law, Samuel Hastings, bought Tabitha's portion of it in 1779 [Ronsheim 1968b:63]) stood until it was torn down in the late 1800s by Martin Neville (Snow 1973:3). Neville then constructed a new house on the old foundations. This later house was torn down by MIMA in 1968.

Four archeologists have worked at the Thomas Nelson Jr. site, which was assigned site number 19-MD-348 (Baker 1980:15). The first was Cordelia Snow, a contract archeologist who had already excavated other sites at MIMA. She conducted only limited testing in the cellar of the still standing Neville house, and may have monitored the demolition of it in February 1968 (Snow 1968:3).

In June of 1968, David Snow and a crew of seven from Brandeis University excavated within and around the open cellarhole for six weeks (Snow 1973). In 1974, Charles Tremmer of Muhlenberg College reevaluated Snow's interpretations, and prepared proposals for the stabilization and public presentation of the site (Tremmer 1974). In 1979, more stabilization of the foundations was required, and this was supervised by Joan Bleacher, an archeologist from the NPS's Denver Service Center (Bleacher 1979:30-42).

A fifth archeologist, Leland J. Abel, excavated on land south of Nelson Road which belonged to Thomas Jr. in the 18th century. He attempted to locate, without success, the graves of the British soldiers who were reportedly killed and buried there on April 19, 1775 (Abel 1982:1).

Provenience and Coding System

The artifacts which were inventoried by the ACMP came from five separate archeological collections from the Thomas Nelson Jr. site. These collections were:

- 1) The David Snow Collection from the 1968 excavations (accession #264);
- 2) The Tremer Collection from his 1974 fieldwork (accession #361);
- 3) The Bleacher Collection from the 1979 stabilization work (accession #299);
- 4) A collection made from the Neville Cellar by Cordelia Snow in 1967 (accession #353);
- 5) A collection made during the construction of the Battle Road Visitor Center parking lot in 1974 (accession #363).

The David Snow Collection

The artifacts in the Snow Collection had been inventoried on worksheets entitled "Pottery Distribution." Provenience data for each group of artifacts was given at the top of these sheets. Eighty-four proveniences were listed on these sheets, for which the ACMP developed provenience codes. These codes consisted of 15 digits in the following format:

TNJ-AAA-BB-CCCC

where:

TNJ = Thomas Nelson Jr. Site,

AAA = Snow's excavation unit,

BB = Cultural feature within excavation unit,

CCCC = Stratigraphic level within excavation unit.

MIMA catalog numbers were written on the left margin of Snow's sheets and the artifacts had been labelled with catalog numbers. Therefore, it was possible to match the artifacts to the description and quantity on Snow's sheets. Some of the artifacts were not labelled, and these were inventoried as unprovenienced artifacts by the ACMP. The ACMP provenience codes, along with Snow's provenience descriptions, are presented in Appendix 10.1.

The Tremer Collection

The artifacts in the Tremer Collection had been inventoried by Tremer, and most artifacts had been labelled with Tremer's catalog number. The catalog of these artifacts was presented at the end of Tremer's report (1974:31-35).

This catalog documented that some of the artifacts were found on the surface of Snow's Feature 7, while the rest were surface collected from unidentified portions of the site. Three ACMP provenience codes were assigned to the artifacts in the Tremer Collection. These were:

<u>ACMP Provenience Code</u>	<u>Tremer's Description</u>
TNJ-361-00-000S	Surface debris, found during the excavation and clearing of the site (1974:31).
TNJ-361-07-0000	Found in the area of Feature 7 (1974:33).
TNJ-361-00-0000	Unprovenienced.

The Bleacher Collection

Joan Bleacher recovered one artifact from the backdirt at the Thomas Nelson Jr. site. This redware sherd was present at the time of the ACMP inventory, and was assigned the ACMP provenience code: TNJ-299-00-00BD.

The Neville Cellar Collection

These artifacts were stored at MIMA in paper bags on which was written the provenience data and the date. This collection was apparently made by Cordelia Snow, who reported in January 1968 that she had "already done some test trenching in the cellar of the modern [Neville] house, but little has been recovered" (Snow 1968:3). Two ACMP provenience codes were assigned to these artifacts:

<u>ACMP Provenience Code</u>	<u>Description on Paper Bag</u>
NC-000-CL-00ES	Neville Cellar, surface, East half (12/19/67).
NC-0TP-CL-000W	Neville Cellar, TP, west half.

The Battle Road Visitor Center Collection

Since there was no provenience data for this collection, it was inventoried as one ACMP provenience, VC-000-00-0000.

Map Construction

Source maps used in the construction of ACMP maps and illustrations were evaluated according to the ACMP criteria of completeness, accuracy, accessibility of data, readability, physical condition of map and reproducibility (see Chapter 3, Methodology). Of the five archeologists who have worked at the Thomas Nelson Jr. site, only David Snow prepared site maps.

Snow's Figures

Snow's report included a site map (1973:Figure 2) and a reconstructed plan of the Thomas Nelson Jr. house (1973:Figure 19). Both of these figures were complete and readable, and were reproduced directly for inclusion in this chapter as Figure 10.2 and Figure 10.9 respectively.

Snow also included in his report three profile drawings (1973:Figure 9, Figure 16a and Figure 16b). Since it was anticipated that the original drawings would not reproduce well, they were traced directly from Snow's report and relettered. They appear in this chapter as Figures 10.12, 10.14 and 10.15 respectively.

Ronsheim's Maps

The ACMP redrafted two of Ronsheim's maps which illustrated the Nelson family landholdings along Nelson Road during the 18th and 19th centuries. The ACMP felt that the first map, which diagrammed their landholdings north of the road, would not reproduce well and that the labelling of the property lines was somewhat confusing (Ronsheim 1968b:15). We therefore decided to reproduce this illustration in part, and it is included in this chapter as Figure 10.3 and in Chapter 12 as Figure 12.4.

The second map illustrated the ownership of land south of Nelson Road (Ronsheim 1968b:Summary 8). The information on land ownership was transcribed directly from this map with one exception. Ronsheim elsewhere stated that Thomas Nelson Jr. kept a small strip of land for himself (1968b:60). The map was modified to reflect this information. The location of the 19th century John Nelson house and barn was added to this map from a plot plan drawn by George A. Nelson in 1878. This plan is part of the Nelson family papers which are stored in the Lincoln Historical Room at the Lincoln Library. This map is presented here as Figure 10.7 and in Chapter 12 as Figure 12.6.

Data Problems

The Snow Collection

As mentioned earlier, the Snow Collection was inventoried on worksheets and the MIMA catalog numbers were recorded on these sheets. No NPS catalog worksheets or cards were ever prepared for this collection, and Snow's field notes could not be located. Thus, Snow's worksheets provided the only available documentation of his collection.

Missing Artifacts: Since most of the artifacts in this collection had been labelled with a MIMA catalog number, the ACMP matched each artifact to its corresponding entry on Snow's worksheets. The original quantity of artifacts in each catalog lot had been recorded on Snow's sheets, and the number inventoried by the ACMP was also recorded on these sheets. As a result of this procedure, we were able to determine how many artifacts, and which ones, were missing from the collection at the time of the ACMP inventory.

The quantity of artifacts recorded on Snow's worksheets was 15,245. In his report, Snow reported that 15,229 artifacts were recovered (1973:Figure 21), a difference of 16 artifacts. We used the quantity on the worksheets to determine the number of missing artifacts. The ACMP inventoried 14,780 provenienced artifacts from this collection, which is a total of 465 less artifacts than Snow cataloged. However, we determined from the catalog worksheets that we were actually missing 1,914 artifacts. These were offset by 1,449 extra artifacts.

By comparing the 1,914 missing artifacts by artifact type with the 1,594 unprovenienced artifacts, it appeared that the missing artifacts from each provenience were probably included in the unprovenienced artifacts. Ceramics accounted for 86% of the missing artifacts, and 80% of these were from the six proveniences shown in Table 10.1. The quantity and types of missing ceramics compared favorably to those present in the unprovenienced assemblage. If we assumed that the unprovenienced artifacts were in fact the missing artifacts, that would reduce the actual quantity of missing artifacts to 320. This would be only 2% of Snow's original collection.

The 1,449 extra artifacts can be accounted for in two ways: 1) 39% of the extra artifacts were nails, which had probably further deteriorated since they were originally cataloged in 1968, producing a larger quantity of nail fragments; and 2) 41% of these extra artifacts were ceramic sherds. In Snow's catalog, crossmended pieces were counted as one sherd, while the ACMP system counted the individual

Table 10.1

Missing Ceramics from the Snow Collection

<u>ACMP Provenience Code</u>	<u>Redware</u>	<u>Creamware</u>	<u>Ironstone</u>
TNJ-000-03-0001		194	
TNJ-000-07-0001		98	
TNJ-000-07-0002	244		
TNJ-000-07-0003	401		
TNJ-000-07-9999		62	
TNJ-000-12-0000			315
	<u>645</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>315</u>
Total			1,314

sherds. Although we did not quantify the exact difference this method produced, it seemed likely that the extra ceramic sherds in our inventory were a result of methodological differences, not additional sherds.

Provenience Problems: Snow's collection from this site was one of the best provenienced collections at MIMA. Only 9.7% of the artifacts were not provenienced, and most of the proveniences were located within Features which were indicated on Snow's map (1973:Figure 2). Snow's field methodology, although not explicitly stated anywhere in his report, was to excavate cultural features, and use these features as horizontal controls for his excavation units. Within these features, sections, blocks and trenches were apparently established. However, Snow did not indicate the location or size of any of these subunits, except for one trench in Feature 2. The existence of these subunits was recorded only on his catalog sheets.

Levels were also recorded for all of the Features, often within the subunits mentioned above. Although Snow's report contained stratigraphic profiles for four Features (2, 3, 7 and 10) (1973:Figure 9, 11, 16a, 16b and 17), the depth of each level was not indicated, and this data was not available for the other eight Features. This level information was recorded only on Snow's catalog sheets, thus providing relative depths of recovery for the artifacts. However, their exact depth within each Feature cannot now be determined.

This provenience data does allow artifact analyses between levels within a provenience, but analyses between subunits within one provenience cannot be undertaken because the relative locations and depths within levels is not known.

It is also not possible to perform interprovenience analyses for the same reasons. If Snow's field notes were available, it might be possible to conduct more complete analyses.

There were two additional proveniences in Snow's collection which were confusing. The first was written on the outside of a bag of artifacts: "N-2 surface, 4/68 DHS, c. 150 yds. north of "Thomas Nelson" (N-1) - Neville house site in plow cut in back yard of white house." There was no catalog worksheet for this provenience, but since DHS was David H. Snow, we assumed that these were part of his collection. However, Snow did not mention in his report that he had done any work at this site before June 1968. The Neville house, which had stood on the Nelson foundation until February of that year, had been a white house. Snow did mention "miscellaneous excavations" which included "intensive survey of the field south of the [Neville] barn,...survey and limited trenching in a field between the Thomas Nelson and Josiah Nelson sites,...[and] in the low swampy field east of the Thomas Nelson site" (1973:14). He did not indicate whether this testing was conducted before or after his work at the Nelson foundation, and none of these areas seemed to match the location of these artifacts found north of the house. We therefore assigned them a separate provenience code, TNJ-00N-N2-000S.

The second problem provenience concerned a bottle which carried a tag which read "Neville House Rafters, Feb. 8, 1968." It also carried a Snow catalog number and was described within Feature 7, all levels. Since the Neville house had been torn down in February 1968, it seemed likely that this bottle was found during the demolition, perhaps during monitoring by Cordelia Snow. But David Snow had apparently included it with his excavated artifacts in a feature which was actually outside and in front of the house (see Figure 10.2). We chose to assign the bottle a provenience reflecting the location from which it was probably recovered, the rafters of the house (TNJ-000-NH-000R).

Baker's Inventory: Another inventory of the Snow Collection from this site was undertaken between the time of Snow's original inventory in 1968 and the ACMP reinventory in 1985. This was conducted by Vernon Baker, an archeologist hired to produce an archeological overview of the MIMA collections (Baker 1980), and Michelle West of MIMA.

West's inventory was prepared under the direction of Baker as part of his archeological overview (Michelle West Ballows, personal communication 1986). The data was recorded on inventory sheets developed for the DCR-NARO archeological survey at Cape Cod National Seashore (CACO), and were dated "Spring 1980." The artifact number listed on these sheets was

the MIMA catalog number which had been assigned by Snow in 1968. These sheets listed 3,140 artifacts, all of which were ceramic sherds. This represented only 37% of the ceramics inventoried by the ACMP, and only 19% of the total assemblage from the Snow Collection.

The inventory in Baker's report listed 14,804 artifacts plus unquantified tar paper and leather shoe fragments for the this collection (1980:45-46). This was 1,570 artifacts less than the ACMP inventory. Discrepancies were noted in almost all artifact categories (Table 10.2). Baker's inventory included 7,735 ceramics, more than twice as many as West had inventoried. It is unclear how the remainder of the ceramics, and the other materials in the collection, were inventoried. It is unfortunate that this previous inventory was not complete enough to help in identifying the artifacts which were missing in the ACMP inventory.

The Neville Cellar Collection

Provenience Problems: Two paper bags of artifacts were stored at MIMA which were labelled "Neville Cellar, surface, East half (12/19/67)" and "Neville Cellar, TP, west half." The last private owners of this property were the Nevilles, and their house stood on this site until it was torn down by MIMA in February 1968 (Snow 1973:1).

A memo from contract archeologist Cordelia Snow to NPS archeologist John Cotter, dated January 19, 1968, was the only documentation which referred to any archeological work at the Neville house in 1967. She reported that:

A modern (early 20th century) dwelling built over the site of the Thomas Nelson House (built ca. 1750) is slated for demolition this spring, thereby endangering any remains of the colonial site. I have already done some test trenching in the cellar of the modern house, but little has been recovered. In the event that 18th century artifacts and foundations are uncovered during demolition, funds should be available for complete excavation and stabilization. If for some reason funds are not available, I still intend to be on hand to salvage as much as possible (Snow 1968:3; emphasis added).

Missing Artifacts: Since these artifacts were still in their original field bags when they were inventoried by the ACMP, it was not surprising that there was no original inventory against which to compare the quantity of artifacts. There were 23 artifacts present in these bags at the time of

Table 10.2

The Snow Collection Artifact Counts

<u>Classification</u> (Baker 1980:45-46)	<u>Baker Inventory</u>	<u>ACMP Inventory</u>
<u>Ceramics</u>		
Redware	3,461	3,774
British Mottled Ware	167	0
Jackfield ware	19	9
Delftware	19	20
Undecorated creamware	1,232	1,513
Undecorated pearlware	374	543
Edge decorated pearlware	315	163
Underglaze blue handpainted pearlware	186	
Underglaze polychrome handpainted pearlware	207	261
Transferprinted pearlware	221	83
Undecorated ironstone	607	
Transferprinted ironstone	808	924
Frenchen Stoneware	6	0
Westerwald Stoneware	3	1
Nottingham Stoneware	2	2
White Saltglazed Stoneware	12	11
Scratch blue - white saltglazed stoneware	7	7
Local stoneware	89	81
Total Ceramics	<u>7,735</u>	<u>7,392</u>
<u>Glass</u>		
Window glass fragments	3,089	1,465
Late - 18th - early - 19th - century dark green bottle fragments	78	
Mid - late - 19th - through 20th - century molded bottle fragments	247	1,672
Total Glass	<u>3,414</u>	<u>3,137</u>
<u>Metal</u>	3,500	3,574
	(approximation)	(approximation)

Table 10.2 (Cont.)

Kaolin Pipes

Stem fragments (range of bore diameters 4/64"- 5/64")	155	111
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Miscellaneous

Tar paper fragments		
Leather shoe fragments		95

Total Artifacts	<u>14,804+</u>	<u>14,309+ *</u>
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* This represents only 86.9% of the ACMP inventory from this collection.

the ACMP inventory (see Accession #353, Appendix 10.3 for a list of these artifacts).

The Tremmer Collection

Tremmer's work at this site was documented in two places: his report (1974) and a newspaper article (Concord Journal 1974). Tremmer's report contained an artifact inventory (1974:31-35) with a catalog number for each of 114 artifacts. These catalog numbers were written on the artifacts, which were matched to Tremmer's catalog during the ACMP inventory. These artifacts had not been cataloged on NPS catalog worksheets or cards. Thus the only documentation of this collection was the excavator's inventory.

Tremmer's artifacts contained his artifact number in the same format that he had used at other MIMA sites which he excavated (David Brown, Hartwell Tavern, Bull Tavern). This number has the format:

12-AAA-74

where:

12 = Thomas Nelson Jr. Site,
AAA = sequential artifact number (1-114),
74 = 1974, the year of the fieldwork.

Missing Artifacts: The ACMP inventoried 111 artifacts from the Tremmer Collection, only three less than the original inventory. The three missing artifacts consisted of two sherds of bottle glass and one wire nail. We inventoried one

unprovenienced brick from this collection, so our total was actually only two artifacts less than Tremer's inventory.

Provenience Problems: Tremer's inventory contained only two proveniences: surface debris and Feature 7 (1974:31, 33). Tremer's Feature 7 was the same as Snow's (Figure 10.2) (Tremer 1974:4). Although it is unfortunate that Tremer did not provide more specific provenience data for the rest of this collection, these artifacts were collected from the surface of the site six years after Snow completed his excavations. It is therefore likely that these artifacts were of recent deposition.

The Bleacher Collection

Joan Bleacher found one artifact during her stabilization of the Thomas Nelson Jr. site (1979:42). This artifact was present in the collection which was inventoried by the ACMP.

Although Bleacher did not describe the location where this artifact was found in her report, the Denver Service Center Provenience Card which she completed stated that this sherd was found in the backdirt. Since there were several piles of backdirt present on the site at the time of her work, we do not know which pile contained this artifact.

The Battle Road Visitor Center Collection

These artifacts were collected during the construction of the Visitor Center parking lot in 1974, and were in paper bags at the time of the ACMP inventory. There was no additional provenience data available for this collection. The Visitor Center parking lot was constructed on the south side of Nelson Road, on land that belonged to Thomas Nelson Jr. during the 18th century, which is the reason that this collection was included with this site.

There was no inventory of this collection prior to the ACMP, which counted 187 artifacts from this site (see Accession #363, Appendix 10.3 for a list of these artifacts).

Site Interpretation

Historical Significance

Thomas Jr.'s House: Thomas Nelson Jr., his wife Lydia, his daughter Lydia, and his son Jonathan were living in the Thomas Nelson Jr. house on April 19, 1775 (Malcolm 1985:30). Although the British troops passed the house on their way to and from the skirmish at the North Bridge in Concord, apparently Thomas was not involved with the events of the day.

Thomas Nelson Jr. and his twin sister, Tabitha, were born in 1721, the oldest children of Thomas Nelson Sr.. An extensive research project on the Nelson family holdings was undertaken by Maureen Dorian in the 1960s. It appears that her unpublished document was actually incorporated into the document entitled "Land in the Park," compiled by Robert Ronsheim (1968b).

In 1746, Thomas Jr. bought 40 acres of land in Lexington from James Allen which included 33 acres that had been sold by Christopher Mudgin in 1733. Although a house was not mentioned in the 1733 deed for this transaction, a dwelling house was mentioned in a mortgage later that year and in 1739/40 (Ronsheim 1968b:2-4). However, there was no mention of a house on this property when it was acquired by Thomas Jr.. It is possible that Mudgin's house was still standing on this property when Thomas Jr. acquired it, although it may have been too old to be inhabitable (Ronsheim 1968b:4).

In 1755, Thomas Jr. sold 21 of these acres to his brother, Josiah, retaining only a narrow strip for himself (Figure 10.3). It is possible that the old Mudgin house was on the acreage that Josiah bought, and that the old house became Josiah's (Ronsheim 1968b:5, Malcolm 1985:31). The origins of Josiah's house are discussed more extensively in Chapter 12 of this volume. It is also possible that Mudgin's old house was on the narrow strip which Thomas Jr. kept for himself. By "1767 [a] deed clearly indicates that Thomas, Jr.'s, house was located on the narrow strip of land which he kept from the Mudgin lot between his brother's and his father's house lots" (Ronsheim 1968b:60) (Figure 10.3).

In summary, since Mudgin's house was not mentioned in the deed when Thomas Jr. acquired the land in 1746, it was probably not still standing and did not become Thomas Jr.'s or Josiah's house.

Thomas Jr. was married sometime between 1757 and 1759, and his first child was born in 1758 (Nelson 1911). A map of Lincoln was executed in that year which showed Thomas Nelson

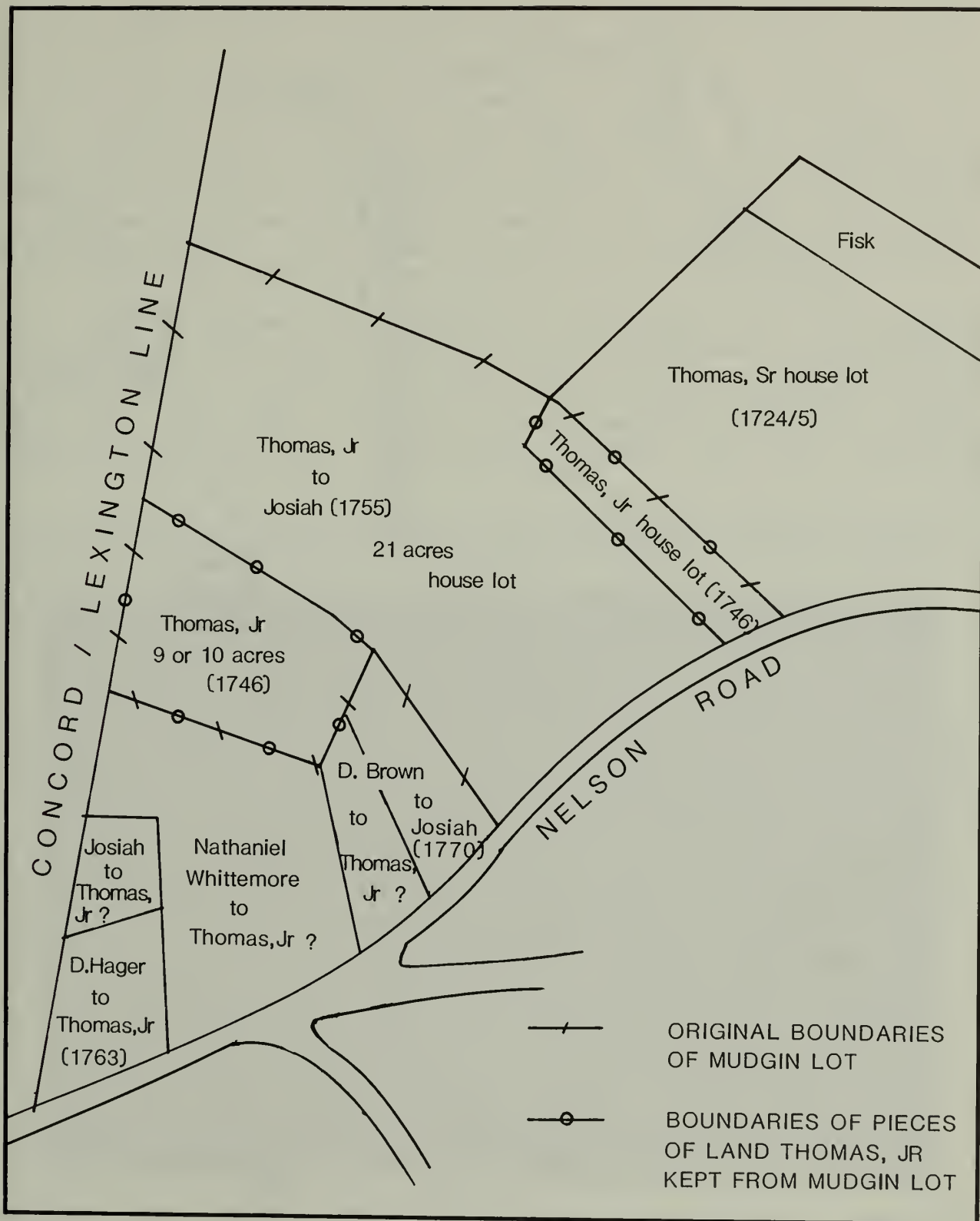


Figure 10.3. ACMP diagram of 18th century lots north of Nelson Road owned by Josiah and Thomas Nelson Jr. (from Ronsheim 1968b:15).

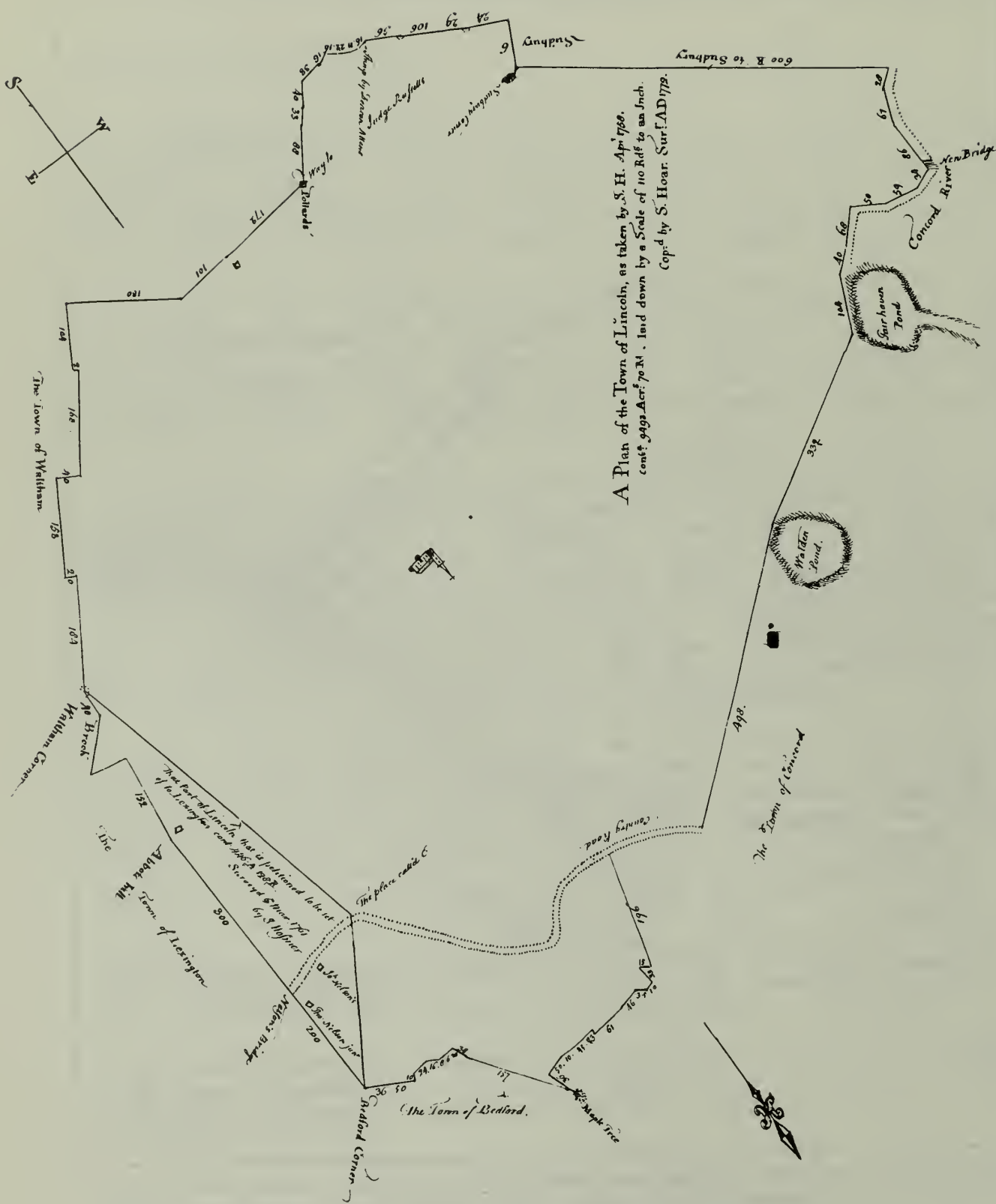


Figure 10.4. Photograph of map of Lincoln surveyed by Stephen Hosmer in April 1758 and copied by Samuel Hoar in 1772 (Courtesy of Lincoln Historical Room, Lincoln Public Library).

Jr.'s house just west of the Lincoln-Lexington line, on the north side of the Country Road (Figure 10.4). This corresponds to the location of the later Neville house and the foundations which Snow excavated. It is unclear, however, if Thomas Jr.'s and Josiah's houses were actually included on the map when it was drafted in 1758, or if they were added in 1761. At that time, an additional survey was conducted by Hosmer to delineate "that Part of Lincoln that is petitioned to be set of[f] to Lexington" (Figure 10.5). Only three other houses were included on the map, and it is possible that the Nelsons' houses were added in 1761 to strengthen the argument that their land should be reincorporated into Lexington.

If we assume that Mudgin's old house was not still standing in 1761, then it seems likely that Thomas Jr. and his father built a new house for him on the north side of the Country Road. Since Thomas Jr. was living in Lexington when he sold the land to Josiah in 1755 (Ronsheim 1968b:61), this house would have been constructed between 1755 and 1758/61 when it appeared on the map of Lincoln.

Thomas Jr.'s sister, Tabitha, had inherited their father's house after Thomas Sr.'s death in 1770 (Malcolm

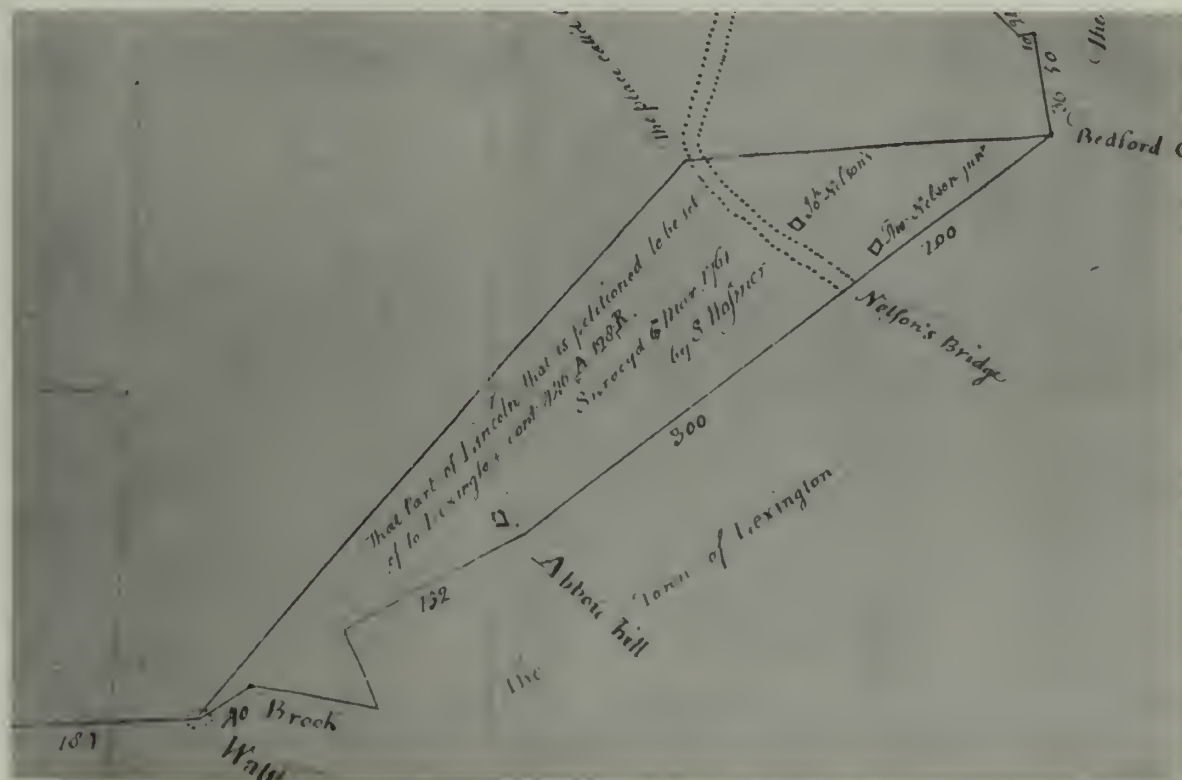


Figure 10.5. ACMP enlargement from 1758 map of Lincoln showing the location of "Tho Nelson junr." and "Joh Nelson's" houses. These may have been added during the 1761 survey. (Courtesy of the Lincoln Historical Room, Lincoln Public Library.)

1985:29). When Tabitha died in 1778, Thomas Jr. moved her house to his lot and joined it to his existing house (Ronsheim 1968b:63). In April 1779, Thomas Jr. sold the Tabitha portion of his enlarged house to his son-in-law, Samuel Hastings, who had married his daughter, Lydia, in October 1778 (Ronsheim 1968b:63). This house was described as "the dwelling house late of Tabitha Nelson of Lexington d'd as it now stands by my other dwelling house" (Ronsheim 1968b:63). Late 19th century photographs of the house (Figure 10.6) also suggest that this structure was originally built as two separate units.

Joyce Malcolm, in her recent historic grounds report (1985), stated that "there has been much confusion about the location and origin of the Nelsons' three houses" (1985:28). She reported that Nelson family tradition held that Thomas Nelson Sr. built two new houses for his family between 1754 and 1757. She proposed that Thomas Jr.'s house was the second, smaller, of these houses, and that it was built between the time of Thomas Jr.'s marriage and the birth of his



Figure 10.6. Late 19th century photograph of the Nelson/Hastings house (MIMA 63-193; original at SPNEA, Boston). The original Thomas Jr. house is the right portion of the structure. Note the outbuilding to the right of the house.

first child in 1758. In her report, she thought that this second house was built "just across the road from the first house" on Thomas Sr.'s property (Malcolm 1985:28), and later moved to its 1775 location. She qualified this idea by stating that "there is also the possibility that this story has been garbled and that Thomas Junior's house was built on the site it later occupied" (1985:42). In subsequent telephone conversations with Malcolm, she has indicated that she now thinks that the house was originally built on this site and that it was not moved (personal communication 1986).

Malcolm proposed that the first house built by the Nelsons in the 1750s belonged to Thomas Nelson Sr., was inherited by Tabitha in 1770, and was the house which Thomas Jr. attached to his in 1778/9 (1985:28-29). We, however, propose that Thomas Sr. did not build a new house for himself, and that it was his ca. 1716 house which Tabitha inherited and Thomas Jr. moved. This is discussed further in Chapter 9 of this volume.

Malcolm also reported that the family tradition held that "after the Revolution the family was supposed to have moved into the smaller house, which they then enlarged" (1985:28). This would agree with the enlargement of Thomas Jr.'s house in 1778/79, when he attached Tabitha's house to his own after her death. "The family" at this time would have consisted of Thomas Jr., his wife, daughter and son-in-law, who all resided in this enlarged house, and Josiah, who had just married his second wife and had resided in his own house west of Thomas Jr.'s since at least 1761. Thomas Nelson Sr., his wife, Thomas Jr.'s son Jonathan, and Tabitha had all died by this time.

Thomas Nelson Jr.'s house stayed in the Nelson/Hastings family until 1837. In 1878, Martin Neville bought the property, and in the late 1890s, the original house "was torn down or otherwise destroyed, and a new house (the present-day Neville house) was built on the old house site" (Ronsheim 1968b:64). This 19th century Neville house was purchased by MIMA and razed in 1968 (Snow 1973:1).

Thomas Jr.'s Other Landholdings: Thomas Nelson Jr. also owned land to the west of Josiah's house lot and on the south side of Nelson Road. The land to the west of Josiah's included the remainder of the 40 acres which Thomas Jr. had purchased in 1746 (Malcolm 1985:31). He may also have purchased the remainder of Brown's land west of Josiah's between 1771 and 1774 (Ronsheim 1968b:71), and he acquired additional parcels extending to the old Concord-Lexington town line (Figure 10.3).

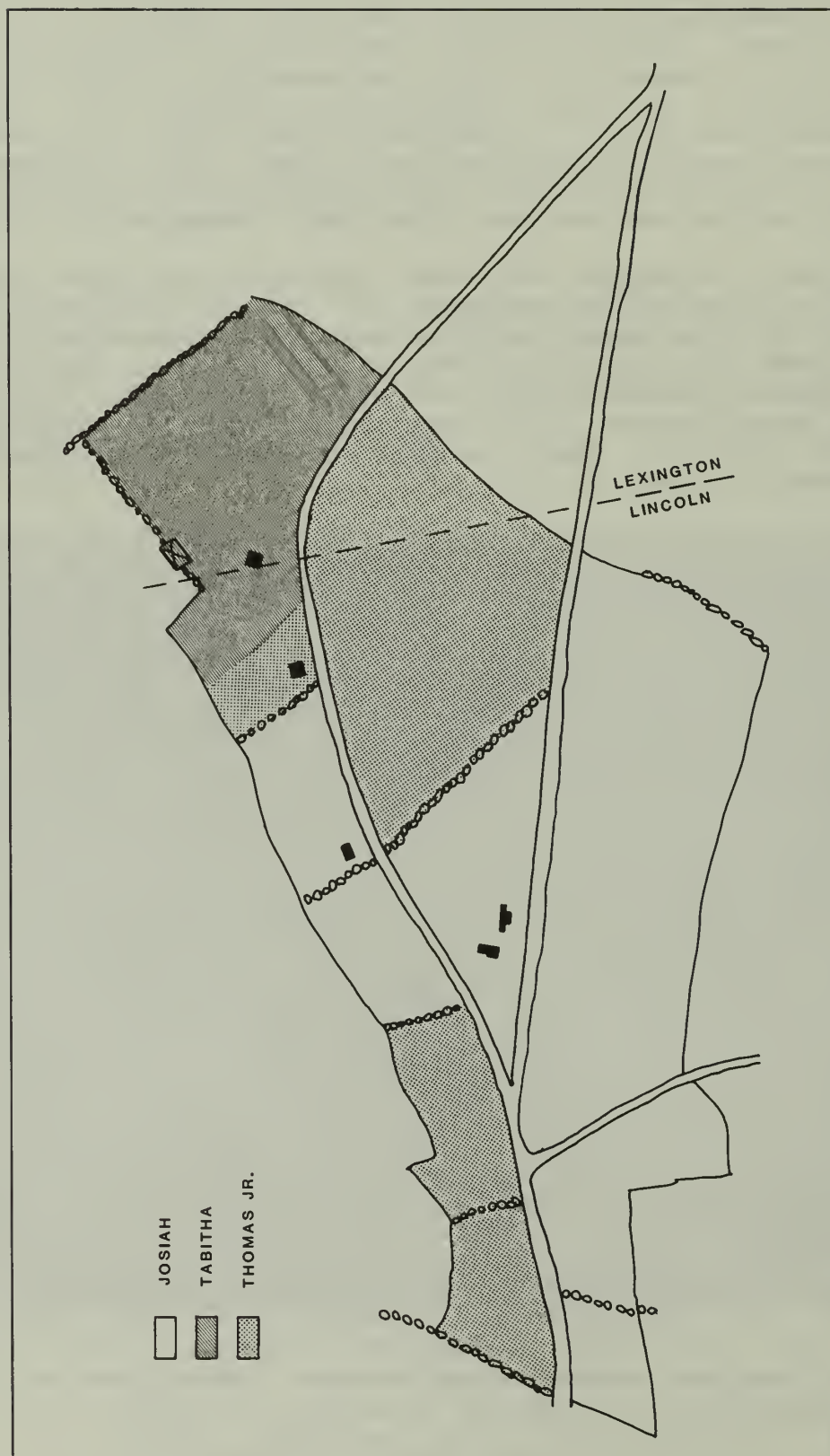


Figure 10.7. ACMP diagram showing Thomas Nelson's land south of Nelson Road. This land probably contained the knoll where the Soldiers' graves were reportedly located, and later became the location of the MIMA Battle Road Visitor Center parking lot (from Ronsheim 1968b:Summary 8).

South of Nelson Road, he owned a 10 acre parcel which he probably inherited from his father after Thomas Sr.'s death in 1770. This parcel was bounded on the west by Josiah and on the east by Jacob Whittemore (Figure 10.7) (Ronsheim 1968b:75-76). This parcel probably included "the knoll across the road, southeast of the [Josiah] Nelson house, which is still called 'The Soldiers' Graves'" (Nelson 1905:3). This is supposed to be the grave of two British soldiers who were killed by William Thorning as they retreated along Nelson Road on the afternoon of April 19, 1775 (Nelson 1905:3). On George Nelson's 1902 sketch map of the Nelson Road area, the grave site is located to the east of the stone wall which divided Josiah and Thomas Jr.'s land on the south side of the road (Figure 10.8).

Malcolm reported that Thomas' land

would have afforded even his small family a very meager living had Thomas had no other means of support. However, in 1772 he was granted a license as a retailer of liquor....The recent discovery of the ruins of an old hop house on the former Josiah Nelson property...adds to the presumption that the malting of beer provided Thomas with the additional income he needed to support his family (1985:30-31).

A cellarhole is visible today at the junction of Nelson Road and Rte. 2A in the location which George Nelson identified as the site of the "old hop house" (Figure 10.8). However, no archeological testing has been undertaken to investigate the function or date of this feature.

The parcel across Nelson Road from Thomas Jr.'s house was also later owned by the Nevilles, who built a large barn on the eastern portion of this property in the 19th century. This barn, which was also purchased by MIMA, burned in 1974. The filled cellarhole of this structure is visible today on the east side of the road leading into the Battle Road Visitor Center.

In 1974, MIMA constructed this visitor center on the old Whittemore property, which had been east of Thomas Jr.'s land on the south side of Nelson Road. The parking lot for the visitor center was constructed on the old Thomas Jr. land, and a small collection of artifacts was made during that project.

Snow's Fieldwork

When David Snow began fieldwork at the Thomas Nelson Jr. site in June 1968, the Neville house had been razed by MIMA, and the cellarhole was open. Snow stated that:

the major efforts of the archeological excavations were directed to the question of determining which portion, if any, of the existing cellar in 1968 represented Thomas Nelson's [Jr.] occupancy in 1775. To this end 10 features were excavated at the site. On the basis of this work the 18th century Nelson cellar can be reasonably well identified although its outlines have been altered considerably (1973:4).

As a result of his excavations inside and adjacent to the cellarhole, Snow prepared a plan of Thomas Nelson Jr.'s house in 1775 (Figure 10.9). Snow proposed that room A was a kitchen ell measuring 11 by 12 feet on the back (north) side of Thomas' original house, and room D was the original one room of the house, measuring 16 by 15 feet. Although he did not uncover any evidence to support his hypothesis, Snow proposed

that Thomas Nelson's house was formerly a larger unit, the missing (western) portion occupying the space shown as E on Figure [10.9]. This portion was removed to accomodate the Tabitha Nelson house, perhaps to see service as an outbuilding (see Figure [10.6], the structure at the rear) (1973:19).

The chimney, labelled B, was reconstructed to measure only 6 by 6 feet. The bulkhead (C on Figure 10.9) "probably belonged with the Nelson structure, but this could not be determined conclusively" (Snow 1973:15). Thus Snow proposed that the original house was "30 by 15 feet with a kitchen ell to the north measuring 11 by 12 feet, and a 3 foot wide bulkhead at the northeast corner" (1973:19).

Snow proposed that Tabitha's house was attached to the west end of room D of Thomas' original structure, shown as E and G on Figure 10.9. This is shown as approximately 34 feet wide by 14 feet deep. Snow proposed that the foundation for the west room (G) "was excavated into the mound in 1778 or 1779 to accomodate the Tabitha Nelson house" (1973:17), but there was no cellar under this addition. Snow also proposed that another chimney (labelled F) was built in this second part of the house, and was larger than the eastern one, but "may not have had as many hearths as the reconstruction shows" (1973:17). Snow stated that "there is no doubt that the bulkhead and the adjoining small room to the west [I and J on Figure 10.9] were added after the Tabitha Nelson house was moved to the location" (1973:18). He also stated that H on Figure 10.9 was "purely hypothetical as there was no evidence for its existence" (1973:18).

There is a photograph of the Nelson/Hastings house, taken about 1895 shortly before it was demolished, which provided

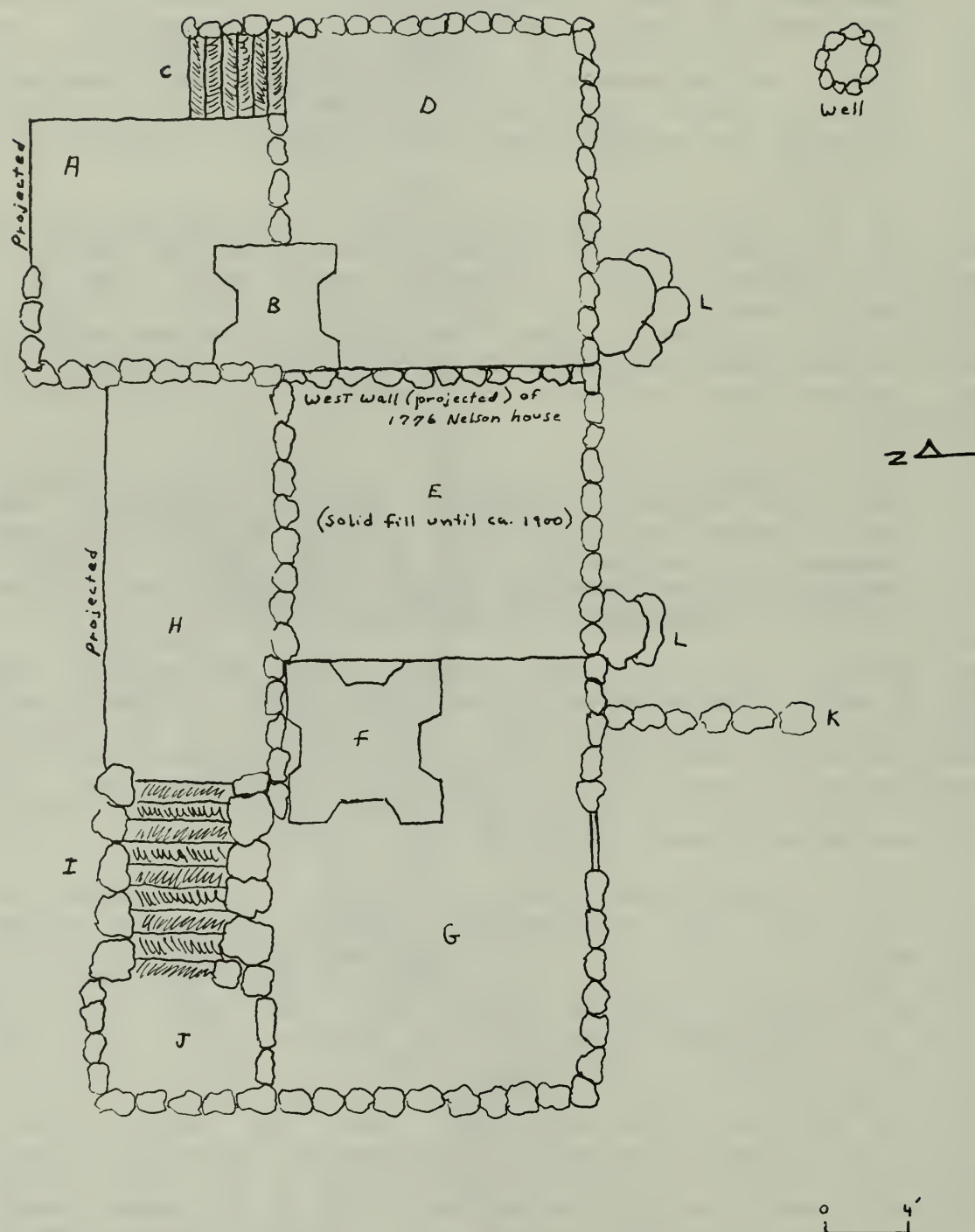


Figure 10.9. Snow's reconstructed plan of the Thomas Nelson Jr. house after Tabitha's house had been added. Areas A-D were the original Thomas Jr. house prior to ca. 1778/79 when Tabitha's house was added to the western side (Snow 1973:Figure 19).

support for Snow's interpretation of the excavated architectural features (Figure 10.6). Snow commented that:

The east (right) side of this structure is part of the house occupied in 1775 by Thomas Nelson, Jr.. Note the difference in the size of the chimneys and the relation of the easternmost chimney and door to the juncture line between the two sections. Note also that the easternmost chimney appears to sit further back than the western one (1973:Figure 5).

Snow's interpretation of these architectural features was based on the 10 features which he uncovered during his excavations.

Feature 1: Snow's Feature 1 was the entire cellarhole of the 19th century Neville house (Figure 10.2) which was open at the time of his excavations. Snow mentioned that

excavations in the cellar were limited to the floor area [which] consisted of hard, compacted dark brown to black soil mixed with coal dust and ash. The depth to sterile ranged from 1 inch in the western half to 5 inches at the eastern end. No definite levels could be distinguished in this slight gradient owing to compacted soil (1973:5-6).

Snow observed that the walls were constructed of uncut field stones, faced with lime mortar, and were 6 feet high. In the eastern portion of the cellar, "2 courses (ranging from 1 to 1 1/2 feet in height) of smaller stones interspersed with handmade bricks served as a capping to increase the height of the walls" (1973:4). He reported that:

the walls were bonded at the corners only in the eastern end of the cellar. The west wall abutted the long north and south walls [which] had been constructed in two parts, evident from incomplete bonding near the midway point of each wall directly opposite each other (1973:5).

In a potentially contradictory statement, Snow also reported that "as it now stands the north wall is about 1 1/2 to 2 feet south of its original location. In the northeast corner it abuts the east end wall as a result of the blocking off of the old bulkhead" (1973:15).

When Snow removed the mortar in the bonding gap along the south wall, he "found a rats nest lined with newspaper dated August ? 1900, which was probably sealed in shortly after that date" (1973:Figure 7).

This evidence led Snow to conclude that the eastern portion of this cellar wall, to the east of this gap, was the original cellar under the Thomas Nelson Jr. house (area D on Figure 10.9). He believed that Neville had reused this portion, removed the original west wall, and extended the north and south walls to their final length of 31 feet when he built his new house on these foundations in the late 1800s.

Further support for this scenario was the discovery of the remains of a chimney, "represented by a scattering of handmade bricks embedded in the floor...just east of center at the base of the north wall. The western edge of this concentration of bricks aligned with the bonding gap in the north wall" (Snow 1973:6). Snow believed that this was the chimney in the original one-room Nelson house (shown as B on Figure 10.9).

Snow also found a portion of a chimney base in the northwest corner of this cellar, a cement slab along the south wall, and a bulkhead entrance with cement steps in the north wall (Figure 10.9). He also identified an older, filled-in bulkhead entrance in the northeast corner which appeared as an inward bulge in the north wall (Snow 1973:5).

Feature 2: This feature was identified by Snow as the "modern kitchen ell" (1973:6). Snow stripped the soil "to a depth of 1 foot below the surface foundation stones" and excavated a trench from the north wall, "immediately west of the gap on the interior" (1973:6) (Figure 10.2). Here he encountered a stone wall extending north from the gap in the north wall for 12 feet. It then formed a corner to the east but disappeared after 2 feet (Figure 10.2). Fragments of rotted boards were found among the foundation stones. Snow provided one profile of the east face of the trench in which he identified the level of the probable Nelson/Hastings kitchen floor, beneath which he recovered 18th century ceramics (1973:Figure 9). Snow believed that the 12 foot long portion of wall which he encountered here was the west wall of the original Nelson kitchen ell (area A on Figure 10.9), and that its original dimensions were 12 feet by 11 feet.

He also encountered modern features associated with the more recent Neville kitchen wing which was subsequently located here. An iron pipe was followed to a cesspool on the northwest side of the house (Feature 6 on Figure 10.2).

Feature 3: Snow uncovered what he believed to be the foundations for the western portion of the Tabitha Nelson house in this area (Feature 3 on Figure 10.2). He described:

the south and west walls of this western room [which were] delineated by a single course of scattered small, flat foundation stones, laid directly on sterile soil. These were interspersed with fragments of rotted wood (1973:7).

The east wall of this room had consisted of small dry-laid boulders abutting the west wall of the 19th century Neville cellar. Under the east wall of this room and the west wall of the Neville cellar, Snow found the brick base of a chimney. This base, which measured 8 by 10 feet, was the western part of the chimney which had been uncovered in the northwest corner of Feature 1 (Figure 10.2). Snow thought that this chimney might have been built when Tabitha's house was joined to Thomas Jr.'s (1973:22).

Snow explained the building sequence of the chimney and these two walls as follows:

It is apparent that Neville dismantled the western chimney (along with the west room, Feature 3) and laid up a temporary retaining wall across the base of the chimney to hold back freshly dug soil as he excavated the western portion of his cellar (working toward the east). This temporary construction, represented by the 'east wall' of Feature 3...marked the location at which Neville then laid the west wall of his cellar (1973:17).

Snow provided one soil profile for Feature 3 in which he showed a layer of "bricks and other debris from the demolished Nelson/Hastings house...above...sandy soil containing 18th and 19th century ceramics" (1973:Figure 11) to support his hypothesis of the sequence of construction activity.

Snow also uncovered the remains of a rotting doorsill "in the location of the door shown in the 1895 photograph" (1973:8), just west of the retaining wall (Figure 10.6).

Feature 4: Snow believed that "this curious structure correspond[ed] to the shingled portion of wall shown at the northwest corner of the house" in another late 19th century photograph (Figure 10.10). The walls were dry-laid field stone, of which only the lower courses remained. The portion of this room to the west of the doorsill leading into Feature 3 (Figure 10.2) was wider than the eastern portion. Snow thought that this narrow portion, which sloped upward, "probably served as a ramp for cellar stairs" (1973:9). He interpreted this Feature as bulkhead stairs and a small storage room or buttery (areas I and J on Figure 10.9), which were added after Tabitha's house was moved to this site (1973:18).



Figure 10.10. Late 19th century photograph showing west side of Nelson/Hastings house (MIMA 63-192; original at SPNEA, Boston).

Feature 5: This Feature was a retaining wall which extended from the front (south) of the Nelson/Hastings house (Figure 10.2) as shown in one of the old photographs (Figure 10.10). Snow reported that this wall was 18 feet long, and was five feet in height at its northern end, where it abutted the house foundation. It decreased in height as it ran south (Snow 1973:10). Snow observed that west of the wall, which had been filled after the Neville house was built, large quantities of handmade bricks were recovered (1973:10).

Feature 6: This was the cesspool which was connected to the modern Neville kitchen wing (Figure 10.2).

Feature 7: This area was in front (south) of the house foundations, east of the retaining wall (Figure 10.2). In this area Snow uncovered a pipe leading to a well (Feature 12), a cobblestone path, and two sets of stoop stones (1973:10).

The cobblestone path ran from the front of the house south to Nelson Road, and averaged three feet in width (Snow 1973:10). Snow reported that "the fill above the path contained a mixture of 18th and 19th century ceramics, while below the path only 18th century material was found" (1973:10-11).

Below the cobblestone path, Snow uncovered a lead pipe which ran from the gap in the south wall to the well southeast of the foundation (Feature 12 on Figure 10.2). The trench for the pipe "was excavated into sterile soil and ran beneath the west edge of the east door stoop....Fill in the trench contained Ironstone and 19th century stoneware" (Snow 1973:11).

The two sets of stoop stones which Snow uncovered were in front of the east and west doors of the Nelson/Hastings house as shown in one of the photographs of the old house (Figure 10.6). Snow provided stratigraphic profiles of the soil below each set of stones (1973:Figure 16a, 16b), which he interpreted as suggesting "not only less disturbance on the exterior of the eastern one-half of the cellar, but that this end was excavated prior to the western one-half" (1973:12).

Features 8, 9 and 10: Feature 8 was described as a trench which uncovered the retaining wall east of the foundations (Feature 10). Feature 9 was "an area of highly disturbed stratigraphy between the east end of Feature 4 and the modern bulkhead into the Neville cellar" (Snow 1973:12). Neither features 8 nor 9 were labelled on Snow's map. Between the east wall of the cellar and the east retaining wall, Snow encountered a "scattering of cobbles...slightly below the top of the east retaining wall, suggest[ing] the presence of a path leading around to the back of the 1895 structure" (1973:12).

Feature 11: This feature was located on the exterior of the northeast cellar wall and the east wall of Feature 2 (Figure 10.2). Although modern cement steps were present here, Snow reported that this was the location of an old bulkhead entrance, which measured 3 feet 8 inches wide (1973:12). Snow believed that this was part of the original Nelson cellar (area C on Figure 10.9).

Feature 12: This feature was a well located to the southeast of the house foundations (Figure 10.2). Snow could not investigate the interior of the well since it contained 12 feet of water. However, from the fill excavated around the exterior of the well, Snow suggested a mid to late 19th century abandonment date. He presumed that the well "had been in use since Thomas Nelsons' occupancy but this could not be determined" (1973:13).

Other Excavations: Snow reported that he had also tested other areas around the Thomas Nelson Jr. house foundations. He reported that he did "intensive survey of the field south of the barn, formerly belonging to Nelson" (1973:13), although the location of these excavation units was not indicated on any of Snow's maps. He also mentioned "limited trenching in a field between the Thomas Nelson [Jr.] and Josiah Nelson sites" and testing "in the low, swampy field east of the Thomas Nelson [Jr.] site" (1973:14).

Snow also dug two test pits in the dirt floor of the Neville barn, which was located on the south side of Nelson Road. He reported that "ground water began to fill the pits at a depth of only 2 feet. The fill was solid manure to this depth" (1973:13) so that no indication of the age of the barn was obtained from these test pits.

Tremer's Fieldwork

Tremer stated that the objectives of his investigation of the Thomas Nelson Jr. site in 1974 were:

1. Clear the site of debris and brush to allow investigation of the site;
2. Investigate and excavate areas of the site where necessary; and
3. Present a final report stating recommendations as to the final disposition of the site (1974:1).

The impetus for a reexamination of this site was

the imminent construction of a new Visitors Center in the immediate area [and] that the site might provide an exhibit that would enhance the area and provide the touring public with a valuable and interesting experience (Tremer 1974:1).

In order to do any work at the site, the brush and small trees which had grown on the site in the six years since Snow's excavations had to be cleared away. The cellarhole had apparently not been filled in the interim. Tremer reported that "several walls had begun to deteriorate with the rubble lying at the base....The rubble [was] moved to designated areas near the site" (1974:2). Tremer marked these areas on a copy of Snow's map of the site (Tremer 1974:15). Tremer reported that "any artifacts collected on the surface during the investigation were catalogued" (1974:2). Apparently these were the artifacts which the ACMP inventoried in the Tremer Collection from this site.

Tremer carried out "minor excavations" at this site in an attempt to answer several questions which arose about Snow's

interpretations from his 1968 fieldwork. Tremer reported that "in examining the site as it presently appears, and relating the various features to the interpretations presented in [Snow's] site report, several questions seem to remain unanswered as to the chronological and structural sequence of the foundations" (1974:2). Tremer's project was intended

to investigate areas in question, not attempting to answer them...but rather attempt to determine if the questions could be answered with the archaeological remains that exist, and indeed if certain questions had to be answered as a prerequisite to determining the final disposition of the site (1974:4).

The bulk of Tremer's work was on Snow's Feature 1, the cellarhole of the Nelson/Hastings/Neville house. Tremer questioned Snow's suggestion that the north wall of the foundation had been moved 1 1/2 to 2 feet south of its original position (Snow 1973:15). Tremer reexamined the northeast corner of the foundation, and found that the north and east walls were "tied together as one construction." He concluded that

these two walls were set at the same time. This close relationship indicates that the portion of the north wall between the northeast corner and the bulkhead in the north wall [Figure 10.2] is part of the original foundation (1974:5).

Tremer also reexamined the wall gaps that Snow had reported were opposite each other on the north and south walls (Snow 1973:5). Tremer remeasured the location of these gaps and reported that

the gap in the north wall was 16.1 feet from the east corner, while the gap in the south wall is 14.8 feet from the east wall. This would place the west wall of the original structure, if the intersection is indicated by the gaps, at a relatively severe bias (1974:5).

Tremer correctly pointed out that "if the original north wall has been moved 1 1/2 to 2 feet south of the original position, any gaps that stood in the wall now would be invalidated as indicators of original wall position" (1974:6).

Tremer also questioned Snow's observation that the south wall was constructed at two separate times. Tremer reported that "in examining both parts of the wall, the similarity of construction is striking, implying one uniform construction. If the gap were not there, it would appear that the wall was one continuous construction" (1974:6). Tremer also criticized Snow for removing the mortar from the gap in the south wall to

"highlight" it for his photograph. He felt that this may have created "an illusionary configuration in the eye of the analyst" (1974:6-7).

While investigating the area which Snow identified as the east fireplace (in Feature 1 on Figure 10.2), Tremer found

an area approximately two feet to the west of the gap [which] appeared to be a fireplace hearth configuration. The area contained several bricks that appear in situ, aligned with and contiguous to the north wall, and an area of undisturbed mortar related to the brick construction. It is possible that this represents the undisturbed hearth area, and the five bricks to the east of the gap are debris (1974:8).

Tremer recommended further archeological work to resolve the question of the location of the fireplace, and to clarify Snow's observation that the brick area of his east fireplace extended under the north wall (1974:8).

Tremer agreed with Snow's observation that the western fireplace lay under the west wall of the cellar and the east wall of Feature 3 (Figure 10.2), and he stated that "the sequence of construction is clear" (1974:8). He did, however, question whether the west hearth area extended under the south wall of Feature 4, as Snow had reported (Tremer 1974:8).

Although Tremer apparently did not excavate on the exterior of the foundations, he questioned Snow's interpretation of the soil profiles under the east and west stoop stones. Tremer pointed out that if the west stoop stones "were in place when the western section of the south wall was built for the Neville basement in that area," they would probably have been disturbed during the construction. If so, this "would...tend to negate the validity of the comparison of the profiles of the east and west stoop stone strata" (1974:7).

Tremer reported that he did test the cobble walk in front of the house, but he did not describe his results (1974:9).

It is obvious that Tremer's reexamination of this site raised more questions than it answered. Tremer then recommended "further examination and analysis" of the site before deciding on the "ultimate disposition" of it (1974:10).

Tremer presented three alternatives for presenting the Thomas Nelson Jr. site to the public. These were:

- 1) Filling in the site.
- 2) Isolating the original historic foundations for presentation.

3) Presentation of the present site (1974:11-12).

Tremer favored the third alternative. He rejected alternative 1, filling the site, because "the site is too significant historically, and due to its location presents too unique an opportunity for presentation to the public to be covered over" (1974:11).

The second alternative, isolating the colonial portion of the foundation, was also rejected by Tremer because "this alternative presents...insurmountable difficulties....To isolate the significant colonial parts without further investigation would be impossible" (1974:12). He also felt that to present only the colonial portions of the site "would so fragment the entire configuration that it would be of little value. Disconnected areas would be shown, with little overall continuity" (1974:12).

Tremer favored the third alternative, presentation of the present site, following further minor archeological testing and stabilization of the foundations. This

would provide a valuable experience to the public, one in which the remains of one structure can be seen, and its changes over time be followed as through the eyes of the archaeologist and historian (1974:13).

Bleacher's Stabilization

Although Tremer's third alternative was apparently not adopted, the cellarhole of the Thomas Nelson Jr. site was backfilled with sand, presumably by MIMA. In 1979, five years after Tremer's reexamination, the site was once again overgrown with small plants and trees. "Erosion had created a sandy mound with cement steps, modern pipes, and some stone walls partially exposed on the surface" (Bleacher 1979:31).

Bleacher's stabilization consisted of removing the vegetation, marking the walls of the historic foundation, and placing gravel within the foundations. After the vegetation was removed, a metal probe, trowel and shovel were used to locate the walls of the foundation. The walls varied greatly in height, so

the lower segments of walls were built up....The west wall of Feature 1 and the west and south walls of Feature 4 were raised. Feature 7 was covered with dirt to improve the drainage in this area and this action necessitated the raising of the retaining wall. Back dirt was placed along the outside of these raised walls. The interior of the

foundations were filled with 3/4" stone (Bleacher 1979:34).

Backdirt piles had been left around the site after the backfilling of the cellarhole with sand, and these were redistributed or removed by "backhoe and front-end loaders...under the close supervision of [Bleacher]" (1979:39-40). Piles of stone, perhaps those left by Tremer, were removed and stockpiled at other areas of the Park. Brick, which was scattered around the outside of the foundation, was removed, the complete bricks being stored in the Hartwell Barn (Bleacher 1979:40). Feature 3 was covered with backdirt, and the west stoop stones were lifted and additional stones added underneath to prevent further movement (Bleacher 1979:40). Two additional courses of stone were placed on the top of the well, which had also been backfilled with sand. This raised the walls to the height of the surrounding ground surface. A metal grate was then placed over the top of the well (Bleacher 1979:40).

A meeting was held between the MIMA staff, the Regional Archeologist, and Bleacher to determine how the modern features (cement steps, pipes, etc.) would be dealt with. It was decided to leave the 19th and 20th century features at the site because removal of them would require extensive work which would damage some of the earlier features of the site (Bleacher 1979:42).

The Soldiers' Graves

Leland Abel, who was Park Archeologist for MIMA from 1964 to 1966, attempted to locate evidence of the graves of two British soldiers who were reportedly buried on the south side of Nelson Road. There was no record of Abel's work at this site in the MIMA files, and the information was provided voluntarily by Abel in a 1982 letter responding to questions posed by the ACMP staff about other sites which he had excavated at MIMA.

Abel's description of his work at this site is presented below in its entirety:

Across the road from the Josiah Nelson house and about 200 yards to the east there is a small hill or mound where our historian insisted that British soldiers had been buried in 1775. I tested over the top of the mound but bedrock is exposed in some places and where not exposed it is covered with only a few inches of earth, insufficient depth for even the most shallow grave. I also tested with a few trenches immediately north and east of the mound, but found no evidence that the soil here had ever

been disturbed. I cannot remember mapping these trenches, which was my error, but the trenches were not extensive. Each was about 10 feet long, and there must have been about 4 of them. As damp as the soil is in this area, it is doubtful if anything would remain of these bodies, as I understand that these soldiers were stripped of all uniforms and were simply dumped into holes without benefit of coffins (Abel 1982:1).

Abel's trenches must have been located on and around a rock outcrop which is readily identifiable on the south side of Nelson Road today. He did not find any evidence of the graves, which would probably not have been located in such shallow soil. A local history reported that the graves were located "on the knoll in the orchard opposite the old [Josiah] Nelson house" (Hersey 1930:35), so it is possible that they were located elsewhere in the field.

Abel did not indicate when he conducted these excavations, but it may have been in 1966, shortly before he left MIMA. In his Josiah Nelson report, which is dated January 1966, he stated that "across the road there is a little rocky knoll which contains the graves of two British soldiers" (1966c:3). This would suggest that he had not tested the site previous to that time. He also did not mention finding any artifacts, and none were inventoried from these excavations during the ACMP.

ACMP Architectural Analysis

It was not possible to evaluate many of Snow's and Tremer's observations concerning the elements of the foundations of the Nelson/Hastings/Neville house because the foundations had been backfilled at least seven years prior to the ACMP's analysis. It was necessary to rely on photographs taken by the archeologists and the 19th century photographs of the old house before it was torn down. Orville Carroll, Historical Architect at the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center of the NPS, was consulted in regard to the previous archeologists' interpretations of the architectural remains.

It is fortunate that the photographs of the old house exist because they leave little doubt that two structures were joined together. In examining the front view of the old house (Figure 10.6), a seam along the roof is clearly visible to the left of the east (right) door, and the roof shingles come further down on the east side of the house. The clapboards on the western end of the house also end in line with this seam on the roof. The question is: Which part of the house was the original Thomas Nelson Jr. house, and which was the Tabitha Nelson house which was joined to it ca. 1778?

Snow believed that the foundation which he excavated provided the answer that the eastern end was the original Thomas Jr. house, and the western portion was Tabitha's. He proposed that Tabitha's house was joined to the western end of Thomas' house, and extended out beyond the mound on which the original house had been built. The locations of the two chimneys and the doors in this photograph agree well with the interpretation which Snow prepared as a result of his excavations (Figure 10.9).

It is apparent from viewing another photograph of the old house (Figure 10.10) that this western end of the house did not have a subterranean cellar, but rather had an enclosed basement or lower chamber. Another door can be seen in the front of the house on the lower level, and additional shingles can be seen in the back corner of the lower level. Snow believed that this shingled area corresponded to area J on his reconstruction (Figure 10.9).

The evidence in Snow's report would seem to support his interpretation of the architectural features well, but Tremer's later examination of the site, when the cellarhole was still open, raised questions about Snow's evidence. Unfortunately, the ACMP could not resolve these conflicts because the foundation walls could not be reexamined.

The most serious of Tremer's questions concerned the location of the gaps in the north and south walls of the eastern portion of the cellar. Snow did not report the exact distance of these gaps from the east wall, but stated that they "were directly opposite each other" (1973:5). When Tremer measured them, they were 16.1 and 14.8 feet from the east wall (1974:5), or more than 1 foot apart. Since these were interior measurements taken from the northeast and southeast corners of the cellar, it is possible that the east wall may have been at an angle, or that the wall was thicker in one corner. It was more important that the exterior of the walls be straight than the interior, so this difference in the locations in the gaps may not have been a serious difference (Orville Carroll, personal communication 1986). It is therefore possible that these gaps did represent the location of the original west wall of the Nelson house.

The newspaper fragments which Snow found in the rats nest in the gap in the south wall probably provide a good date for the construction of the larger cellar by Neville ca. 1900.

Snow had reported that the north wall of the eastern part of the cellar had been moved "about 1 1/2 to 2 feet south of its original location" (1973:15). He based this upon artifactual evidence which he found under the foundation stones in this area. He also felt that the entire north wall had been rebuilt in the process of filling in the old bulkhead

and the east chimney (1973:15-16). Tremer, however, observed that the north and east walls were bonded (1974:5). If Tremer's observation is correct, the north wall was not moved. Tremer was also correct in pointing out that if the north wall had been moved, then the gaps observed by Snow would not relate to the location of the original west wall (1974:6).

Snow also reported that the west wall of the original kitchen ell (Feature 2 on Figure 10.2) extended "from the gap in the north wall" (1973:6). If the north wall had been moved, this wall would not still abut it.

Since Snow reported that he stripped the compacted soil of the cellar floor to at least a depth of five inches (1973:5-6), it was surprising that Tremer encountered an area to the west of the gap in the north wall which he described as "several bricks that appear in situ [and] an area of undisturbed mortar related to the brick concentration" (1974:7). Tremer thought that this was the undisturbed hearth area rather than the bricks which Snow uncovered to the east of the gap (1974:7-8).

Although Tremer raised valid questions concerning Snow's interpretation of the archeological features, the ACMP felt that Snow's scenario of construction was essentially correct, with one exception. The ACMP was able to locate one additional photograph of the old Nelson/Hastings house (Figure 10.11) which was apparently taken at the same time as the other two (Figures 10.6 and 10.10). Snow must not have had access to this picture (which was on file at the Boston Athenaeum) since it showed the east wall of the house and proved that the east wall of Snow's kitchen ell (area A on Figure 10.9) did extend the full 16 feet north, covering the old entrance to the cellar. Snow had not, however, found any evidence of the northern extension of this foundation during his excavations (1973:14).

Using perspective charts, the ACMP was able to measure the length of the east wall from this photograph (Figure 10.11) (see chapter 3, Methodology, regarding the use of perspective charts). Using the known distance of the front wall of the Neville house foundation (34 ft. from the east corner of the old foundation to the old retaining wall (Figure 10.2)), we calculated the length of the east wall of the Nelson/Hastings house as 28.5 feet. This was very close to the 28 ft. length which Snow had estimated for the west wall of the original Thomas Jr. house, 16 ft. in the main room plus 12 ft. in the kitchen ell (areas D and A on Figure 10.9). Snow had found only 2 feet of the back (north) wall of this kitchen ell so he had proposed that the back wall only extended as far as the entrance to the cellar (area C on Figure 10.9), creating a smaller second room measuring only 11



Figure 10.11. Late 19th century photograph of the Nelson/Hastings house, showing the east wall. Darker shingles indicate the location of an old window (Boston Athenaeum).

ft. wide (1973:14). From this photograph of the east wall of the Nelson/Hastings house, it is apparent that the east wall was a full 28 ft. in length and that the north wall must have extended the full 16 ft. across the back of the house to join the east wall. The northern 12 feet of the east wall were probably removed when the old house was torn down, the old bulkhead entrance filled in, and the larger kitchen ell built on the new house (Figure 10.2).

Based upon this photograph (Figure 10.11), the ACMP proposes that the Thomas Jr. house was originally built as a half-house with an integral lean-to. The main room would have measured 16 by 16 ft., while the lean-to would have been 12 by 16 ft., creating a 16 by 28 ft. house. The lean-to was probably built at the same time as the half-house because the back roof sloped down in a straight line. If the lean-to had been added later, the roof line would have been modified to extend over the addition (Orville Carroll, personal communication 1986). Also, the clapboards are continuous from front to back on the east wall in this picture, which indicated that either both rooms were constructed at the same time or that the wall had been reclapboarded after the lean-to was added. There was also a window in the first floor of this wall which was later boarded over. It appears as a vertical strip of darker shingles in this photograph, directly under a window in the upper floor.

The old bulkhead entrance which Snow believed was located in the northeast corner of the original cellar (Figure 10.2) would have been an interior entrance to the cellar. This corresponded to the location of the staircase in some half-houses (Cummings 1979:Figure 25). In the Nelson house, this was probably not only the entrance to the cellar, but the location of the stairs to the second story.

According to Cummings, the integral lean-to "became increasingly rooted during the first quarter of the eighteenth century...[and] became an eighteenth century commonplace" (1979:33, 115) in New England houses.

Tabitha's house, which she had inherited from her father upon his death in 1770, was probably built as a two-room central chimney plan house. The dimensions of Tabitha's house, after it was added to Thomas Jr.'s, were 34 feet long (east-west) and 16 feet deep (north-south). This size was typical of the houses in Cummings' survey, where:

Of twenty houses of apparent two-room, central-chimney plan, the width is consistently sixteen to twenty feet, while the length is thirty to thirty-five feet in ten examples...and thirty-six to fifty feet in fifteen examples (1979:24).

Table 10.3

The Snow Collection Artifact Counts by Type

<u>Artifact Class</u>	<u>Snow (1973:Figure 21)</u>		<u>ACMP</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Potsherds	7852	51	8434	51.5
Glass Sherds	3414	23	3137	19.2
Metal Items	3740	24	3574+	21.8
Pipe Sherds	155	1	154	.9
Miscellaneous	<u>62</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1075</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total	15,229	100	16,374+	100.0

This architectural and archeological data agrees well with oral tradition that the Nelson family enlarged their house after the Revolution, apparently by adding Tabitha's larger house to Thomas Jr.'s smaller one.

It is unfortunate that David Snow was not able to locate the entire foundation for the Thomas Nelson Sr./Tabitha Nelson house during his excavations at that site (Snow 1969) (see Chapter 9 of this volume). If he had, the dimensions of that foundation might have matched those of the addition to Thomas Jr.'s house, thus confirming that this western addition had been Tabitha's house.

It was not possible to date the construction of the two structures which comprised the Nelson/Hastings house with any certainty from the architectural features shown in the photographs. Although several elements (the 9 over 6 windows, the integral lean-to) suggested a pre-1775 construction date for both houses, it was not possible to differentiate between early and mid-17th century features. We therefore could not determine whether Tabitha's house was Thomas Sr.'s ca. 1716 house or a newer one constructed in the 1750s as Malcolm proposed (1985:29).

ACMP Artifact Analysis: The David Snow Collection

The David Snow Collection from the Thomas Nelson Jr. site contained 16,374 artifacts at the time of the ACMP inventory. The provenience data for this collection was one of the best at MIMA, although 9.7% of the collection did not have proveniences. This collection was one of the few for which stratigraphic data was available, although in many cases the thickness of the stratum was not recorded on the artifact

Table 10.4

The Snow Collection Ceramic Counts by Type

<u>Pottery Type</u>	<u>Snow (1973:Figure 22)</u>		<u>ACMP</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Redware:				
ext./int. glaze	720		765	
interior or				
exterior glaze	817		1,557	
indeterminate				
(spalled)	1,761		919	
Slip decorated	163		327	
Jackfield	18		9	
Buckley ware	1		0	
	<u>3,480</u>	44.0	<u>3,577</u>	44.4
Stoneware:				
Bellarmine	6			
White Saltglaze	12		11	
Scratch blue	7		7	
Rhenish blue	3		1	
Nottingham	2		2	
Miscellaneous				
American	89		81	
	<u>119</u>	2.0	<u>102</u>	1.2
Miscellaneous:				
Delft	19		20	
Buffware	167		95	
Creamware/				
Pearlware	2,535		2,652	
Ironstone	1,415		1,487	
Misc. Porcelain	116		132	
American				
Majolica	1		0	
	<u>4,253</u>	54.0	<u>4,386</u>	54.4
Total Ceramics:	7,852	100.0	8,065*	100.0

* This represents 95.6% of the ceramics inventoried by the ACMP in this Collection.

catalog sheet, and the horizontal units which contained the stratum could not be located within the site.

Snow reported that he recovered 15,229 artifacts (1973:Figure 21), 465 more than the ACMP inventoried. This discrepancy was discussed earlier in the Data Problems section of this chapter. Snow also provided a breakdown of these artifacts by five categories, and the ACMP counts for these same categories are presented in Table 10.3.

Snow further categorized the 7852 potsherds by type, and a comparison of Snow's and the ACMP's counts is presented in Table 10.4. Snow reported that:

those types common to the 18th century make up 73% of the total, but this figure could probably be reduced if there were some consistent means of distinguishing between locally produced 18th and 19th century redwares (1973:20).

Based upon the dating of the ceramics, Snow concluded that:

there is no question that the site was occupied during the mid- to late-18th century. The 18th century stoneware recovered, representing only 2% of the types from that period, were more popular during the first half of the century. This is true also of the delft and the various buff-colored wares found. Together these earlier wares comprised only 5% of the pre-pearlware tradition and suggest a beginning occupation of the site during the 1750s or 1760s. At least some of the creamware, in particular plates with edge patterns, dates to the 1770s and the last quarter of the century (1973:21).

Besides ceramics, Snow devoted some effort to analyzing pipe stem bore diameters using the Harrington and Binford formulas. These are based on the concept that the size of the bore changed over time, and that it is possible to date these changes. Snow reported that:

133 stems provided a date of 1753 using Binford's formula (not counting the 4/64 examples or 5 marked 5/64 examples dating post-1800)....The most popular stem diameter at the site indicates an occupation during the last half of the 18th-century (1973:22).

Although Snow recovered "large quantities of glass and metal," he reported that he did not analyze them (1973:21).

The ACMP felt that site-wide analysis of the total artifact assemblage, such as that presented above by Snow, was inappropriate. Analysis of specific features and the

stratigraphic distribution of the artifacts within these smaller units was undertaken by the ACMP because we felt that this process was much more useful in dating the construction and occupation of various parts of the Nelson/Hastings and Neville houses on this site. The remainder of this section will present the ACMP analysis of the artifacts from each of Snow's features.

Feature 1, The Cellarhole: The ACMP inventoried a total of 252 artifacts from this Feature (Appendix 10.2), the eastern portion of which Snow believed was the original Thomas Nelson Jr. cellar. This represented only 1.5% of the Snow Collection from this site. Snow reported that he stripped the cellar floor to sterile soil, which "ranged from 1 inch in the western half to 5 inches at the eastern end" (1973:5). He apparently defined two stratigraphic levels which were referenced in the proveniences on his artifact inventory sheets. Level I probably extended from the surface to three inches since one provenience in the eastern end of the cellar referred to Level II as "below 3 [inches] to clean" (Appendix 10.1).

There were three proveniences for Level I of this feature, and they contained a total of 174 artifacts. One hundred thirty-two (132) of these were recovered in Level I "under base of NE wall" (Appendix 10.1). Based upon the dates of these artifacts, Snow proposed that the wall had been moved one and a half to two feet south from its original position. He reasoned that the artifacts were "possibly deposited at the time the wall was rebuilt, [but] more likely they were already in the floor debris (along with a Shaw and Co. ironstone plate and a small amount of redware sherds) from the pre-1900 use of the cellar" (1973:16) when the wall was moved.

The ACMP inventory of this provenience did include creamware, pearlware and whiteware sherds, but none with the Shaw & Co. mark. One Shaw and Co. sherd (catalog #264/5942) had been listed on Snow's catalog sheets as coming from the east end of Feature 1 in Level II, below 3". In the summary of his report, Snow stated that the Shaw and Co. sherd was found "2 inches below the present floor surface in the east end of the cellar" (1973:23). Two other Shaw & Co. sherds which were inventoried by the ACMP (#264/6687 and 6698) were listed on Snow's catalog sheets as Feature 12, All Levels. This conflicting provenience data, within Snow's report and between the report and his artifact catalog sheets, raised serious questions about the use of this ironstone sherd as evidence that the wall was moved.

Our inventory of this provenience did contain one other whiteware base with a maker's mark, and Snow may simply have confused the two in his report. This second mark was for Cook

& Hancock, owners of the Crescent Pottery in Trenton, N. J.. The mark which appeared on Snow's sherd (catalog #264/5931) was in use ca. 1890 (Barber n.d.:62).

Our inventory from under the base of the northeast wall also included 99 sherds of glass, which Snow had mentioned as dating to the late 19th century (1973:16). These were all mold-blown or machine made, dating primarily to the 19th century. Several of the sherds were embedded in mortar, which presumably came from the east wall.

It was difficult to evaluate Snow's interpretation that these artifacts indicated that the wall had been moved. The confusion concerning the provenience of the Shaw and Co. ironstone sherd suggested that it may not have been found under the base of the wall, but in the cellar floor in the eastern portion of the cellar. However, the ca. 1890 Cook & Hancock whiteware sherd was found in this provenience. Since there were no photographs showing the relationship of the artifacts to the wall, it is possible that they were recovered under those portions of the wall which Snow believed had been built to fill in the old bulkhead. If so, this floor area would have been open, perhaps until Neville built the new house ca. 1900.

Another 31 artifacts from Level I of Feature I were newspaper scraps which were listed on Snow's catalog sheets as "Level I...modern floor level, inside south wall (midway down) in mouse nest at junction of rebuilt wall" (Appendix 10.1). Although Snow reported that these "fragments of a Boston newspaper [were] dated August (?) 1900" (1973:16), this date was not visible on any of the scraps presently in the collection. Two scraps possibly contain the dates 1901 and 1904, suggesting that the newspaper may have been slightly later than Snow thought. It is also possible that the scrap containing the date is now missing from the collection. Since these newspaper scraps were found under the newer mortar which bonded the old and new portions of the south wall of the cellar, they must have been deposited in the wall prior to the remortaring. Therefore, it appeared that these scraps would date the construction of the western portion of the cellar wall to pre-1904.

The other 11 artifacts which were recovered from Level I were primarily 20th century materials, except for one hand wrought nail.

Two proveniences from Feature 1 were specifically listed as Level II, and they contained a total of 20 artifacts, including the Shaw and Co. whiteware sherd mentioned above. Snow dated the manufacture of this sherd, based on the maker's mark of Shaw and Co., to 1889-1900. He then stated that "the presence of the plate in...the east end of the

cellar...indicates the period in which the east end of the cellar floor was raised to a level with the freshly dug west end" (1973:23). The whiteware sherd which the ACMP inventoried (catalog #264/5942) carried the maker's mark: Warranted, ANTHONY SHAW & SON, England. According to Godden, Snow's reference, "'& Son' [were] added to style and marks from c. 1882 to c. 1898" while "& Co. [was] substituted for '& Son' from c. 1898 until the firm was taken over by A. J. Wilkinson Ltd., c. 1900" (Godden 1964:571). Although this sherd was correctly listed as Shaw and Son on Snow's catalog sheet, Snow consistently referred to it as Shaw and Co. in his report. It would therefore appear that Snow had mistakenly dated this sherd to a slightly later time although it actually would have been manufactured between 1882 and 1898. This does not, however, seriously affect the hypothesis that Snow presented.

Snow had therefore used the two different locations in which he reportedly found the Shaw and Co. ironstone sherd to prove two different hypotheses: that the north wall was moved south, and that the west end of the cellar was dug ca. 1900. Since Snow's field notes were not available, which might have helped to document the actual recovery location of this sherd, the ACMP was unable to further evaluate Snow's hypotheses.

In addition to the ceramics, one ceramic bottle stopper was also inventoried from this level, which had a patent date of 1893.

Three other proveniences were recorded for Feature 1, all of which related to the south wall. One provenience referred to artifacts found "incorporated into base of SW wall nogging at floor level," one to artifacts found along the southeast wall "at sterile" and the other to those found "under base" of the southeast wall (Appendix 10.1). These three proveniences contained only bottle glass sherds. Eighteen freeblown sherds were recovered from the junction with the sterile level in the eastern portion of the wall, and all were embedded in mortar. All of the mold-blown bottle glass (40 sherds) was found either at floor level in the western end or under the base of the eastern part of the wall. Snow did not interpret the presence of artifacts under the base of this wall as evidence that it had been moved or rebuilt. This raised the question of whether he meant that these artifacts were actually found underneath the foundation stones of the wall, or simply adjacent to the wall but at a depth below where the wall ended.

In summary, the small collection of artifacts from this Feature provided very little evidence of pre-19th century use of the cellar. Snow's proveniences did not identify any material as coming from the western, more recent, part of the cellar. The newspaper from the mouse's nest in the bonding

gap in the wall did suggest a ca. 1900 construction date for the western part of the cellar and the later Neville house. It seems unlikely that Snow actually excavated under any of the foundation walls, so that the use of the bottle glass and whiteware sherds to date the moving of the walls or the construction of the western part of the cellar was probably inappropriate. The presence of 19th century artifacts in the eastern part of the cellar, which was used from at least the mid-18th century to 1968, would be expected.

Feature 2, The Kitchen Ell: Snow reported that this was the area of the kitchen ell on both the Neville house (measuring 17 feet east-west by 13 1/2 feet north-south) and the earlier Thomas Nelson Jr. house (measuring about 11 by 12 feet) (1973:7, 14). Snow did not discuss the artifacts which he found in Feature 2, although the ACMP inventoried 2,102 artifacts for this Feature, which represented 12.8% of Snow's collection (Appendix 10.2). He did provide a soil profile for a trench which he dug in this Feature (1973:Figure 9), but he did not report the locations of the Sections by which he cataloged the artifacts from this Feature. Therefore, although we had level designations for all but one of the 13 proveniences for this Feature, we did not know the horizontal relationships among these proveniences.

Snow's catalog sheets included proveniences for Feature 2 (surface, level I-IV), Section A (level I-IV), Section A and B (level III), Section B (level II), and Section C (level I-II). It is possible that these Sections were located within the trench which Snow dug in the center of the Feature. This trench measured three feet north-south by six feet five inches east-west (1973:6). The west wall of the Nelson structure was encountered along the east wall of Snow's trench. Snow profiled the east face of this trench (Figure 10.12). Unfortunately, this profile did not utilize the same level designations as Snow's catalog sheets. The fourth level in this profile reportedly contained 18th century ceramics (Snow 1973:Figure 9).

An attempt was made to correlate the ACMP artifact inventory for this Feature to the 18th century level in Snow's profile. We defined 18th century ceramics as Trilled Slipware, Delft, Combed ware, Westerwald and Scratch Blue stoneware, and creamware. We inventoried 194 of these sherds from this Feature, 91% of which were creamware (Appendix 10.2). All of the Trilled Slipware, Delft and combed sherds came from three proveniences: Section A, Level II; Section C, Level III; and Feature 2, Level I. These three proveniences also accounted for 81% of the creamware sherds. If the stratum containing the 18th century ceramics had been considered Level III by Snow (not counting the Nelson/Hastings

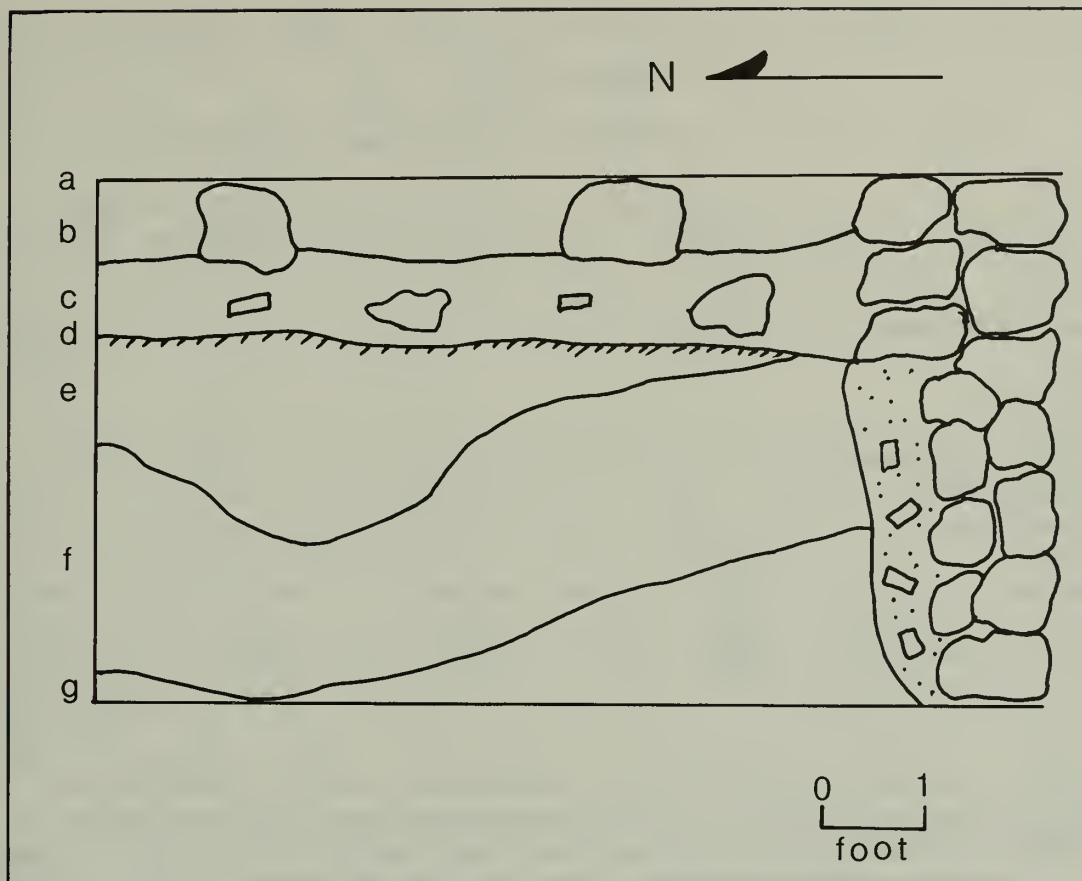


Figure 10.12. Snow's profile of east face of Feature 2 trench:
 (a) Neville kitchen floor;
 (b) air space;
 (c) dark brown soil with 19th and 20th century debris;
 (d) thin layer of charcoal, coal dust and fragments of rotted wood (19th century Nelson/Hastings house kitchen floor (?));
 (e) brown sandy soil with 18th century ceramics;
 (f) loose yellow sandy soil, no trash;
 (g) packed yellow sterile sand (Snow 1973: Figure 9).

house floor as a separate level), then perhaps Section C was the portion of the trench shown in Snow's profile.

It was not possible for the ACMP to confirm Snow's hypothesis that the wall which he encountered in Feature 2 was associated with the 18th century Thomas Nelson Jr. house. The confusion regarding the location of the proveniences could not be resolved without Snow's field notes. If those are located, it would be possible to reevaluate Snow's interpretations.

Table 10.5

ACMP Analysis of Feature 2 Ceramics by Level

	<u>Level I</u>	<u>Level II</u>	<u>Level III</u>	<u>Level IV</u>
Redware	86	64	72	8
Trailed Slipware	5	1	1	0
Delft	1	2	1	0
Combed Ware	1	1	2	0
Whieldon	1	2	0	0
White Salt Glazed	0	0	0	0
Scratch Blue	1	0	0	0
Westerwald	0	1	0	0
Creamware	137	37	3	0
Pearlware	132	20	1	0
Whiteware	93	25	2	0
	<u>457</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>8</u>

Since it was not possible to perform any interprovenience analysis because of the problems with identifying the horizontal relationships of the proveniences within Feature 2, the ACMP attempted to analyze the vertical distribution of ceramic sherds within Feature 2 as a single unit. The results of this analysis by stratigraphic level are presented in Table 10.5. Level IV contained only undatable redware sherds, and 18th century ceramics were present in all three upper levels. The quantity of 19th century pearlware and whiteware increased in the upper levels, suggesting some integrity to the stratigraphy of this Feature.

The largest quantity of artifacts from this Feature came from the Feature 2, Level I provenience. Ceramics constituted 29.3% of this assemblage, and contained 131 of the 194 18th century ceramics mentioned above. It also contained large quantities of pearlware and whiteware sherds.

Architectural materials constituted 42.5% of this provenience's assemblage, and included 405 nails and 173 sherds of window glass. Thirty-three percent of the nails were hand wrought and 1% of the glass was crown/cylinder, suggesting the presence of an 18th century structure in this area.

Bottle glass constituted 12.8% of this Feature 2, Level I assemblage, and included nine sherds of freeblown glass. The 19 sherds of mold-blown glass included a piece of green glass blown in a Ricketts type mold, dating between 1821 and 1840, and a complete "Dr. Skinner" bottle. This latter was blown in

a two piece mold, had an applied lip, and would date between 1750 and 1880. The remaining sherds included several with recessed panels (post-1867), two bases blown in post/cup molds (post-1850), and some pieces of Turn-Paste molded bottles (1870-1920) (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

The drinking vessel sherds included 19 from at least two pattern molded tumblers. Their conical shape is indicative of the second half of the 18th century, but the molded flutes are rare. Many of the other sherds were from press molded panel tumblers, dating from the mid-19th century (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

The mixture of datable 18th and 19th century artifacts in the Feature 2, Level I provenience indicated the disturbed nature of the stratigraphy in this area. In summary, the artifact assemblage from Feature 2 did contain many items of 18th century manufacture, and suggested use of this area during the time of Thomas Nelson Jr.'s occupation. However, without Snow's field notes, it was not possible to further analyze the artifacts to evaluate Snow's hypothesis regarding the dates for the foundations which he encountered in this Feature.

Feature 3, the Western Portion of the 18th Century Nelson House: The ACMP inventoried 2,199 artifacts from this Feature, representing 13.4% of the Snow Collection from this site (Appendix 10.2). Snow's only mention of the artifacts from this Feature consisted of a handleless pearlware cup which was "found beneath the outer edge of the western chimney" (1973:22), and "a light accumulation of late 18th century trash in the thin level of fill" (1973:18).

Once again, we had detailed provenience data for this Feature, including levels and Block I, which probably referred to an excavation unit within this Feature. But Snow did not document the location of this block, so it was not possible to analyze these artifacts separately. Only 17.6% of the artifacts from this Feature came from this block, while the majority were provenienced with Levels I-III within Feature 3.

Although Snow did not discuss the depth of these levels, he did excavate through the fill in the side yard of the 19th century house until he located the original walls of the west room of the 18th century house. He stated that these walls, "delineated by a single course of scattered small, flat foundation stones," were "laid directly on sterile soil" (1973:7). If Level III was the lowest level which he excavated in this Feature, it may have been the level with the foundation stones, and therefore may represent the floor of the original west room.

Further support for this interpretation of Level III was the stratigraphic profile which Snow presented for Feature 3 (1973:Figure 11). Although he did not label the strata, he illustrated three distinct levels. The upper level consisted of "clean yellow sandy fill," the second level of "bricks and other debris from the demolished Nelson/Hastings house," and the third level was a "dark to light gray sandy soil... containing 18th and 19th century ceramics" (1973:Figure 11). In addition, the pearlware cup, which was found beneath the chimney, was cataloged as Level III.

The two Level III proveniences contained 334 artifacts, representing 15.2% of the Feature 3 assemblage.

Nearly half (882) of the artifacts from the Feature 3, Levels I-III proveniences were architectural materials, of which 751 were nails. Only 117 of these were hand wrought, with machine cut nails representing the majority of the nails. All of these nails were recovered from the upper two levels, probably representing the demolition of the old house and subsequent filling, while none were found in Level III. Twenty-six sherds of crown/cylinder window glass were recovered from Levels II and III.

Ceramics constituted 44.5% of the Feature 3, Levels I-III artifacts. All of the 18th century ceramics recovered from Feature 3 were found in these three proveniences. These ceramics included 43 sherds of Trailed Slipware, three sherds of Delft, two sherds of Combed ware, one sherd of Nottingham, two sherds of Scratch Blue stoneware, and 136 sherds of creamware. These 18th century sherds constituted nearly one quarter of the ceramics found in these three proveniences. Although they were recovered from all levels, more than half were found in Level III in association with redwares, stonewares, pearlwares, and a small amount of whiteware. This assemblage would be consistent with the use of a room or basement from the 18th through the late 19th century.

Another 192 creamware sherds were listed on Snow's catalog sheets but they were missing from the Feature 3, Level I provenience at the time of the ACMP inventory. These missing creamware sherds may have been part of the 339 unprovenienced creamware sherds which were in the collection at the time of the ACMP inventory.

Bottle glass, which constituted 5.8% of the artifacts from all Feature 3 proveniences, was present in almost every provenience. Freeblown sherds constituted nearly one quarter of the glass sherds, and were found in all levels.

Level II of Feature 3 contained two pieces of a pewter spoon, one with a rat tail handle. This handle was used on silver spoons "until the second quarter of the eighteenth

century and considerably later on pewter" (Noel Hume 1980:183). Due to the deteriorated condition of the bowl and stem, it was not possible to date this spoon more precisely using the shape of the bowl and stem. Another complete rat tail spoon, made of copper, was also recovered from this level along with a two-tined fork. These utensils could have been used by the Thomas Nelson Jr. household, and deposited in this stratum during the demolition of the old house.

This level also contained a pipe bowl marked with the initials "T. D." and a stem labelled "WHITE W" and "GLASGOW." This stem was probably manufactured by William White of Glasgow between 1805 and 1846, when the label was changed to White and Son (Walker 1983:12-13). A second, plain, pipe bowl fragment from this provenience was crossmended with a fragment from Level II of Feature 5, the yard in front of Feature 3 (Figure 10.2).

One of the pipe bowl fragments from Level III of Feature 3 carried an initial on the side of the spur. Although such marks became common in the latter part of the seventeenth century, they continued through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Noel Hume 1980:304-305). The shape of the bowl, spur and angle of the stem in this fragment, however, dated this pipe to ca. 1820-1860 (Noel Hume 1980:303), thus postdating Thomas Nelson Jr.'s occupation of this site.

One of Snow's proveniences was identified on his catalog sheets as "Feature IIIa, Level III (under chimney base)." This was the provenience in which he recovered the handleless pearlware cup, which was present in the ACMP inventory of this collection (catalog #264/6172), along with three undiagnostic redware sherds. Snow suggested that it might be possible to date the addition of Tabitha's house to the original Thomas Nelson Jr. house by this cup. He reasoned that pearlware was first manufactured in 1779, the same year that Nelson moved Tabitha's house (1973:22). However, it seems unlikely that the Nelsons would have acquired pearlware dishes in the first year that they became available in England, and that one cup would have been lost or disposed of so quickly. Snow did also propose that "as additional features were built into this end of the house during the nineteenth century...the chimney was added to (or perhaps rebuilt), incorporating earlier trash under the newly laid bricks" (1973:22). This would be a more reasonable explanation.

In summary, the artifacts inventoried from Levels I and II of Feature 3 appeared to correlate with "the fill [which] consisted of the debris resulting from the demolition of the old house and from the alterations made by Martin Neville during the construction of the modern structure" (Snow 1973:9). The ACMP inventory from these levels included many miscellaneous artifacts, including portions of a round pot,

strap hinges, post-1860 wallpaper fragments, drawer pulls, and fragments of a porcelain bathtub. Level III may represent the old floor surface in the west room of the 18th century structure, and the artifacts from this level correlated with 18th through 19th century use of this Feature. However, the lack of Snow's field notes prevented any further detailed analysis of them.

Feature 4, The Northwest Room: Snow concluded that this additional room and possible bulkhead entrance into the lower level (areas I and J on Figure 10.9) was built after the Tabitha Nelson house was attached, but he did not attempt to date it. This addition was present in the late 19th century photograph of the Nelson/Hastings house where the lower portion of it appeared as the area with the darker shingles (Figure 10.10).

As with Features 1, 2, and 3, Snow's catalog sheets provided detailed proveniences for the artifacts from this Feature. Levels I-IV and Sections 1, 2, 3, 3a, and 3b were listed. These Sections were probably horizontal units of excavation, similar to those used in Feature 1 (where they were designated by letters rather than numbers). The locations of three of these sections were defined on the catalog sheets. Section 3 was located north of the modern bulkhead and also apparently included Trench II, and Section 3a was underneath the modern bulkhead (Figure 10.2). Section 2 was apparently located adjacent to the steps into the bulkhead. One other provenience, called Feature 4a, was defined as the old ground surface underneath the north wall. Although this was better information than we had for the other Features, this provided locations for only six of the 16 proveniences in this Feature.

Snow observed that the soil profile for Feature 4 was similar to that for Feature 3, where the upper level contained clean yellow sandy fill and the second level consisted of "bricks and other debris from the demolished Nelson/Hastings house" (1973:Figure 11). In this case, the proveniences from Levels III and IV in Feature 4 might have been the undisturbed floor of this room. Snow did report that "the ramp surface [of the possible bulkhead entrance] was undisturbed soil, as was the floor of the wider western part" of Feature IV (1973:9).

However, our analysis of the Feature 4 assemblage demonstrated the disturbed nature of this area. Four proveniences contained 82% of the 1,877 artifacts from Feature 4. Each of these proveniences was a level within Feature 4, which allowed us to analyze the stratigraphic data to determine the amount of disturbance in this Feature. The ceramic distribution showed 18th century types (Trailed

Slipware, Jackfield and Delft) only in Level I, and pearlware and whiteware in Level IV. This apparent disturbance was confirmed by the presence of two dated coins in the top two levels: Level I contained a 1788 coin while Level II contained a more recent 1916 penny. This clearly documented the disturbance in this Feature.

Although this disturbance negated any useful analysis of these artifacts, nineteen percent of the 1,542 artifacts could date to the 18th century, documenting the presence of 18th century artifacts. Of particular interest was a small silver spoon with the initials "LN" which was found in Level I. This spoon probably belonged to Thomas Jr.'s daughter, Lydia Nelson, who was born in 1758 (Nelson 1911). Also of interest was the 1788 Massachusetts Commonwealth coin, which carried a picture of an eagle on one side and an Indian on the other. Two such coins were recovered from this site, the other from Feature 11.

Feature 5, Area West of Retaining Wall: This Feature was the front yard of the old house, and Snow encountered the retaining wall which was visible in the photograph of the old Nelson/Hastings house (Figure 10.10). He did not discuss the artifacts which he recovered from this Feature except to observe that "the fill west of the wall contained large amounts of handmade bricks...and the lowest level of fill...contained ironstone ceramics" (1973:10, 18).

The ACMP inventory from this Feature contained only 904 artifacts, or 5.5% of the Snow Collection from this site (Appendix 10.2). There were no bricks present in the collection from this Feature at the time of our inventory although whiteware sherds did occur in the Level III proveniences.

Snow's artifact catalog sheets contained level designations and reference to one horizontal unit, Trench IA. Although he did not indicate its location, the caption of his Figure 10a described a "trench to the right of the retaining wall" which ended under the west door stoop stone. Feature 5a was defined as "test pit at base of retaining wall," and another provenience was defined as "test pit west of retaining wall, South of Feature 3" (Appendix 10.1). Unfortunately, this was the extent of the locational data available for the proveniences for this Feature.

The three levels for Trench IA contained 89 artifacts which were analyzed as one horizontal unit by the ACMP. Thirty-five percent, or 31, of the artifacts could date to the 18th century. These included 29 sherds of crown/cylinder window glass and two sherds of freeblown bottle glass. These were recovered from all three levels.

Fifty-six artifacts were recovered from Level III of the test pit at the base of the retaining wall. Twenty-two creamware sherds were found here, the only possible 18th century artifacts. The test pit west of the wall and south of Feature 3 contained only five artifacts, two of which were crown/cylinder window glass sherds.

The majority (82%) of the Feature 5 artifacts were from the Levels I-III proveniences, with 71% of these 739 artifacts coming from the lowest level. One hundred seventeen (117) of these 525 Level III artifacts could date to the 18th century, including Trailed Slipware, creamware, white salt glazed stoneware, freeblown bottle glass, and hand wrought nails. Level III also contained later 19th century artifacts, including pearlware, whiteware, mold-blown bottle glass, machine cut and wire nails, and one McDougall pipe stem from Glasgow, manufactured in the 19th century (Walker 1983:11-12). Although this was one of the largest concentrations of 18th century material at this site, the presence of the later materials indicated that this Feature had been disturbed by more recent activities.

Level II also contained some 18th century items, including combed ware, creamware, and freeblown bottle glass. Level I contained only 19th century or later artifacts, suggesting that this level was fill which was added when the Neville house was built (ca. 1900) and the area of the older house was filled.

Feature 6, the Cesspool: Snow reported that "a ceramic drain pipe connected to the iron pipe joint in Feature 2 emptied into the cesspool indicating its recent construction" (1973:10) (Figure 10.2). There were no catalog sheets for this Feature, so there were no artifacts from this Feature in the ACMP inventory.

Feature 7, Front Yard of Neville House: Snow reported that "fill in this area was the least disturbed at the site and showed the same profile throughout the entire area excavated with the exception of the soil along the exterior of the south cellar wall" (1973:10). He referenced a figure showing a "typical profile" for Feature 7, but the figure was missing from all copies of his report (1973:19). He did, however, provide two profiles near the east and west door steps (1973:Figure 16a, 16b), and discussed the stratigraphy and artifact distribution in an attempt to date the various cultural features which he found there. He did provide a chart showing the distribution of ceramics by level in Feature 7, which he considered the "normal sequence" (1973:Figure 24). Table 10.6 contains Snow's ceramic inventory by level compared to the ACMP's inventory.

Table 10.6

Feature 7

Ceramics by level

	Level I		Level II		Level III	
	<u>Snow*</u>	<u>ACMP</u>	<u>Snow*</u>	<u>ACMP</u>	<u>Snow*</u>	<u>ACMP</u>
Redware*	178	179	515	301	1045	714
Delft	2	2	2	1	4	4
Buffware	8	3	14	2	59	67
European						
Stoneware	2	2	8	3	7	6
Creamware	172	74	347	391	0	0
Pearlware	67	109	161	143	0	0
Ironstone	119	152	329	277	0	0
Porcelain	6	8	14	13	0	0
Semi-Porcelain	1	0	0	0	0	0
American						
Stoneware	4	9	16	35	0	0
American						
Majolica	1	0	0	0	0	0

* From Snow 1973:Figure 24.

The ACMP inventoried 4,740 artifacts for the nine proveniences in Feature 7. This represented 28.9% of the Snow Collection from this site, the largest inventory from any of his twelve features (Appendix 10.2). The proveniences for this Feature contained level information as well as horizontal unit designations. These horizontal units included Block II with Step I included within Level I, and Trench III with Level I recorded as 0-6 inches (Appendix 10.1). We did not know, however, the locations of the Block or the Trench.

Snow uncovered a cobblestone path which ran from the east stoop stones on the front of the foundation to the edge of Nelson Road (Figure 10.13). This path can be seen in the late 19th century photograph of the Nelson/Hastings house (Figure 10.6). Snow reported that "an 1800 U. S. penny and a King George II penny were found in the fill between the lowest flat rock [of the east stoop stones] and the top of the cobble path" (1973:Figure 14). However, neither penny was present in the ACMP inventory, nor were they listed on Snow's catalog sheets for any Feature.

On the west side of the west stoop stones, Snow reported that "only 18th century ceramics" were found in the brown



Figure 10.13. Snow's photograph showing "the east door stoop and the beginning of the cobble path...in Feature 7. The trowel points north" (1973: Figure 14).

sandy loam, which was the third level (1973:Figure 16a) (Figure 10.14). One provenience, Feature 7, Level III, contained only 18th century ceramics in the ACMP inventory, so perhaps this provenience was located on the west side of the west stoop stones.

Level III of Feature 7 contained 191 sherds of datable 18th century ceramics, including Trailed Slipware, Jackfield, Delft, combed and dotted ware, and white salt glazed stoneware. Another 96 artifacts of probable 18th century manufacture were also present in this level, including freeblown bottle glass, crown/cylinder window glass, and hand wrought nails. Snow's catalog sheets recorded 921 redware sherds from this level, although only 593 of them were present at the time of the ACMP inventory. The missing redware sherds may have been included in the 807 unprovenienced redware sherds in the ACMP inventory. It is probable that these were 18th century redwares due to their association with other 18th century ceramics. These 880 probable 18th century artifacts (counting the redware present in the ACMP inventory) constituted 81% of the artifacts in this provenience, a much larger and more dense concentration of 18th century artifacts than at any other MIMA site. Unfortunately, the other 212

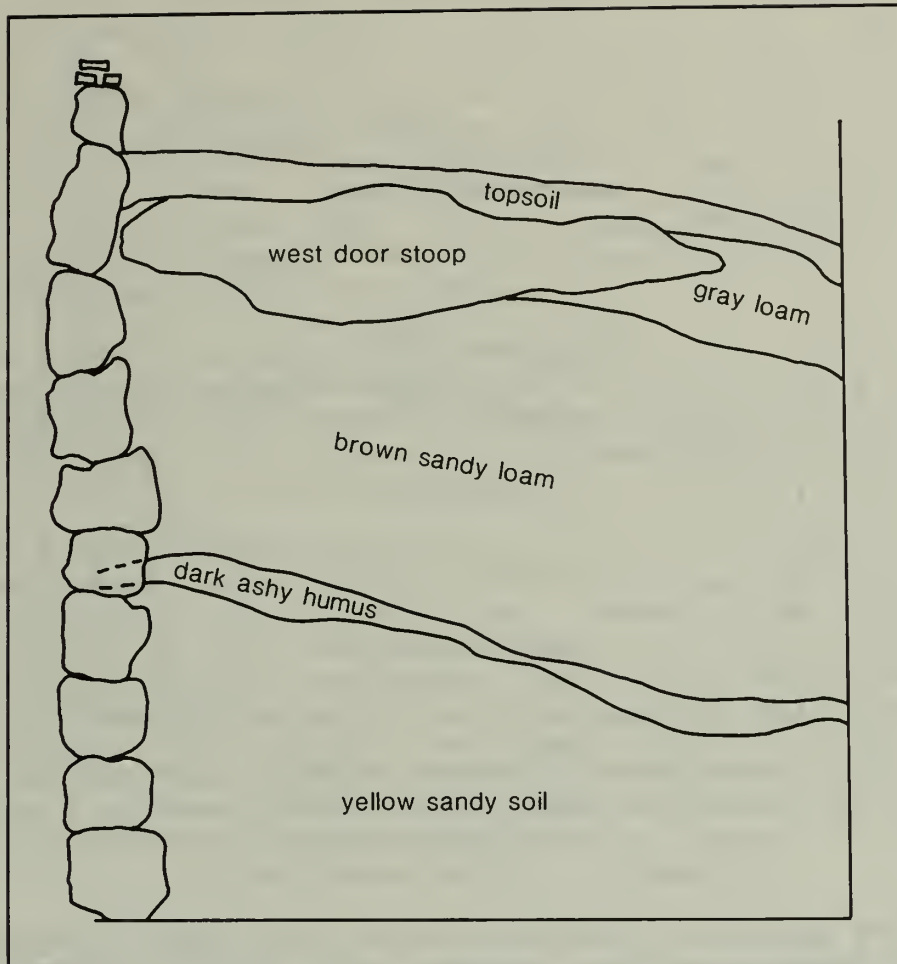


Figure 10.14. Snow's drawing of the "fill profile of the west face of Feature 7 beneath the west door stoop. Gray loam contained only 19th and 20th century ceramics; the brown loam below, only 18th century ceramics...(not to scale)" (1973: Figure 16a).

artifacts from this level were indicative of later activity, including mold-blown bottle glass, and machine made and wire nails.

Snow proposed that:

the stoop stones for the front doors of the Nelson/Hastings house were added after the deposition of 2 feet of fill containing 18th century ceramics. An 1800 U.S. penny in the fill in the cobble walk at the eastern stoop suggests that the path was present at that date. Possibly the stoop stones were also, and it is probable that both sets were added in 1778 or 1779 (1973:18-19).

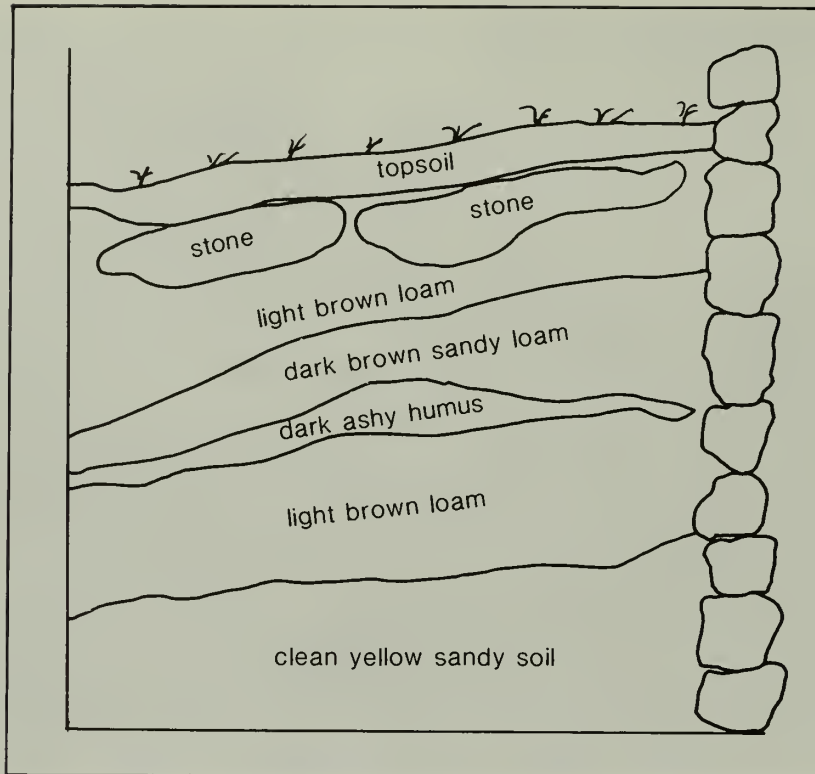


Figure 10.15. Snow's drawing of the "fill profile at the east side of the east door stoop, Feature 7...(not to scale)" (1973:Figure 16b).

Snow's profiles, in conjunction with the photographs of the old Nelson/Hastings house, did provide evidence for the subsurface modifications which were made when Tabitha's house was added to Thomas Jr.'s. Snow proposed that the dark ashy humus layer (defined as "a layer of charcoal and black humus" [Snow 1973:11]) encountered at approximately two feet below the present ground surface (Figures 10.14 and 10.15) was the original ground surface when Thomas Jr.'s house was built. He based this upon the observation that this stratum "terminates at the exterior of the cellar wall" under the eastern door (1973:Figure 16b), but that this stratum had "been cut through by the cellar excavation" for the western part of the Neville house (1973:Figure 16a). Snow suggested that this indicated "not only less disturbance on the exterior of the eastern one-half of the cellar, but that this end was excavated prior to the western one-half" (1973:12). It would appear from these profiles that there was no builders' trench on the exterior of this wall. Snow proposed that the brown sandy loam above this ashy layer in both profiles was fill brought in at the time the Tabitha house was added (Snow 1973:19).

The view of the old house from the west (Figure 10.10) showed the retaining wall which was five feet tall at the point where it joined the house (Snow 1973:9). It seemed

likely to the ACMP that the original ground surface was built up around the original Thomas Jr. house to raise the Tabitha house to the same level. They apparently chose not to fill under the entire length of the house, but rather they built the retaining wall about halfway under the addition, and built a lower room below the remaining portion of Tabitha's house (Figure 10.6). They then placed the stoop stones on top of the fill. The stratum above the stones (topsoil in Figure 10.15) would represent the fill which was added when the Neville house was built.

Snow encountered one other feature in the front yard, a pipe leading to a well which was visible in Figure 10.6 "as a slight depression below the easternmost window in the house" (Snow 1973:Figure 5). Snow interpreted this to mean that the well was covered over by the time of this picture (1973:13).

Snow reported that the pipe lay in a trench which had been "excavated into sterile soil and ran beneath the west edge of the east door stoop and beneath the cobble path [Figure 10.2]. Fill in the trench contained Ironstone and 19th century stoneware" (1973:11). One would therefore assume that a portion of the cobble path would have been disturbed by the digging of this trench, although Snow did not mention this. Perhaps the cobble path was laid after 1778/9, in the earlier part of the 19th century which would account for the 19th century ceramics in the trench.

Features 8 and 9: Snow identified Feature 8 as "a trench off the east end of the cellar which exposed the east retaining wall" and referenced Feature 10 (1973:12). Feature 8 was not labelled on his plan (Figure 10.2) and there were no artifact catalog sheets for this Feature.

Feature 9 was defined as "an area of highly disturbed and reversed stratigraphy between the east end of Feature 4 and the modern bulkhead into the Neville cellar" (1973:12). This Feature was also not labelled on Snow's map, but the location matched one of the presumed locations of his proveniences within Feature 4.

The ACMP inventoried 95 artifacts from Levels I and III of Feature 9. The only 18th century artifacts were 15 sherds of crown/cylinder window glass recovered from Level I, which also contained recent (1960s) bottle glass.

Feature 10: Snow reported that this was a

trench located between the east cellar wall and the east retaining wall [Figure 10.2]. A scattering of cobbles 15 inches below the modern surface, and

slightly below the top of the east retaining wall, suggested the presence of a path leading around to the back of the 1895 structure (1973:12).

This retaining wall is visible in Figure 10.11 between the east wall of the house and the stone wall on the east side of the houselot.

Although Snow did not mention the artifacts which he recovered from this Feature, the ACMP inventoried 375 artifacts from three proveniences in this Feature. Eighteenth century artifacts were recovered from both Levels I and II of this Feature, although more were found in Level II. Pearlware and whiteware were also found in this level, indicating the disturbed nature of the stratigraphy here.

Feature 11: Snow described this Feature as a:

trench between the cement steps at the northeast corner of the cellar and the east wall of Feature 2 [Figure 10.2]. Feature 11 was essentially the space occupied by an old bulkhead and contained only rock fill (1973:12).

Later in his report he mentioned that "a Massachusetts penny with a partially legible date of 178(?)" was found in Feature 11 (1973:22). This coin was present in the ACMP inventory of this Feature, and it appeared to be the same as the 1788 Massachusetts coin found in Feature 4.

This coin was one of the seven artifacts which we inventoried from this Feature. It was recovered from Level I, the only provenience for this Feature. The presence of this coin in the fill of this old bulkhead entrance would indicate that it was closed off sometime after the 1780s. If Snow's description of these steps as cement was correct, they could not have been added until the 1890s when Portland cement became available. It therefore seems likely that this entrance to the cellar was filled in when the Neville house was built, and the steps were probably added for access to the Neville kitchen wing ca. 1900.

Feature 12, The Well: Snow found this well by following the pipe from the house to where it entered the well "2 1/2 feet below the well cover, and 3 1/2 feet below the modern ground surface" (1973:11). A large stone covered the well at the time of its discovery (Snow 1973:Figure 18). Snow dated the abandonment of the well as mid to late 19th century based on "the large amount of ironstone sherds in the upper 14 inches of fill around the well" (1973:13). These whiteware sherds included a broken cup or pitcher and the base of

another vessel with the Shaw & Son maker's mark. Snow suggested that the well had been in use since Thomas Jr.'s occupation of the house, but he could not prove that (1973:13). Snow did not excavate inside the well because it contained 12 feet of water.

The ACMP inventoried 2,150 artifacts from Feature 12, although no stratigraphic data was available from the two provenience designations on Snow's catalog sheets (Appendix 10.1). Although 266 pearlware and whiteware sherds were found in this Feature, another 380 artifacts of probable 18th century manufacture were also inventoried. These included Trilled Slipware, Delft, combed ware, creamware, freeblown bottle glass, crown/cylinder window glass, and hand wrought nails (Appendix 10.2). It is possible that some of these earlier artifacts were deposited on the original ground surface around the well, which might suggest the possible use of this well during the latter part of the 18th century when the house was occupied by Thomas Nelson Jr..

Other Artifacts: The ACMP inventoried artifacts in the Snow Collection from two other proveniences: Backdirt and Unprovenienced. Seventy-nine artifacts came from the backdirt provenience although we did not know with which Feature it was associated. Only eight of these artifacts could have dated to the 18th century: one sherd of creamware and seven sherds of crown/cylinder window glass.

The 1,594 unprovenienced artifacts in the Snow Collection probably were the artifacts which were missing from the other proveniences in the collection at the time of the ACMP inventory (see Data Problems section above). These artifacts included 351 which were of probable 18th century date, including Trilled Slipware, Jackfield, Delft, combed and dotted wares, and creamware (Appendix 10.2).

Other Provenience: Another 83 artifacts were apparently collected by Snow from the surface of "a plow cut in back yard" of the Neville house in April 1968 (see Data Problems section above). There were no 18th century artifacts present in this collection, and the artifacts appeared to be 19th and 20th century sheet refuse (Neville House in Appendix 10.2).

Summary: Although the Snow Collection from the Thomas Nelson Jr. site had more detailed provenience data than most of the archeological collections from MIMA, it was difficult to locate many of these proveniences. Most of the horizontal units of control which Snow apparently used in his excavations (i.e., Block, Section, Trench) were not mapped within the Features, which prevented intrafeature analyses.

Snow was one of the few archeologists at MIMA who excavated and cataloged his artifacts by stratigraphic level, so that this collection has perhaps the best vertical provenience data of any MIMA collection. Unfortunately, Snow's field notes are not available and the soil profiles which he did include in his report did not utilize the same level designations as his artifact catalog sheets. In some instances, it was possible to correlate the profiles, report text and artifact assemblages, but this could not be done for most of his Features. The depths of these levels were also not usually given, and this prevented analyses of comparable levels between Features.

The Snow Collection contained 16,458 artifacts (Appendix 10.2), one fifth of which could date to the 18th century. This is one of the few excavated sites at MIMA where the bulk of the collection did not come from the fill in the old cellarhole. The Neville house cellar had not been filled prior to Snow's fieldwork, but the area surrounding this later house had been filled ca. 1900, burying the remains of portions of the older Nelson/Hastings house. In some of Snow's Features, it was possible to tentatively identify some of the original floor and ground surfaces, but even then the assemblages indicated that these deposits had been disturbed by the subsequent construction of the Neville house.

Half of the artifacts in this collection were ceramic sherds (Appendix 10.2). Although redwares were the largest single type, there were more creamware sherds than later pearlware and whiteware, which was not typical of other MIMA sites. Nearly 25% of the 8,434 ceramic sherds could date to the 18th century, thus providing a good sample for further research on 18th century ceramic types.

Another one-third of the artifacts in this collection were architectural materials, the majority of which were nails (Appendix 10.2). Only 624 of the 3,306 nails were hand wrought, probably representing the debris from the demolition of the mid-18th century Nelson/Hastings house. The later machine cut and wire nails probably represented the debris from the removal of the ca. 1900 Neville house. Crown/cylinder and plate window glass constituted another 28% of the architectural materials in this collection.

Abundance of 18th Century Artifacts: The Snow Collection from this site contained the largest quantity of diagnostic 18th century artifacts of any site at MIMA. These 3,526 artifacts represented only 21.5% of the collection, but this was considerably larger than any other MIMA site which had been occupied well into the 20th century. Only at sites which had been abandoned soon after their 18th century use (David Fiske, Sites 22 and 23) did the 18th century material represent a higher percentage of the collection.

It is surprising, and fortuitous, that this quantity of early materials would still be found at the Thomas Nelson Jr. site in view of the amount of subsequent disturbance there. Tabitha's house was probably added within 25 years of the original construction of Thomas Jr.'s house, and ca. 1900 the entire house was demolished so that a new house could be built utilizing portions of the existing foundations. The site was landscaped to accomodate the new house, which was occupied until 1968. All of these activities have been suggested as causes for the lack of 18th century artifacts at other MIMA sites (see Chapters 4 and 14 of this report).

This collection had the best stratigraphic data of any of the MIMA sites, and this demonstrated that this site had been disturbed by all of the above activities, but the artifacts were still present. Perhaps there have been more destructive disturbances (i.e., soil removal) at the other sites while, at the Thomas Nelson Jr. site, the earlier levels were buried and therefore protected. In any case, this site did provide a reasonable data base with which to evaluate its 18th century occupation.

ACMP Artifact Analysis: The Tremer Collection

The ACMP inventoried 112 artifacts from the Tremer Collection from the Thomas Nelson Jr. site. These were all surface collected, according to Tremer's inventory (1974:31), so they were either present during Snow's excavations or they were deposited at the site after Snow's work in 1968 and before Tremer's work in 1974. This would suggest that the artifacts would be of recent manufacture. With the exception of one hand wrought nail, this was true. This collection contained primarily whiteware and later stoneware sherds, along with glass and sewer pipe fragments (Accession #361 in Appendix 10.3). This collection did not add any information concerning the 18th century use of this site.

ACMP Artifact Analysis: The Neville Cellar Collection

The artifacts in this collection were recovered from the cellar of the Neville house by Cordelia Snow before it was razed. The 12 artifacts which were surface collected from the eastern part of the cellar floor were typical of modern floor refuse: a marble, two wire nails, three screws, and a small sherd of glass.

The other provenience was a test pit of unknown size or depth in the west part of the cellar. These artifacts were not useful in dating the construction of this part of the cellar. They consisted of pieces of very well preserved wood, unidentifiable metal, and coal (Accession #353 in Appendix 10.3).

ACMP Artifact Analysis: The Visitor Center Parking Lot Collection

This collection was from land south of Nelson Road which had belonged to Thomas Nelson Jr. in the 18th century. However, the 138 artifacts recovered from the area of the parking lot were primarily 19th and 20th century in date (Accession #363 in Appendix 10.3).

This land was probably used as meadow and pasture by Thomas Nelson Jr. (Malcolm 1985:31) and we would expect to find very little artifactual evidence of these activities. A barn was constructed on the south side of Nelson Road, east of the Nelson/Hastings house, in the mid-19th century which was used until it burned in 1974. It is possible that some of the material recovered from this area was trash from the barn and other 19th and 20th century structures in the vicinity.

ACMP Analysis: Site 24

This site, which will be presented more fully in Chapter 11 of this volume, may have been part of the Thomas Nelson Jr. home lot rather than another 18th century site as suggested by Leland Abel, who excavated Site 24 in 1966 (Abel 1967). At that time, the Neville house still stood on the Nelson/Hastings house foundations, and Abel may not have known that this was the 18th century location of the Thomas Nelson Jr. house.

Snow stated that he tested this area during his Thomas Nelson Jr. excavations and "failed to locate a suspected cellar and covered well mentioned...by Abel (1966[c]:40)" (1973:14). Although Snow's fieldwork was done two years after Abel's 1966 fieldwork at Site 24, Snow seemed to be unaware of Abel's later work.

Although Abel proposed that the artifacts which he recovered from Site 24 represented the 18th century occupation of Christopher Mudgin, the location of his excavations was very close to the Thomas Nelson Jr. site (see Figure 11.1). Abel did not encounter any features and only 11.5% of the artifacts in the Site 24 collection were of probable 18th century manufacture. However, there is no evidence to suggest another 18th century structure so close to Thomas Jr.'s house with the exception of his barn, which Malcolm placed to the northeast, in the same location as the outbuilding visible in the late 19th century photograph (Figure 10.6) (Malcolm 1985:32). It seemed likely, therefore, that Abel's Site 24 artifacts were actually refuse related to the Thomas Nelson Jr. site.

Management Summary

Thomas Nelson Jr. was the oldest son of Thomas Nelson Sr. and the twin brother of Tabitha Nelson. During the 18th century the Nelsons, including the younger son Josiah, established homes along the Country Road in Lexington and Lincoln, which became known as Nelson Road.

The Thomas Nelson Jr. house, which stood on the north side of the Country Road in Lincoln in 1775 (Figure III.1), was probably built by Thomas Jr. and his father in the 1750s. In 1778 when Tabitha Nelson died, Thomas Jr. moved her house and attached it to his (Figure 10.6). This enlarged Nelson house, which was later owned by Nelson's son-in-law Samuel Hastings, stood until the late 19th century, when it was torn down and a new house was built over the old foundations. This later house, owned by the Neville family, was purchased and razed by MIMA in 1968.

Previous Archeology

Although four archeologists have worked at this site, the most extensive fieldwork was conducted by David Snow in 1968. He excavated in the floor of the open Neville cellar, which included the cellar which had been built under the original Thomas Jr. house in the mid-18th century. He also excavated on the exterior of the Neville foundations (Figure 10.2) and identified several other portions of the 18th century Nelson/Hastings house (Figure 10.9).

As a result of his excavations, Snow proposed that the original Thomas Jr. house had been built as a one-room house with a cellar to which a kitchen ell was added on the back (north) side. The main room measured 15 by 16 ft. while the kitchen ell measured 11 by 12 ft. (Snow 1973:14-15). He also proposed that there may have been another room to the west of the main room which was removed when Tabitha's house was added on (Snow 1973:19).

Snow proposed that Tabitha's house had been a two-room central chimney plan house measuring about 34 feet wide (east-west) by 14 feet deep (north-south) (Figure 10.9). There was no cellar under the eastern room of this house, which had been built into the knoll on which the Thomas Jr. house sat. The western half of Tabitha's house, which extended beyond the knoll, did not have a subterranean cellar, but instead had an enclosed basement or lower chamber (Figure 10.10). Along the back (north) wall of this west lower chamber, Snow uncovered a feature which he interpreted as a ramp for stairs leading into a small storage room or buttery (Figure 10.9) (1973:9).

Snow's fieldwork also uncovered the retaining wall which had been located in the front yard of the Nelson/Hastings house (Figure 10.10), the stoop stones in front of the east and west doors of the house, and the cobblestone path which ran from the east door of the house to the road. He located a well in the front yard which he did not excavate. Excavations around the exterior of the well suggested that it was abandoned in the mid to late 19th century. Snow suggested that it might have been in use in the 18th century, although this could not be proven (1973:13).

Six years after David Snow's excavations, archeologist Charles Tremer was hired to make recommendations about the disposition of the site, which had been left open after Snow's work. He cleared the site of brush and rubble, and conducted minor excavations. He recommended that the site be interpreted for the public after more archeological fieldwork to resolve some questions regarding Snow's interpretations (Tremer 1974).

Five years later, after the cellarhole had been backfilled, NPS archeologist Joan Bleacher further stabilized the site by removing additional vegetation, building up and marking the historic foundations, putting gravel within the foundations, and removing the rubble and backdirt piles around the site (Bleacher 1979:30-42).

One additional archeological project was undertaken ca. 1966 on land south of Nelson Road which had been owned by Thomas Jr. in the 18th century. Leland Abel, MIMA archeologist, dug several trenches on the knoll where two British soldiers were reportedly buried after they were killed on April 19, 1775. He did not locate any evidence of the burials (Abel 1982:1).

ACMP Interpretation

Since the cellarhole of the Thomas Jr. house was not open at the time of the ACMP reanalysis, it was difficult to evaluate Snow's interpretations of the archeological features which he excavated. It did appear that Snow's interpretations of the 18th century foundations were essentially correct, with one important exception. Snow had proposed that the kitchen ell was only 11 feet wide, and did not extend across the entire back of the main (north) room of the house because he had not found any evidence of the east wall of this Feature (Figure 10.9). However, the ACMP located a photograph showing the east wall of the Nelson/Hastings house in the late 19th century (Figure 10.11). With the use of perspective charts, we demonstrated that the east wall of the house had, at one time, extended 28 feet, although Snow had uncovered only 16 feet of this wall. The northern 12 feet had probably been

destroyed when the newer kitchen ell was built and the old bulkhead entrance filled in (area c on Figure 10.9).

This suggested that the original Thomas Nelson Jr. house had been built as a half-house with an integral lean-to. This photograph showed that the clapboards ran continuously for the entire length of this wall, and that the rear roof line was continuous, suggesting that the front room and lean-to were built at the same time. Thomas Jr.'s original house would therefore have measured 16 feet east-west by 28 feet north-south.

The addition of Tabitha's house would have more than doubled the size of Thomas Jr.'s original house, therefore supporting the family tradition that the house was enlarged after the Revolution.

The Thomas Nelson Jr. Site Collection

A total of 16,732 artifacts have been recovered from this site during the various archeological projects (Appendix 10.2, 10.3). More than 98% of these were excavated during David Snow's 1968 fieldwork. Although this collection had better horizontal and vertical provenience data than most at MIMA, the absence of Snow's field notes, maps documenting the location of all horizontal excavation units, and depth measurements for levels within Features limited the potential of this collection for many types of artifact analyses.

This collection did contain a good sample of diagnostic 18th century artifacts. These 3,526 artifacts represented only 21.5% of Snow's collection, but this was the highest percentage for any site which was continuously occupied from the 18th through the 20th century. The ACMP hypothesized that one reason for the presence of these earlier materials was that part of the area where the 18th century structure had stood was buried when the later house was built, thus preserving rather than removing the evidence of the earlier occupation of this site.

This collection has good potential for further analysis of 18th century ceramics, and would also provide a good sample of 18th century materials for educational or display purposes. If Snow's field notes or other documentation were located, further analysis of the site should be undertaken to maximize the data available from this well-provenienced collection.

Public Interpretation of the Site

The Thomas Nelson Jr. site is located directly across from the entrance to the parking lot to the Battle Road

Visitor Center (Figure III.1), where it sits today much as it did more than a decade ago when Tremmer urged that it be stabilized and interpreted for the public. This site could be included within an interpretive program of the 18th century sites on Nelson Road. A wayside could be built at the Thomas Nelson Jr. site, perhaps with a photograph of the old Nelson/Hastings house, and the foundations of the 18th century structure outlined. A brief description of the Nelson family and Thomas Jr.'s landholdings could be presented, as well as a description of the skirmishes along Nelson Road on April 19, 1775.

Although several artifacts from the Thomas Nelson Jr. site are presently on display at the Battle Road Visitor Center, they are not identified as such. Additional 18th century artifacts and photographs of the old house could be added to serve as an introduction to the site and encourage visitation.

Nelson Road, which is closed to vehicular traffic, is being restored to its 18th century appearance. This would make an ideal path for visitors to follow to visit the Thomas Nelson Jr. site, the Josiah Nelson site, and Sites 22 and 23. All of these sites would need to be marked with waysides explaining their significance. This information could also include a brief summary of the Nelson family landholdings along Nelson Road from the 18th through 20th centuries.

Recommendations

David Snow's excavations at this site in 1968 thoroughly tested the cellarhole and most of the area adjacent to the foundations (Figure 10.2). It would appear that only the area on the exterior (north) of Features 2 and 4 was not excavated by Snow. Both of these walls were laid directly on the ground surface, so no builder's trench would be expected. However, further testing on the exterior of the Feature 4 wall might help to date the time at which this addition was built. Snow had proposed that it might have been built at the time that Tabitha's house was added, but it was definitely incorporated by the time of the late 19th century photograph (Figure 10.10).

The area with the best potential for intact archeological deposits is the area to the east and north of the Thomas Nelson Jr. house foundations. A barn stood to the northeast of the Nelson/Hastings house at the end of the 19th century (Figure 10.6) and Malcolm proposed that this was the location of the 18th century barn as well. Apparently Snow did not test in this area. Testing here might date the construction of the barn in the photograph, and determine if it had been in use during Thomas Nelson Jr.'s occupation of the site. If it did not date to the 18th century, further testing should be undertaken to the north and northwest of the house. Very few 18th century barn sites have been located at MIMA, and although Thomas Jr.'s home lot was relatively small (Malcolm 1985:30), it could contribute significant data concerning 18th century farmstead layout. Other outbuildings may also have been present in the 18th century.

Although Snow reported that he tested to the west and in the "low, swampy field east" (1973:14) of the site, he did not encounter any privies or trash pits. Since he did not report the locations of his test units, it was not possible to determine what portions of the site he disturbed. However, further survey of the knoll on which the Thomas Nelson Jr. site is located could perhaps locate additional cultural features.

Appendix 10.1

ACMP Provenience Codes for the Snow Collection

<u>ACMP Provenience Code</u>	<u>Snow's Provenience Description</u>	
	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>
TNJ-000-01-SEWS	I	Along SE wall at sterile
TNJ-000-01-SEWB	I	Under base of SE wall
TNJ-000-01-SWWF	I	Incorporated into base of SW wall nogging at floor level
TNJ-000-01-NEWB	I	I - under base of NE wall
TNJ-000-01-0001	I	I
TNJ-000-01-002E	I, E end	II - Below 3" to clean
TNJ-000-01-0002	I	II
TNJ-000-01-01RN	I (cellar)	I (modern floor level inside South wall, midway down in mouse nest at junction of rebuilt wall)
TNJ-000-02-000S	II	Surface
TNJ-000-2A-0001	II, Sec. A	I
TNJ-000-2A-0002	II, Sec. A	II
TNJ-000-2A-0003	II, Sec. A	III
TNJ-000-2A-0004	II, Sec. A	IV
TNJ-000-2B-0002	II, Sec. B	II
TNJ-000-2X-0003	II, Sec. A & B	III
TNJ-000-2C-0001	II, Sec. C	I
TNJ-000-2C-0003	II, Sec. C	III
TNJ-000-02-0001	II	I
TNJ-000-02-0002	II	II
TNJ-000-02-0003	II	III
TNJ-000-02-000X	II	?
TNJ-0B1-03-0001	III	I, Block I
TNJ-0B1-03-001F	III	I, Block I, base of fill
TNJ-0B1-03-0002	III	II, Block I
TNJ-0B1-03-002Y	III	II, Block I, Base of yellow fill

Appendix 10.1 (Cont.)

<u>ACMP Provenience Code</u>	<u>Snow's Provenience Description</u>	
	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>
TNJ-0B1-03-002D	III	II, Block I, Base of dark soil
TNJ-0B1-03-002B	III	II, Block I, under yellow at base of brown loam on black surface
TNJ-0B1-03-02YF	III	Block I, yellow fill
TNJ-0B1-03-S2BR	III	Step II, Block I, Below Rock level
TNJ-0B1-03-RPNE	III	Block I, Rock pile in NE Corner
TNJ-000-03-0001	III	I
TNJ-000-03-0002	III	II
TNJ-000-03-0003	III	III
TNJ-000-3A-03CB	IIIa	III (under chimney base)
TNJ-000-03-000F	III	Fill
TNJ-000-03-RPNE	III	Rock Pile
TNJ-000-03-00BD	III	Backdirt
TNJ-0S1-04-0001	IV, Sec. 1	I
TNJ-0S2-04-0002	IV, Sec. 2	II
TNJ-S2B-04-0002	IV	II, Base of sec. 2, 3'6" below level at steps
TNJ-S32-04-0002	IV, Sec. 3	II, (Trench II)
TNJ-S3N-04-0002	IV, Sec. 3 (North of modern bulkhead)	II
TNJ-S3A-04-0002	IV, Sec. 3a. (underneath modern bulkhead)	II
TNJ-S3B-04-9999	IV, Sec. 3b.	All Levels
TNJ-000-04-0001	IV	I
TNJ-000-04-0002	IV	II
TNJ-000-04-0003	IV	III
TNJ-000-04-0004	IV	IV
TNJ-000-4A-NWOS	IVa (under north wall)	old ground surface

Appendix 10.1 (Cont.)

<u>ACMP Provenience Code</u>	<u>Snow's Provenience Description</u>	
	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>
TNJ-000-04-00UB	IV	Underneath bulkhead
TNJ-000-04-NWOS	IV	under North wall on old ground surface
TNJ-000-04-9999	IV	All levels
TNJ-000-04-00BD	IV	Backdirt
TNJ-000-05-0001	V	I
TNJ-000-05-0002	V	II
TNJ-000-05-02/3	V	II and III (along wall)
TNJ-000-05-0003	V	III
TNJ-T1A-05-0001	V (Trench IA)	I
TNJ-T1A-05-0002	V (Trench IA)	II
TNJ-T1A-05-0003	V (Trench IA)	III
TNJ-0TP-5A-0003	Va, (Test Pit) at Base of retaining wall	III
TNJ-0TP-05-0000	V	Test Pit W of retaining wall, S of F3, base of wall to sterile, 6"
TNJ-000-05-0WRT	V, west of retaining wall	
TNJ-000-05-9999	V	All Levels
TNJ-000-05-00BD	V	Backdirt
TNJ-000-07-0001	VII	I
TNJ-000-07-0002	VII	II
TNJ-000-07-0003	VII	III
TNJ-000-07-00BR	VII	Below Rocks
TNJ-000-07-9999	VII	All Levels
TNJ-000-07-00BF	VII	Backfill
TNJ-0B2-07-01S1	VII	I (Step I)
	(Block II)	
TNJ-000-07-001S	VII	I (Surface)
	(Front Porch area)	
TNJ-0T3-07-01/6	VII	I 0-6"
	(Trench III)	

Appendix 10.1 (Cont.)

<u>ACMP Provenience Code</u>	<u>Snow's Provenience Description</u>	
	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>
TNJ-000-09-0001	IX	I
TNJ-000-09-0003	IX	III
TNJ-000-10-0001	X	I
TNJ-000-10-0002	X	II
TNJ-000-10-0000	X, E of E retaining Wall	
TNJ-000-11-0001	XI	I
TNJ-000-12-9999	XII	All levels
TNJ-000-12-0000	XII	
TNJ-000-00-00BD	Backdirt	
TNJ-264-00-0000	Unprovenienced	

Appendix 10.2
ACMP Artifact Inventory
for Accession #264

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, D. Snow Collection

TOTALS, Feature:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#7	#9	#10
HISTORIC CERAMICS								
Redware								
Plain	0	41	64	27	56	114	0	12
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	0	94	135	48	45	557	1	39
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	1	85	76	31	43	393	0	7
Sgraffito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trailed Slipware	0	7	43	4	28	205	0	0
Jackfield	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0
Astbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	10	31	1	10	8	0	3
Total Redware	1	237	349	112	182	1284	1	61
Tin Enameled								
Delft	0	4	3	1	0	7	0	0
Rouen/Faience	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tin Enameled	0	4	3	1	0	7	0	0
Coarse Buff Body								
Combed Ware	0	4	2	1	2	23	0	0
Dotted Ware	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mottled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1
Total Coarse Buff Body	0	4	2	1	2	72	0	1
Creamware								
Plain	2	165	129	93	93	435	0	4
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other Edge Decorated	0	7	0	1	0	2	0	1
Handpainted	0	5	1	0	0	12	0	0
Annular	0	0	4	0	1	17	0	0
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total Creamware	2	177	136	94	94	467	0	5
Pearlware								
Plain	2	97	70	25	36	157	0	4
Shell-Edged	0	26	27	9	13	39	0	1
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Handpainted	0	24	47	8	26	76	0	2
Annular	0	0	3	1	2	13	0	0
Transfer Printed	6	6	5	8	0	33	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Pearlware	8	153	155	51	77	318	0	7
Whiteware								
Plain	27	76	60	86	49	311	0	25
Shell-Edged	0	4	5	28	1	24	0	0
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handpainted	0	21	15	14	0	34	0	1
Annular	0	3	0	2	1	9	0	0
Transfer Printed	0	13	62	27	6	147	0	1
Other	3	3	3	13	0	4	0	0
Total Whiteware	30	120	145	170	57	529	0	27

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, D. Snow Collection

TOTALS, Feature:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#7	#9	#10
Other Earthenware								
Whieldon	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lusterware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agateware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockingham/Bennington	0	1	0	1	7	20	0	0
Yellowware	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0
Total Other Earthen.	0	4	1	5	7	26	0	0
Porcelain								
Undecorated	0	5	7	14	4	14	0	10
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	1
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Overglaze HP-polychrom	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0
Gilted	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0
Total Porcelain	0	10	12	25	9	22	0	11
Stoneware								
Nottingham	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other English Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westerwald/Raeren	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Salt Glazed								
Plain	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	0
Moulded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scratch Blue	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total White Salt Glz	0	1	2	1	1	11	0	0
Drybody								
Black Basaltes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rosso Antico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Drybody	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other								
Utilitarian Import	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0
Domestic	0	9	7	8	8	28	0	0
Other	0	4	2	0	4	10	0	0
Total Other	0	15	10	12	12	38	0	0
Total Stoneware	0	17	13	13	13	51	0	0
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	41	726	816	472	441	2776	1	112
% of Total Artifacts								

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, D. Snow Collection

TOTALS, Feature:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#7	#9	#10
PIPES								
White Clay								
Bowls	1	4	7	4	1	15	0	2
Stems: 4/64	0	2	2	5	2	5	0	0
5/64	0	7	2	2	5	37	0	2
6/64	0	3	1	2	0	16	0	0
7/64	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
8/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9/64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDT	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
TOTAL:	1	17	13	14	8	77	0	4
Red Clay								
Bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PIPES	1	17	13	15	8	77	0	4
GLASS								
Bottle Glass								
Freeblown	18	13	29	111	7	50	0	3
Blown-in-Mold	101	31	37	128	15	52	5	2
Auto Machine Made	37	216	55	61	48	114	42	12
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	156	260	121	300	70	216	47	17
Drinking Vessel								
Freeblown	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Machine blown/pressed	0	55	6	25	15	22	16	2
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	55	6	27	15	22	16	2
Indet. Curved Glass	1	0	1	1	0	12	0	0
TOTAL GLASS	157	315	128	328	85	250	63	19
BOTTLE CLOSURE								
Ceramic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glass	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
Metal	1	0	1	4	6	1	0	0
Wood/Cork	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	2	0	2	7	6	2	1	0
APPAREL								
Clothing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Footwear	0	19	22	0	3	4	0	46
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indeterminate	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL APPAREL	0	22	23	0	3	4	0	46

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, D. Snow Collection

TOTALS, Feature:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#7	#9	#10
BUTTONS, ETC.								
Button	0	9	5	6	1	10	0	2
Buckle	0	3	1	5	3	6	0	1
Other Fastener	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	0	13	6	12	4	17	0	3
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL								
Tableware	0	22	13	5	4	8	0	0
Kitchenware	0	3	6	12	7	17	4	8
Furniture & Hardware	0	0	10	8	1	5	0	0
Lighting Fixtures	0	89	16	14	19	17	1	3
Decorative Objects	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	0
Toiletries	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Stationary	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0
Coins/Tokens/Medals	0	1	0	4	1	9	0	2
Personal Objects	2	4	7	9	4	28	3	0
Toys	0	5	3	1	1	8	0	0
Other	31	5	3	3	2	5	0	0
Indeterminate	2	0	0	2	1	8	0	1
TOTAL H & P	35	130	61	60	42	113	14	14
SUBTOTAL	195	497	233	422	148	463	78	86

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, D. Snow Collection

TOTALS, Feature:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#7	#9	#10
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL								
Window Glass								
Crown/Cylinder	0	46	276	56	40	91	15	12
Plate	0	226	36	151	24	281	1	15
Other	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Indeterminate	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL GLASS	0	272	315	207	65	377	16	28
Nails								
Hand wrought	1	144	117	84	36	210	0	23
Machine Cut I	0	39	44	70	44	161	0	10
Machine Cut II	0	33	187	203	56	208	0	30
Machine Cut Indet.	11	129	196	88	37	199	0	18
Wire	0	63	96	118	20	125	0	33
Indeterminate	4	127	111	40	9	101	0	16
TOTAL NAILS	16	535	751	603	202	1004	0	130
Screws								
Hand wrought	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Machine Cut	0	1	5	11	0	16	0	1
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SCREWS	0	1	5	11	0	17	0	1
Other Hardware								
Builders' Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Window Hardware	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Door Hardware	0	2	14	15	5	3	0	0
Electrical Hardware	0	0	5	3	1	1	0	0
Plumbing Hardware	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	7	15	22	12	28	0	6
Indeterminate	0	0	7	10	1	15	0	2
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	0	9	41	55	22	47	0	8
Structural Material								
Brick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortar/Plaster	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wood	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Linoleum	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stone	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	0
Fiber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porcelain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	0	2	6	2	2	0	0
Synthetic	0	1	0	33	2	10	0	0
Metal	0	10	14	4	3	6	0	0
Other	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	0	14	22	52	9	20	0	0
Other Fastening Devices								
Staples	0	0	2	2	1	4	0	0
Bolts	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wood Fasteners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	3	2	2	4	5	0	2
TOTAL FASTENING	0	4	5	5	5	9	0	2

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, D. Snow Collection

TOTALS, Feature:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#7	#9	#10
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	16	835	1139	933	303	1474	16	169
TOOLS & HARDWARE								
Hand Tools	0	3	5	5	1	1	0	0
Machine Parts	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Domestic Animal Gear	0	1	0	1	4	10	0	1
Transportation Objects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaponry/Accoutrements	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0
Other	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	0	7	7	9	10	15	0	1
SUBTOTAL	16	842	1146	942	313	1489	16	170

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, D. Snow Collection

TOTALS, Feature:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#7	#9	#10
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS (Weight in grams)								
Coal	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Charcoal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slag	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS								
Shell (Weight in grams)								
Bivalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Univalves	0.00	0.00	34.55	6.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Organic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bone								
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mammal	0	11	3	33	2	2	0	6
Bird	0	26	0	5	0	8	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BONE	0	37	3	38	2	10	0	7
Vegetal Material								
Seeds/Nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Comestibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	0	37	3	38	2	10	0	7
LITHICS								
Fire Cracked Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unworked Lithic	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Gunflints	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Groundstone								
Historic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Prehistoric	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Groundstone	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chipped Stone								
Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LITHICS	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, D. Snow Collection

TOTALS, Feature:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#7	#9	#10
SAMPLES								
Soil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTALS								
	0	37	4	41	2	12	0	7
GRAND TOTALS								
SUBTOTAL #1	41	726	816	472	441	2776	1	112
SUBTOTAL #2	195	497	233	422	148	463	78	86
SUBTOTAL #3	16	842	1146	942	313	1489	16	170
SUBTOTAL #4	0	37	4	41	2	12	0	7
	252	2102	2199	1877	904	4740	95	375

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site,

TOTALS, Feature:	#11	#12 Neville House	Back-dirt	Unprov-enienced	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
HISTORIC CERAMICS						
Redware						
Plain	0	201	2	33	369	919
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	0	373	0	2	263	1557
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	0	76	0	4	49	765
Sgraffito	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trailed Slipware	0	16	0	0	24	327
Jackfield	0	0	0	0	1	9
Astbury	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	44	0	0	101	208
Total Redware	0	710	2	39	807	3785 44.9%
Tin Enameled						
Delft	0	2	0	0	3	20
Rouen/Faience	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tin Enameled	0	2	0	0	3	20 0.2%
Coarse Buff Body						
Combed Ware	0	8	0	0	2	42
Dotted Ware	0	0	0	0	2	42
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mottled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0	11
Total Coarse Buff Body	0	9	0	0	4	95 1.1%
Creamware						
Plain	0	252	0	1	339	1513
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Edge Decorated	0	3	0	0	0	14
Handpainted	0	0	0	0	0	18
Annular	0	2	0	0	2	26
Transfer Printed	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total Creamware	0	258	0	1	341	1575 18.7%
Pearlware						
Plain	0	65	0	1	86	543
Shell-Edged	0	31	0	0	14	160
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	3
Handpainted	0	39	0	2	37	261
Annular	0	8	0	0	0	27
Transfer Printed	0	11	0	0	13	83
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Pearlware	0	154	0	3	150	1077 12.8%
Whiteware						
Plain	0	23	32	8	228	924
Shell-Edged	0	8	0	0	1	71
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handpainted	0	15	11	2	2	115
Annular	0	23	0	0	1	39
Transfer Printed	0	43	1	1	8	309
Other	0	0	0	1	2	29
Total Whiteware	0	112	44	12	242	1487 17.6%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site,

TOTALS, Feature:	#11	#12 Neville House	Back-dirt	Unprov-enienced	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware						
Whieldon	0	1	0	0	4	
Lusterware	0	0	0	0	0	
Agateware	0	0	0	0	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	0	40	0	0	1	70
Yellowware	0	29	2	0	0	33
Other	0	0	2	0	5	16
Total Other Earthen.	0	70	4	0	6	123 1.5%
Porcelain						
Undecorated	0	2	11	1	1	69
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	0	5	0	0	14
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	0	0	0	0	5
Overglaze HP-polychrom	0	0	5	0	0	13
Gilted	0	2	3	1	5	17
Transfer Printed	0	1	0	0	0	2
Other	0	2	3	1	0	12
Total Porcelain	0	7	27	3	6	132 1.6%
Stoneware						
Nottingham	0	0	0	0	0	2 0.02%
Other English Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0%
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0%
Westerwald/Raeren	0	0	0	0	0	1 0.01%
White Salt Glazed						
Plain	0	1	0	0	0	11
Moulded	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scratch Blue	0	1	0	0	0	7
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total White Salt Glz	0	2	0	0	0	18 0.2%
Drybody						
Black Basaltes	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rosso Antico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Drybody	0	0	0	0	0	1 0.01%
Other						
Utilitarian Import	0	4	0	0	0	11
Domestic	0	20	0	1	0	81
Other	0	4	0	0	2	26
Total Other	0	28	0	1	2	118 1.4%
Total Stoneware	0	30	0	1	2	140 1.7%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	0	1352	77	59	1561	8434 100.0%
% of Total Artifacts						51.2%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site,

TOTALS, Feature:	#11	#12 Neville House	Back-dirt	Unprov-enienced	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
PIPES						
White Clay						
Bowls	0	3	0	1	4	42
Stems: 4/64	0	2	0	0	0	18
5/64	0	2	0	3	0	60
6/64	0	2	0	2	0	26
7/64	0	0	0	0	0	3
8/64	0	0	0	0	0	0
9/64	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDT	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL:	0	9	0	6	4	153
Red Clay						
Bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stems	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL PIPES	0	9	0	6	4	154 0.9%
GLASS						
Bottle Glass						
Freeblown	0	39	0	0	0	270
Blown-in-Mold	0	50	0	0	0	421
Auto Machine Made	0	155	2	0	0	742
Indeterminate	0	14	0	0	0	14
TOTAL	0	258	2	0	0	1447 8.8%
Drinking Vessel						
Freeblown	0	0	0	0	0	2
Machine blown/pressed	0	49	0	1	0	191
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	49	0	1	0	193 1.2%
Indet. Curved Glass	0	17	0	0	0	32
TOTAL GLASS	0	324	2	1	0	1672 10.2%
BOTTLE CLOSURE						
Ceramic	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glass	0	1	0	0	0	6
Metal	0	0	0	0	0	13
Wood/Cork	0	0	0	0	0	0
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	0	1	0	0	0	21 0.1%
APPAREL						
Clothing	0	0	0	0	0	1
Footwear	0	1	0	0	0	95
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL APPAREL	0	1	0	0	0	99 0.6%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site,

TOTALS, Feature:	#11	#12 Neville House	Back- dirt	Unprov- enanced	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
BUTTONS, ETC.						
Button	1	4	0	0	0	38
Buckle	1	0	0	0	0	20
Other Fastener	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	2	4	0	0	0	61 0.4%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL						
Tableware	0	9	0	0	0	61
Kitchenware	1	33	1	0	0	92
Furniture & Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	24
Lighting Fixtures	0	131	0	0	0	290
Decorative Objects	0	15	0	0	0	24
Toiletries	0	1	0	0	0	7
Stationary	0	0	0	0	0	7
Coins/Tokens/Medals	1	1	0	0	0	19
Personal Objects	0	1	0	0	0	58
Toys	0	0	1	0	0	19
Other	0	1	0	0	0	50
Indeterminate	0	0	2	0	0	16
TOTAL H & P	2	192	4	0	0	667 4.1%
SUBTOTAL	4	531	6	7	4	2674 16.2%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site,

TOTALS, Feature:	#11	#12 Neville House	Back-dirt	Unprov-enienced	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts	
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL							
Window Glass							
Crown/Cylinder	0	45	0	7	0	588	
Plate	0	130	0	3	0	867	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	4	
TOTAL GLASS	0	175	0	10	0	1465	8.9%
Nails							
Hand wrought	0	9	0	0	0	624	
Machine Cut I	0	11	0	0	0	379	
Machine Cut II	0	14	0	0	0	731	
Machine Cut Indet.	0	13	0	0	0	691	
Wire	0	2	0	0	0	457	
Indeterminate	0	16	0	0	0	424	
TOTAL NAILS	0	65	0	0	0	3306	20.1%
Screws							
Hand wrought	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Machine Cut	0	0	0	0	0	34	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	0	0	0	0	0	35	0.2%
Other Hardware							
Builders' Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Window Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Door Hardware	2	3	0	0	0	44	
Electrical Hardware	0	0	1	0	0	11	
Plumbing Hardware	0	2	0	0	0	5	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Other	1	9	0	0	0	100	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	12	45	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	3	14	1	0	12	212	1.3%
Structural Material							
Brick	0	0	0	0	17	17	
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Wood	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Linoleum	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Stone	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Fiber	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Porcelain	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	3	0	3	0	18	
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	46	
Metal	0	0	0	0	0	37	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	8	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	0	3	0	3	17	140	0.9%
Other Fastening Devices							
Staples	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Bolts	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Wood Fasteners	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	18	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	0	0	0	0	30	0.2%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site,

TOTALS, Feature:	#11	#12 Neville House	Back- dirt	Unprov- enienced	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	3	257	1	13	29	5188 31.5%
TOOLS & HARDWARE						
Hand Tools	0	3	0	0	0	18
Machine Parts	0	0	0	0	0	4
Domestic Animal Gear	0	3	0	0	0	20
Transportation Objects	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaponry/Accoutrements	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other	0	0	0	0	0	6
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	0	6	0	0	0	55 0.3%
SUBTOTAL	3	263	1	13	29	5243 31.9%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site,

TOTALS, Feature:	#11	#12 Neville House	Back- dirt	Unprov- enience	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS						
Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
Charcoal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slag	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS						
Shell (Weight in grams)						
Bivalves	0.00	0.00	7.62	0.00	0.00	10.62
Univalves	0.00	0.00	36.85	0.00	0.00	77.51
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Organic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bone						
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mammal	0	0	0	0	0	57
Bird	0	0	0	0	0	40
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BONE	0	0	0	0	0	97 0.6%
Vegetal Material						
Seeds/Nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Comestibles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0%
TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	0	0	0	0	0	97 0.6%
LITHICS						
Fire Cracked Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unworked Lithic	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gunflints	0	0	0	0	0	3
Groundstone						
Historic	0	3	0	0	0	4
Prehistoric	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Groundstone	0	4	0	0	0	5
Chipped Stone						
Point	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biface	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LITHICS	0	4	0	0	0	10 0.1%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site,

TOTALS, Feature:	#11	#12 Neville House	Back- dirt	Unprov- enienced	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
SAMPLES						
Soil	0	0	0	0	0	
C-14	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
SUBTOTALS	0	4	0	0	0	107 0.7%
GRAND TOTALS						
SUBTOTAL #1	0	1352	77	59	1561	8434
SUBTOTAL #2	4	531	6	7	4	2674
SUBTOTAL #3	3	263	1	13	29	5243
SUBTOTAL #4	0	4	0	0	0	107
	7	2150	84	79	1594	16458

Appendix 10.3

ACMP Artifact Inventory
for Accession #361, 299, 353, 363

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, Miscellaneous Collections

Accession #	361	353	299	363	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
HISTORIC CERAMICS						
Redware						
Plain	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	0	0	1	0	1	
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	0	0	0	1	1	
Sgraffito	0	0	0	0	0	
Trailed Slipware	0	0	0	0	0	
Jackfield	0	0	0	0	0	
Astbury	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	1	1	
Total Redware	0	0	1	2	3	1.7%
Tin Enameled						
Delft	0	0	0	0	0	
Rouen/Faience	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Tin Enameled	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Coarse Buff Body						
Combed Ware	0	0	0	0	0	
Dotted Ware	0	0	0	0	0	
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	0	0	0	
Mottled	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Coarse Buff Body	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Creamware						
Plain	0	0	0	0	0	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	0	0	
Annular	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Creamware	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pearlware						
Plain	0	0	0	0	0	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	0	0	
Annular	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Pearlware	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Whiteware						
Plain	1	0	0	36	37	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	1	1	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	1	1	
Annular	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	15	15	
Other	0	0	0	1	1	
Total Whiteware	1	0	0	54	55	32.0%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, Miscellaneous Collections

Accession #	361	353	299	363	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware						
Whieldon	0	0	0	0	0	
Lusterware	0	0	0	0	0	
Agateware	0	0	0	0	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	0	0	0	0	0	
Yellowware	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Other Earthen.	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Porcelain						
Undecorated	0	0	0	19	19	
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	0	0	2	2	
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	0	0	0	0	
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	0	0	0	0	
Overglaze HP-polychrom	0	0	0	2	2	
Gilded	0	0	0	4	4	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	20	20	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Porcelain	0	0	0	47	47	27.3%
Stoneware						
Nottingham	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other English Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Westerwald/Raeren	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
White Salt Glazed						
Plain	0	0	0	0	0	
Moulded	0	0	0	0	0	
Scratch Blue	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total White Salt Glz	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Drybody						
Black Basaltes	0	0	0	0	0	
Rosso Antico	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Drybody	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other						
Utilitarian Import	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic	61	0	0	3	64	
Other	2	0	0	1	3	
Total Other	63	0	0	4	67	39.0%
Total Stoneware	63	0	0	4	67	39.0%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	64	0	1	107	172	100.0%
% of Total Artifacts						82.7%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, Miscellaneous Collections

Accession #	361	353	299	363	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
PIPES						
White Clay						
Bowls	0	0	0	0	0	
Stems: 4/64	0	0	0	0	0	
5/64	0	0	0	0	0	
6/64	0	0	0	0	0	
7/64	0	0	0	0	0	
8/64	0	0	0	0	0	
9/64	0	0	0	0	0	
INDT	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	
Red Clay						
Bowls	0	0	0	0	0	
Stems	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PIPES	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
GLASS						
Bottle Glass						
Freeblown	0	0	0	0	0	
Blown-in-Mold	0	0	0	3	3	
Auto Machine Made	4	0	0	19	23	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	4	0	0	22	26	12.5%
Drinking Vessel						
Freeblown	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine blown/pressed	0	0	0	2	2	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	2	2	1.0%
Indet. Curved Glass	0	1	0	0	1	
TOTAL GLASS	4	1	0	24	29	13.9%
BOTTLE CLOSURE						
Ceramic	0	0	0	0	0	
Glass	0	0	0	0	0	
Metal	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood/Cork	0	0	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, Miscellaneous Collections

Accession #	361	353	299	363	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
APPAREL						
Clothing	0	0	0	0	0	
Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL APPAREL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
BUTTONS, ETC.						
Button	0	0	0	0	0	
Buckle	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Fastener	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL						
Tableware	0	0	0	1	1	
Kitchenware	0	0	0	0	0	
Furniture & Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	
Lighting Fixtures	0	0	0	0	0	
Decorative Objects	1	0	0	0	1	
Toiletries	0	0	0	0	0	
Stationary	0	0	0	0	0	
Coins/Tokens/Medals	0	0	0	0	0	
Personal Objects	0	0	0	0	0	
Toys	0	1	0	0	1	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL H & P	1	1	0	1	3	1.4%
SUBTOTAL	5	2	0	25	32	15.4%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, Miscellaneous Collections

Accession #	361	353	299	363	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL						
Window Glass						
Crown/Cylinder	0	0	0	0	0	
Plate	2	0	0	1	3	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL GLASS	2	0	0	1	3	1.4%
Nails						
Hand wrought	1	0	0	0	1	
Machine Cut I	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine Cut II	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine Cut Indet.	3	0	0	0	3	
Wire	2	2	0	0	4	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL NAILS	6	2	0	0	8	3.8%
Screws						
Hand wrought	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine Cut	0	3	0	0	3	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	0	3	0	0	3	1.4%
Other Hardware						
Builders' Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	
Window Hardware	1	0	0	0	1	
Door Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	
Electrical Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	
Plumbing Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	3	0	0	3	
Indeterminate	0	1	0	0	1	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	1	4	0	0	5	2.4%
Structural Material						
Brick	1	0	0	1	2	
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood	0	10	0	0	10	
Linoleum	0	0	0	0	0	
Stone	0	0	0	0	0	
Fiber	0	0	0	0	0	
Porcelain	2	0	0	0	2	
Earthenware/Stoneware	30	0	0	0	30	
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	
Metal	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	1	0	0	1	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	33	11	0	1	45	21.6%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, Miscellaneous Collections

Accession #	361	353	299	363	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL						
Other Fastening Devices						
Staples	0	1	0	0	1	
Bolts	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood Fasteners	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	1	0	0	1	0.5%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	42	21	0	2	65	31.3%
TOOLS & HARDWARE						
Hand Tools	0	0	0	1	1	
Machine Parts	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic Animal Gear	0	0	0	0	0	
Transportation Objects	0	0	0	0	0	
Weaponry/Accoutrements	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	0	0	0	1	1	0.5%
SUBTOTAL	42	21	0	3	66	31.7%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, Miscellaneous Collections

Accession #	361	353	299	363	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS (Weight in grams)						
Coal	0.00	4.30	0.00	0.00	4.30	
Charcoal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Slag	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0.00	4.30	0.00	0.00	4.30	
FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS						
Shell (Weight in grams)						
Bivalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	43.00	
Univalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other Organic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Bone						
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	
Whale	0	0	0	0	0	
Human	0	0	0	0	0	
Mammal	1	0	0	3	4	
Bird	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BONE	1	0	0	3	4	1.5%
Vegetal Material						
Seeds/Nuts	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Comestibles	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	1	0	0	3	4	1.5%
LITHICS						
Fire Cracked Rock	0	0	0	0	0	
Unworked Lithic	0	0	0	0	0	
Gunflints	0	0	0	0	0	
Groundstone						
Historic	0	0	0	0	0	
Prehistoric	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Groundstone	0	0	0	0	0	
Chipped Stone						
Point	0	0	0	0	0	
Biface	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL LITHICS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

THOMAS NELSON JR. Site, Miscellaneous Collections

Accession #	361	353	299	363	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
SAMPLES						
Soil	0	0	0	0	0	
C-14	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
SUBTOTALS	1	0	0	3	4	1.5%
GRAND TOTALS						
SUBTOTAL #1	64	0	1	107	172	
SUBTOTAL #2	5	2	0	25	32	
SUBTOTAL #3	42	21	0	3	66	
SUBTOTAL #4	1	0	0	3	4	
	112	23	1	138	274	

CHAPTER 11

SITE 24

Introduction

Site 24 was one of eight "building sites" identified by Park Archeologist Leland Abel during a survey of the Josiah Nelson property in 1966 (Abel 1967:2). Its name reflects the MIMA accession number it was assigned. Abel described the site as follows:

About 200 yards east of the [Josiah] Nelson house site and about 40 yards from Nelson Road are the foundations of another unknown structure, along with a small circular depression which appears to be a filled-in well. Local historians have suggested that this may be the remains of a house occupied in the early eighteenth century by Christopher Mudgin[This site] will probably be excavated soon (Abel 1966c:40).

Indeed, Abel conducted Site 24 excavations during the summer of 1966. The project results were not what Abel had expected, as no architectural features were found (Abel 1967:3). Apparently the foundation and possible well he described (1966c:40) were speculations about site potential rather than actual located physical features. In fact, a Lincoln newspaper article preceding the excavation quoted Abel describing the initial site identification as follows: "so far, ridges about 40 feet long indicate foundation walls exist, under the ground" (The Fence Viewer 1966). However, following the excavation, Abel reported that "the only indication that it had been a house site were a few fragments of glass and dishes" (1967:3).

In 1968, archeologist David Snow excavated the nearby Thomas Nelson Jr. site (Chapter 10). His report on this project noted that:

survey and limited trenching in a field between the Thomas Nelson [Jr.] and Josiah Nelson sites...failed to locate a suspected cellar and covered well mentioned in passing by Abel (1966[c]:40) (Snow 1973:14).

The description of these features matched that provided by Abel for Site 24. Snow apparently did not realize that Abel had already excavated for these features, and had called the area Site 24. The location of Snow's subsequent testing is not known, and it is not clear whether he actually tested

where Abel excavated. Nor do we know the results of his work or whether any artifacts were recovered.

There is much that is not known about Site 24 and Abel's excavations. No final project report was written, and the artifact collection is small and lacks provenience information. In this chapter, the ACMP will summarize what is known, and unknown, about the site, its location, and its possible relationship to Christopher Mudgin's homestead.

Provenience and Coding System

The Site 24 artifact collection consisted of one paper bag of materials labelled "Site 24, House Site Nelson Road, Summer 1966." Since no further provenience information was available, the ACMP provenience code reflects the site number only: 24-00-0-0. Zeroes indicate the lack of excavation unit, feature, and stratigraphic level data.

The artifacts had been accessioned (MIMA accession #24) but not cataloged. The ACMP inventory revealed a total assemblage count of 131 items in the Site 24 collection (Appendix 11.1).

Data Problems

Virtually nothing is known about Abel's Site 24 excavations. Only two minor references to the site were available. The first appeared in Abel's report on the Josiah Nelson site excavations, and consisted of a few sentences describing site location, its possible affiliation with the Mudgin homestead, and the plans to excavate (1966c:40). The second appeared in Abel's Archeological Data Section for the Josiah Nelson Historic Structure Report (1967). It listed Site 24 as one of the sites on the Josiah Nelson property, related it to the Mudgin homestead, and provided two sentences on the excavation results (1967:2-3).

Other than these two brief references, there was no Site 24 information available. A formal excavation report was never written, and field notes, maps, photographs, and other forms of documentation were missing. We thus did not know where excavations were conducted or what methodologies were employed. It was clear only that "no architectural remains were found," and that recoveries were instead limited to "a few fragments of glass and dishes" (Abel 1967:3).

The ACMP assumed that these items composed the existing Site 24 collection. It was apparent only that the collection came from Site 24, and no additional provenience information was located. It was impossible to determine whether the collection was completely intact or had suffered loss over the twenty years since excavation.

In summary, there was so little information available about Site 24 and its excavation that even site location could only be generally surmised. Further evaluation of the Site 24 data will be offered in the following section.

Site Interpretation

Abel's Site 24 excavations did not reveal the architectural features he had hoped to find. Nonetheless, he believed that the "few fragments of glass and dishes" recovered represented the remains "of a house dating from the early 18th century and belonging to a Christopher Mudgin" (Abel 1967:2-3). No further interpretation or description of site characteristics or excavation procedures were offered.

Historical Background

The Christopher Mudgin homestead has not been well researched. Historians investigating the history of Park properties have focused largely on the 1775 residents (e.g., Ronsheim 1968b, Malcolm 1985). Mudgin's presence predated the Revolution, and has thus not been thoroughly studied. References which have been made are usually couched in context of the later Nelson family occupations.

MIMA Historian Robert Ronsheim was the first to mention Mudgin. His documentary research showed that Christopher Mudgin had "probably acquired the land [later Thomas Nelson Jr.'s] in 1701 and mortgaged it in 1733" (1968a:30-31). Ronsheim speculated that Thomas Nelson Jr. may have lived in Mudgin's house, which was present on the property in 1733 as listed on the mortgage and in 1739/40 when it was mentioned in a court case concerning the mortgage (Ronsheim 1968b:2). However, when Thomas Jr. bought the property in 1746 from James Allen of Boston, there was no reference in the deed to a standing house (Ronsheim 1968b:4).

Thomas Jr.'s house was built by at least 1758-1761 when it appeared on a map of Lincoln. It was located on the eastern side of the Mudgin lot. Thomas had sold the remainder of the property to his brother Josiah in 1755 (Ronsheim 1968b:60). Ronsheim suggested that Thomas could either have moved into Mudgin's house or built a new home after purchasing the property. The latter may well have been most likely as the 1746 deed to the property did not mention a house (Ronsheim 1968b:61).

Historian Joyce Malcolm also noted that there had been a house, "some years earlier," on the property which Thomas Nelson Jr. purchased in 1746 (Malcolm 1985:31). Malcolm suggested that this house "may have become Josiah's house when in January 1755, Thomas and Josiah exchanged twenty-one acre parcels of land" (1985:31). Thus she proposed that the Mudgin house (although not specifically referred to by name) was located on the western portion of the original lot, which Thomas sold to his brother Josiah. However, like Ronsheim, Malcolm noted that the deed for Thomas' original purchase did

not mention a standing house, and instead described the former Mudgin lot as "meadow, plowland and pasture" (1985:33).

In summary, Ronsheim and Malcolm presented different scenarios concerning the Christopher Mudgin house. It was agreed that he owned and lived on the property later purchased by Thomas Nelson Jr., from ca. 1701 to 1733. His house was present at the latter date and in 1739/40, but by the time Thomas Jr. purchased the property in 1746, from a non-resident owner, the house was no longer listed on the deed.

Ronsheim suggested that either the house was gone or Thomas Jr. moved into it. Malcolm suggested instead that Josiah Nelson may have occupied the Mudgin house after acquiring it from his brother in 1755 (see Chapter 12). Ronsheim thus speculated that the house was on the eastern portion of the lot, and Malcolm that it was to the west. Alternatively, no one may have later occupied the Mudgin house, which by 1746 may have been destroyed, dismantled, or otherwise made inaccessible. In this case, its location would remain unspecified.

Archeological Evaluation

Abel believed that Site 24 was the remains of Mudgin's house site (1967:3). Unfortunately, the ACMP could not accurately determine the location of his excavations due to the absence of virtually all project documentation. The one reference to site location specified only that it was "about 200 yards east of the [Josiah] Nelson house site and about 40 yards from Nelson Road" (Abel 1966c:40).

The ACMP used this description to plot the general area of site location in relationship to known sites and Nelson Road (Figure 11.1). This map must be regarded as highly speculative, since Abel's distances may have been grossly estimated. However, lacking further information, it appeared that Abel's Site 24 excavations were extremely close to the Thomas Nelson Jr. house foundations, possibly within 100 feet.

The proximity of Site 24 to the Thomas Nelson Jr. foundations raised the question of their possible association. Abel discovered artifacts but no architectural features during his Site 24 excavations in 1966. The nearby Thomas Nelson Jr. site was excavated by David Snow in 1968 (Chapter 10, this volume). The house remains were located under the Neville house which the Park razed in 1968 (Snow 1973:3). It is possible that in 1966 Abel did not recognize the connection between the Neville house and the underlying remains of the earlier Thomas Nelson Jr. house. Snow's excavations were in fact undertaken "in an effort to produce archeological evidence in support of the proposed

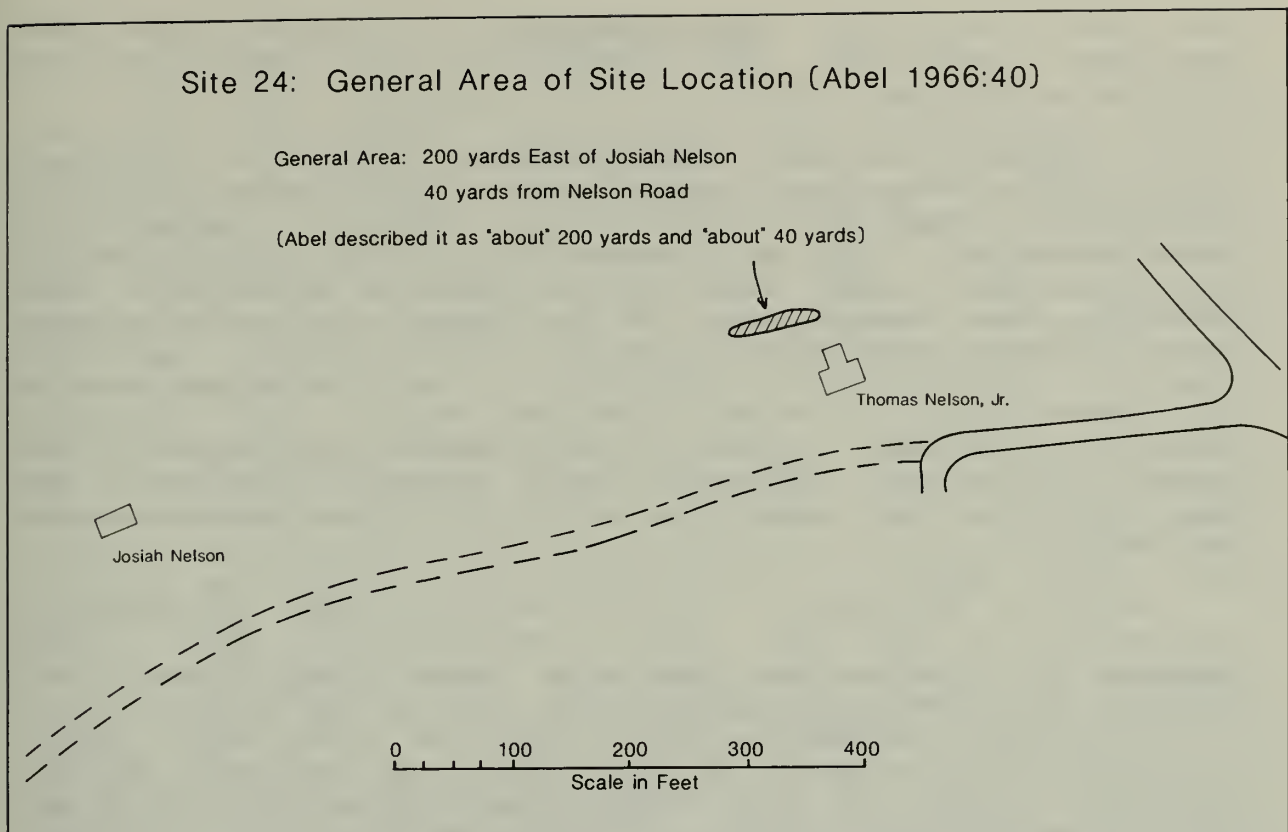


Figure 11.1. ACMP depiction of general area of Site 24 location.

identification and, in that event, to determine the architectural details of the 18th century structure" (Snow 1973:Abstract). If Abel had known that the Thomas Nelson Jr. house site was so close to his Site 24 excavations, he might have been more inclined to interpret his findings as associated with that site, rather than as an independent house site.

There were too many vagaries in the record of Abel's work to determine how he arrived at his conclusions. The apparent proximity of Site 24 to the Thomas Nelson Jr. house site did suggest that they were associated, particularly as Site 24 yielded only artifactual remains. It is typical on historic sites to find such materials in the yard spaces surrounding a house.

The content of the Site 24 collection may also support the intersite association. If Site 24 represented Christopher Mudgin's homesite, one would expect the materials to reflect the period of occupation, which probably ranged from ca. 1701 to 1733 or 1739 (Ronsheim 1968a:2, 30-31). Much of the material which Abel excavated could indeed be attributed to the early 18th century. However, later materials were also present, including refined ceramics manufactured during the

late 18th and early 19th centuries (creamware, post-1760; pearlware, post-1780), and several cut nails (post-1790) (see Inventory, Appendix 11.1).

If Mudgin's house had been abandoned by 1733 or 1739, it would still have been possible for later materials to be subsequently deposited on the site. Thus the presence of later materials does not necessarily indicate a later date of site occupation. Such distinctions can be established only through the careful use of horizontal and stratigraphic controls during excavation. However, the fact that: (1) Abel found no architectural features; (2) the site was so close to the Thomas Nelson Jr. house foundation; and (3) the diagnostic materials provided a date range spanning from the early 18th century to the late 18th-early 19th century, suggested that the materials may well relate to the Thomas Nelson Jr. site occupation.

Without additional information about the location and excavation of Site 24, any interpretation must remain speculative. Given the available data, the ACMP could only disagree with Abel's conclusion that Site 24 was the location of Christopher Mudgin's house site, or of any house site at all. At most it appeared to have been an artifact scatter, possibly related to the Mudgin homestead but equally or more likely related to the Thomas Nelson Jr. homestead. Unfortunately, Abel's work at Site 24 did not allow further evaluation of either Ronsheim's or Malcolm's hypotheses. The location and post-1733/39 history of Christopher Mudgin's house remain to be determined through future research efforts.

Recommendations

The ACMP recommends that further historical research be undertaken to better understand the Christopher Mudgin house/lot. To date, this property has not been specifically researched, as Mudgin's occupation predated the Revolution. As always, it is important to understand the full spectrum of site occupation in order to better interpret each individual time period. Specifically in this case, the history of Mudgin's occupation would help us to understand the early days of Thomas Nelson Jr.'s and Josiah Nelson's occupation of the former Mudgin lot.

In addition to historical research, archeological survey would be necessary to locate Mudgin's house site. Such a discovery would allow further evaluation of the historians' various hypotheses as to what became of the Mudgin house after 1733/39, and whether Thomas Nelson Jr. or Josiah Nelson ever lived in the house.

Archeological work would also be profitable in a broader sense in that the site, if occupied from ca. 1701 to 1733, or until 1739 if it had been occupied during the years of mortgage transferral, would serve as a "time capsule" of archeological data. Recoveries would help us to understand not only Christopher Mudgin, but also questions about the material goods used during that time period and how they are reflected in the archeological record (see e.g., Chapter 14, ACMP Interpretation). As currently planned, further documentary and archeological research will be conducted to locate Christopher Mudgin's homestead during the upcoming MIMA Archeological Project (Synenki 1986a:13).

Appendix 11.1

ACMP Artifact Inventory
for Accession #24

Provenience: 24-00- TOTALS % of
0-0 Historic
Ceramics

HISTORIC CERAMICS

Redware

Plain	39	39	
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	28	28	
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	2	2	
Sgraffito	0	0	
Trailed Slipware	3	3	
Jackfield	0	0	
Astbury	0	0	
Other	5	5	
Total Redware	77	77	88.5%

Tin Enameled

Delft	0	0	
Rouen/Faience	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Tin Enameled	0	0	0.0%

Coarse Buff Body

Combed Ware	0	0	
Dotted Ware	0	0	
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	
Mottled	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Coarse Buff Body	0	0	0.0%

Creamware

Plain	4	4	
Shell-Edged	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	
Annular	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Creamware	4	4	4.6%

Pearlware

Plain	4	4	
Shell-Edged	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	
Handpainted	1	1	
Annular	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Pearlware	5	5	5.7%

Whiteware

Plain	0	0	
Shell-Edged	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	
Annular	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Whiteware	0	0	0.0%

SITE 24

Provenience:	24-00- 0-0	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware			
Whieldon	0	0	
Lusterware	0	0	
Agateware	0	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	0	0	
Yellowware	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Other Earthen.	0	0	0.0%
Porcelain			
Undecorated	0	0	
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	0	
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	0	
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	0	
Overglaze HP-polychrom	0	0	
Gilted	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Porcelain	0	0	0.0%
Stoneware			
Nottingham	0	0	0.0%
Other English Brown	0	0	0.0%
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	0	0.0%
Westerwald/Raeren	0	0	0.0%
White Salt Glazed			
Plain	1	1	
Moulded	0	0	
Scratch Blue	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total White Salt Glz	1	1	1.1%
Drybody			
Black Basaltes	0	0	
Rosso Antico	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Drybody	0	0	0.0%
Other			
Utilitarian Import	0	0	
Domestic	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Other	0	0	0.0%
Total Stoneware	1	1	1.1%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	87	87	100.0%
% of Total Artifacts			66.4%

SITE 24

Provenience:	24-00-0-0	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
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PIPES

White Clay

Bowls	0	0
Stems: 4/64	0	0
5/64	1	1
6/64	0	0
7/64	0	0
8/64	0	0
9/64	0	0
INDT	0	0
TOTAL:	1	1

Red Clay

Bowls	0	0
Stems	0	0
TOTAL:	0	0

Other

TOTAL PIPES	1	1	0.8%
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GLASS

Bottle Glass

Freeblown	4	4	
Blown-in-Mold	0	0	
Auto Machine Made	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL	4	4	3.1%

Drinking Vessel

Freeblown	0	0	
Machine blown/pressed	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0.0%

Indet. Curved Glass

TOTAL GLASS	7	7	5.3%
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BOTTLE CLOSURE

Ceramic	0	0	
Glass	0	0	
Metal	0	0	
Wood/Cork	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	
Other	0	0	
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	0	0	0.0%

SITE 24

Provenience:	24-00- 0-0	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
APPAREL			
Clothing	0	0	
Footwear	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL APPAREL	0	0	0.0%
BUTTONS, ETC.			
Button	0	0	
Buckle	0	0	
Other Fastener	0	0	
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	0	0	0.0%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL			
Tableware	0	0	
Kitchenware	0	0	
Furniture & Hardware	0	0	
Lighting Fixtures	0	0	
Decorative Objects	0	0	
Toiletries	0	0	
Stationary	0	0	
Coins/Tokens/Medals	0	0	
Personal Objects	0	0	
Toys	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL H & P	0	0	0.0%
SUBTOTAL	8	8	6.1%

SITE 24

Provenience:	24-00- 0-0	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL			
Window Glass			
Crown/Cylinder	2	2	
Plate	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL GLASS	2	2	1.5%
Nails			
Hand wrought	1	1	
Machine Cut I	1	1	
Machine Cut II	0	0	
Machine Cut Indet.	2	2	
Wire	0	0	
Indeterminate	2	2	
TOTAL NAILS	6	6	4.6%
Screws			
Hand wrought	0	0	
Machine Cut	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	0	0	0.0%
Other Hardware			
Builders' Hardware	0	0	
Window Hardware	0	0	
Door Hardware	0	0	
Electrical Hardware	0	0	
Plumbing Hardware	0	0	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	0	0	
Other	1	1	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	1	1	0.8%
Structural Material			
Brick	22	22	
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	
Wood	0	0	
Linoleum	0	0	
Stone	0	0	
Fiber	0	0	
Porcelain	0	0	
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	
Metal	2	2	
Other	0	0	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	24	24	18.3%

SITE 24

Provenience:	24-00- 0-0	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
Other Fastening Devices			
Staples	0	0	
Bolts	0	0	
Wood Fasteners	0	0	
Other	0	0	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	0	0.0%
 TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	 33	 33	 25.2%
 TOOLS & HARDWARE			
Hand Tools	2	2	
Machine Parts	0	0	
Domestic Animal Gear	1	1	
Transportation Objects	0	0	
Weaponry/Accoutrements	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	3	3	2.3%
 SUBTOTAL	 36	 36	 27.5%

SITE 24

Provenience:	24-00- 0-0	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
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FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS (Weight in grams)

Coal	13.92	13.92
Charcoal	0.00	0.00
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00
Slag	0.00	0.00
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	13.92	13.92

FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS

Shell (Weight in grams)

Bivalves	0.00	0.00
Univalves	0.00	0.00
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00
Other Organic	0.00	0.00

Bone

Fish	0	0	
Whale	0	0	
Human	0	0	
Mammal	0	0	
Bird	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
TOTAL BONE	0	0	0.0%

Vegetal Material

Seeds/Nuts	0	0	
Other Comestibles	0	0	
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0.0%

TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	0	0	0.0%
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LITHICS

Fire Cracked Rock	0	0
Unworked Lithic	0	0
Gunflints	0	0

Groundstone

Historic	0	0
Prehistoric	0	0
Total Groundstone	0	0

Chipped Stone

Point	0	0	
Biface	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	
TOTAL LITHICS	0	0	0.0%

SITE 24

Provenience:	24-00- 0-0	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
SAMPLES			
Soil	0	0	
C-14	0	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0.0%
SUBTOTALS	0	0	0.0%
GRAND TOTALS			
SUBTOTAL #1	87	87	
SUBTOTAL #2	8	8	
SUBTOTAL #3	36	36	
SUBTOTAL #4	0	0	
	131	131	

CHAPTER 12

THE JOSIAH NELSON SITE

Introduction

The Josiah Nelson site is located on the north side of Nelson Road in Lexington, Massachusetts (Figure III.1). The site today consists of the exposed foundations of the house with reconstructed fireplaces (Figure 12.1). The stone walls still bound the houselot, although the lot has become overgrown. It was cleared in the 1960s when the archeological work was undertaken, and the area around the cellarhole is open today.

The house fronted on the Country Road (later known as Nelson Road), which today is being restored to its 18th century appearance. The property to the west of the Josiah Nelson site contains Sites 22 and 23 (Chapter 13), and further east on Nelson Road is the Thomas Nelson Jr. site (Chapter 10). Hanscom Air Force Base owns the property to the north of the site, although this land belonged to Josiah in the 18th



Figure 12.1. ACMP photograph of Josiah Nelson site, 1986, showing fireplace on east side of chimney base and filled cellarhole under the east room.

century. The Nelson family acquired most of the land on the north and south sides of Nelson Road, from the Thomas Nelson Sr. site to the junction with modern Rte. 2A (Figure III.1), during the 18th century.

Josiah, the youngest child of Thomas Nelson Sr., was born in 1726 and was married in 1751 (Malcolm 1985:28, 32). He was living in his house on Nelson Road in 1775. In some accounts of April 19, 1775, Josiah Nelson has been credited with shedding the first blood of the Revolution (Malcolm 1985:33). This was the result of an incident in the early morning hours of that day when Josiah came out of his house and stopped a group of men passing on the road. In the darkness, Josiah did not recognize that they were British soldiers, who were leading their prisoner, Paul Revere, back to Lexington. Upon asking if they knew the whereabouts of the British, one of the officers hit Josiah with his sword, causing a gash in his head. Josiah was not seriously wounded as he then rode to Bedford to raise the alarm that the British were coming (Nelson 1905:1-2). Although Josiah was nearly 50 at the time of the Revolution, he saw service at Cambridge in 1775, at Ticonderoga in 1776, and at Saratoga in 1777 (Hersey 1930:20).

The Josiah Nelson house stood until it was destroyed by fire in 1908 (Keune 1963:i). The property remained in the Nelson family until it was acquired by the Air Force in 1957 (BNHSC 1958:73), and was transferred to the National Park Service in 1959 (Keune 1963:i). Members of the Nelson family continued to live along Nelson Road, so the location of the former house was easily located when archeological work began there in 1963.

Four archeologists have worked at this site, which was assigned state site number 19-MD-351 (Baker 1980:15). The first was Vincent Foley, who cleared the foundations of the house and 19th century barn in 1963 (Foley 1964:26). In the summer of 1964, Leland Abel conducted the most extensive fieldwork, excavating the cellarhole, a well, and two smaller structures near the house (Abel 1966c). In 1972, Charles Tremer dug some test trenches in front of the house as part of his survey to locate the remains of Battle (Nelson) Road (Tremer 1972). Abel's workmen had rebuilt the fireplaces in the chimney stack as part of the fieldwork in 1964, but further stabilization and repair of these fireplaces was required in 1979. Joan Bleacher, an archeologist with the NPS Denver Service Center, supervised this stabilization work (Bleacher 1979:42-46).

Provenience and Coding System

The ACMP provenience system was designed to record all the provenience data which was available for each collection. This was accomplished by an 11 digit provenience code in the following format:

JN-AAA-BB-CCCC

where:

JN = Josiah Nelson Site,
AAA = Archeological field unit (trench, test pit, etc.),
BB = Cultural feature,
CCCC = Stratigraphic level.

The ACMP codes for the artifacts from the Josiah Nelson site are presented in Table 12.1, along with the provenience data, the excavator's name, the date of the excavation, and the MIMA accession number. The provenience descriptions are those which were recorded on the MIMA catalog cards.

Table 12.1

Josiah Nelson Site
ACMP Provenience Codes

<u>ACMP Code</u>	<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Excavator</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Acc. #</u>
JN-000-WR-0000	West room	Foley	1963	8
JN-000-WR-0003	Bag 3, west room	Foley	1963	8
JN-000-00-0003	Bag 3	Foley	1963	8
JN-008-00-0000	No provenience	Foley	1963	8
JN-000-SH-0000	Small square foundation, W of wall, SW of house	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-RD-0000	From outside back door (& around rear door)	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-BD-0000	Outside Buttery door	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-EH-0000	Low area E of house	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-CL-0000	Cellar	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-FW-0000	Along N side of wall in front yard	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-WR-00IN	West room	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-ER-0000	East room	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-NW-0000	Refuse area behind house along wall NW of house	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-WR-00EX	Outside west room	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-CH-0000	Remains of central chimney stack	Abel	1964	9
JN-009-00-0000	No provenience	Abel	1964	9
JN-000-00-0000	Unknown	Unknown	?	399

Map Construction

Source maps used in the construction of ACMP maps and illustrations for this chapter were evaluated according to the ACMP criteria of completeness, accuracy, accessibility of data, readability, physical condition of map and reproducibility (see Chapter 3, Methodology). Of the four archeologists who worked at the Josiah Nelson site, only Abel provided site maps in his report. They included an overall view of the farmstead including extant stone walls, and a plan view of the excavated house foundations (Abel 1966c).

The ACMP decided to construct a composite site map using Abel's map and descriptions of Tremer's excavations (Tremer 1972:9-10). To this composite map the ACMP added, where possible, abbreviated ACMP provenience codes for Abel's artifacts. This map appears in the Data Problems section of this chapter as Figure 12.2. Abel's plan view of the house foundations was also redrafted to improve its reproducibility. It is presented as Figure 12.9 in the Site Interpretation section of this chapter.

Two maps from Ronsheim (1968b) were also redrafted and included in this chapter as Figures 12.4 and 12.6. The preparation of these figures is discussed in the Map Construction section in Chapter 10 of this volume.

Foley's Fieldwork

Vincent Foley was the first archeologist to work at the Josiah Nelson site. His work in 1963 consisted of clearing the foundations of the house and barn. It was not possible to indicate on the composite site map the limits of his surface collecting other than to show the house and barn. It is not known how far outside the foundations he went, but his report stated that his work consisted simply of "the dressing back of ruined walls" (Foley 1964:26).

Abel's Excavations

Abel's excavations were the most extensive of the four projects at the Josiah Nelson house site. He excavated the house foundation, a well and two smaller structures: a shed and another possible outbuilding indicated by a stone wall and "hundreds of handwrought nails" (Abel 1966c:24). This latter feature could be confidently located on Abel's map, but the dimensions of the area tested were unclear. The ACMP included an approximation of this area (labelled "FW") on the composite site map (Figure 12.2).

Abel also reported that an area "alongside and behind the house was...laid off in five-foot squares and small test holes

were dug in each square" (1966c:22). The number and size of these test units and the limits of this excavated area were not reported. The possible area impacted by this testing was indicated by the ACMP as "Area Gridded For Test Pits" on the composite site map.

Another area indicated on the composite map was referred to by Abel as a refuse area. He stated that it was 35 feet northwest of the house and extended along the stone wall for 8 to 10 feet (Abel 1966c:22-23). Although the general location of this refuse area could be defined, Abel did not specify the eastern limits of his testing. The feature was indicated approximately on the ACMP composite site map ("NW"). Another Abel provenience which was added to the site map was a "low area east of house" (EH?). This was an approximate location, based on topography and a walkover survey by ACMP staff.

The excavation of two suspected privy depressions were mentioned in Abel's report (1966c:22), but no locational information was given and therefore they could not be indicated on the composite site map.

Overall, the most confidence was placed in proveniences within the house foundation, and the shed ("SH"). Four proveniences were located within the house foundations: WR-IN, West Room (Interior); CH, central chimney stack; ER, East Room; and CL, the cellar under the east room of the house. BD, outside buttery door, probably referred to the flagstones outside (south of) the small room on the northwest corner of the foundations.

Tremer's Excavations

In 1972 Charles Tremer excavated two trenches in the vicinity of the Josiah Nelson house site. Neither of his test trenches were mapped but one of them (BR-2) was reported to have run from "directly in front of the Nelson foundations to the edge of Nelson Road" (Tremer 1972:10). This trench was included by the ACMP on the composite site map (Figure 12.2). Although this trench was reported to have been three feet wide and 100 feet long (Tremer 1972:10), it was not known where in front of the foundation it started or what its bearing was. Tremer's other trench (BR-1) ran from a point west of the Josiah Nelson driveway and extended across Nelson Road (Tremer 1972:9). The location of this trench had been included, as nearly as could be determined, on Synenki's 1985 map of Nelson Road trenches (see Figure 12.14).

In summary, the ACMP composite site map includes the approximate locations of the excavations which have been undertaken at the Josiah Nelson house site.

Data Problems

The Foley Collection

The only documentation of Foley's work at the Josiah Nelson site was one paragraph in his Ebenezer Fiske report (Foley 1964:26-27), which did not include an inventory of the artifacts which he recovered. He did observe, however, that "the preponderance of artifacts recovered are of a post-1850 date" (1964:27).

The Foley collection was assigned MIMA accession #8 during the summer of 1963. The collection was cataloged by Arlene Wirsig of MIMA during February 1966, and the artifacts were numbered. The NPS catalog cards provided the only available documentation for this collection since there were no field notes or photographs.

Missing Artifacts: Accession #8 included catalog numbers 225 to 297, representing 73 lots of artifacts. During the ACMP, each artifact was checked against the catalog cards to determine which artifacts were missing. Only two catalog cards did not have any artifacts: 8/247 and 248. These were described as a "silver 6 [inch] spoon with decorated handle" and a "many faceted 1 [inch] glass ball with numbers on each face for use in game."

There may actually be other missing artifacts because the quantity of artifacts in each catalog lot was not given on the catalog card. The ACMP inventoried at least one artifact for every card, but we could not determine if the original lots contained more artifacts. Therefore, we could not determine how many artifacts had been lost between 1966 and 1984 when they were inventoried by the ACMP. The Foley collection presently contains 252 artifacts (Accession #8 in Appendix 12.1).

Provenience Problems: Since Foley did not prepare any map to indicate where he found his artifacts, the only provenience data for this collection came from the catalog cards. Eleven of the 73 catalog cards contained provenience data. Eight of these were labelled "West Room," one was labelled "Bag 3," and two were labelled "Bag 3 - West Room." Although it would appear that these all refer to the same provenience, they were assigned separate ACMP codes in case it was determined later that these were in fact different locations. Only 28 of the 252 artifacts (or 11%) came from these proveniences. The remaining 89% of the collection was unprovenienced.

In addition, the provenience data for the 28 artifacts was ambiguous. Even if we assumed that they all came from the "West Room," we could not be certain that this was the same location which Abel subsequently identified as the west room. Foley had uncovered the smaller room on the west side of the house which Abel called the buttery (Abel 1966c:10), and Foley may have identified this as the west room.

The Abel Collection

Two sources of documentation were available for Abel's collection: his report on his excavations at the Josiah Nelson site which included an artifact inventory (1966c:25-35), and NPS catalog cards which were prepared by Arlene Wirsig during February and March of 1966. His collection had been assigned MIMA accession #9 during the summer of 1964.

Missing Artifacts: These two sources were available to compare with the ACMP inventory to determine how many, and which, artifacts were missing. In general, the descriptions on the catalog cards were the same as those used by Abel in the inventory in his report. The catalog lots seemed to correspond to the artifact breakdown in Abel's inventory, although the catalog cards did not include the quantity of artifacts in each lot, so the cards and the inventory could not always be reconciled.

Although Abel stated that this inventory contained "a complete list of artifacts" (1966c:25), this was apparently not the case. Eighteen catalog cards described distinct artifacts which were not listed in Abel's inventory. These included a piece of slate (9/458), a spoon (9/461), 2 forks (9/462 & 463), a drawer pull (9/466), a doll (9/491) and an 1858 "flying eagle" penny (9/459). The catalog cards indicated that these artifacts had been found in the East Room. These artifacts were present in the ACMP inventory of the collection.

Further evidence of the incompleteness of Abel's inventory came from the text of his report. He described the artifacts which he found in the foundation of a small structure southwest of the Nelson house as:

three glazed red earthenware sherds, one salt-glazed stoneware sherd, two pieces of pearl-ware, one blue-edged earthenware sherd, a section of white clay pipe stem and the base of a heavy glass bottle (1966c:23).

However, his inventory for the "shed foundation west of house" listed only 15 nails (1966c:26-30). These artifacts had all been cataloged with the shed provenience and were present in the ACMP inventory of the collection.

Abel's inventory listed 4,504 artifacts. Although this probably did not include his entire collection, it was the only count available. The ACMP inventoried 4,208 artifacts (Appendix 12.1), or 296 less than Abel's inventory. This number is misleading however, since there were 525 extra artifacts which offset 821 missing artifacts. The largest quantities of missing artifacts were 421 sherds of window glass and 191 nails. The largest quantity of extra artifacts were 179 sherds of redware. A more useful way of evaluating the missing artifacts was by provenience, which will be discussed below.

The ACMP pulled each NPS catalog card as the corresponding artifacts were being inventoried, and the ACMP classification was recorded on each card. We could therefore determine that 11 catalog cards did not have any artifacts present in the collection. Since the cards did not include the quantity of artifacts in each lot, we could not be certain of the exact number of missing artifacts. However, we were able to match the descriptions on the 11 cards with the missing artifacts on Abel's inventory. This allowed us to make an educated guess about the quantity of artifacts on the cards. These 11 catalog lots apparently contained 140 artifacts.

This was significantly less than the 821 missing artifacts mentioned above, which indicated that we were not missing entire lots of artifacts, but occasional artifacts from many lots. When the quantity of missing artifacts was broken down by provenience, it appeared that many of the artifacts may actually have been present in the collection, but listed under different proveniences. For example, the "West Room" provenience contained 12 fewer sherds of creamware, but the "East Room" contained 14 extra creamware sherds. The artifacts cataloged from three proveniences not mentioned in Abel's inventory also appeared to be listed under other proveniences in his inventory.

It was therefore difficult to determine how many artifacts were actually missing from the Abel Collection. We were definitely missing 421 sherds of window glass, 191 nails and the 140 artifacts associated with the 11 catalog cards, for a total of 752 missing artifacts. It is possible that only a sample of the glass and nails was cataloged, but it is more likely that only some of the sherds and nails were labelled with catalog numbers. If these later became separated from the rest of the lot, it would not be possible to identify them as artifacts from the Josiah Nelson site or the Abel collection.

In summary, Abel's inventory provided a minimum size of 4,504 artifacts in his collection from this site. The ACMP inventoried 4,208 artifacts. Of the 287 MIMA catalog cards for this collection, 11 did not have any artifacts in the ACMP inventory. Although it was difficult to determine exactly how many artifacts were missing, at least 752 were missing at the time of the ACMP inventory.

Provenience Problems: Although Abel prepared a map of the "Josiah Nelson Farmery" which included the foundations which he excavated, the well and the stone walls which bounded the property, he did not include the locations of his excavation units. They were described in the text and have been plotted on Figure 12.2. Specific proveniences were listed in Abel's inventory, but the MIMA catalog cards contained more detailed provenience data. It seems likely that Wirsig did not use the proveniences in Abel's published inventory, but worked from a more detailed list of recovery locations. Table 12.2 contains a list of the proveniences given in Abel's inventory and on the MIMA catalog cards. The ACMP provenience codes were taken from the proveniences on the catalog cards.

There were problems in locating four of these proveniences. The first problem was the provenience described as "outside back door/around rear door." Since Abel did not mention a back door in his report, we could only assume that these artifacts were recovered from somewhere along the back, or north, wall of the house.

The second problem was the "east refuse area/low area East of house." During a walkover of the Josiah Nelson site by the ACMP staff, a large depression was noted on the east side of the stone wall in the front yard of the house (Figure 12.2). Since Abel did not mention this provenience in his report, this location is tentative.

The third problem was the provenience described as "outside west room." Since the buttery provenience appeared to be along the west wall of the west room, this provenience was probably on either the south or north side of the room. It is possible that this provenience referred to

another row of flat stones laid on the surface of the ground outside the foundation along the south front and around the southwest corner....These stones would have been beneath the eaves and probably served to turn water from the roof away from the foundation (Abel 1966c:20).

However, Abel did not mention finding any artifacts in association with these stones.

Table 12.2

Provenience Data
for Abel Collection

<u>MIMA Catalog Cards</u>	<u>Abel's Inventory (1966c:25-35)</u>
East room cellar	East room
West room	West room
From outside back door Around rear door	Outside rear door
Along north side of wall in front yard	Along north side of wall in front yard
Small square foundation, W of wall, SW of house	Shed foundation west of house
Refuse area behind house Along wall NW of house	North refuse area
Low area E of house	East refuse area
Outside Buttery door	
Outside west room	
Remains of central chimney stack	

The fourth provenience problem concerned the "East Room" and "Cellar." The west room did not have a cellar, so the cellar which Abel excavated was under the east room of the house. Abel's inventory did not include the "Cellar" provenience. This provenience was recorded on catalog cards which described only nails and other hardware. It is possible that these "Cellar" artifacts were the "handwrought and cut nails...scattered through the rubble [of] an earthen ramp descending into the cellar" (Abel 1966c:12).

Abel also mentioned excavating several test pits for which he provided very little locational data:

The entire yard alongside and behind the house was then laid off in five-foot squares and small test holes were dug in each square, but with almost negative results (1966c:22).

An approximation of this grid was added to Figure 12.2, but we could not be certain of the exact number of test pits, or their locations. If Abel saved any artifacts from these test pits, they could not be identified in the collection by the ACMP.

Another type of provenience problem occurred when the catalog cards and Abel's inventory contained different proveniences for certain artifacts. Two coins, an 1817 U.S. dime and a worn English penny, were listed in Abel's inventory for the "East Room," but were cataloged as coming from "the ash fill under the floor of the west room of the Josiah Nelson house" (MIMA catalog cards 9/452 & 575). Abel's report did not mention any ash fill under either the east or west room. A silver crucifix was also inventoried from the "East Room" and cataloged from the "West Room." It was impossible to resolve these discrepancies with the available information, so these artifacts were inventoried by the ACMP with the proveniences on the catalog cards.

Some catalog cards did not contain any provenience data and were inventoried as unprovenienced artifacts by the ACMP. However some of the unique artifacts could be identified on Abel's inventory. For example, Abel listed 2 horseshoes and 1 horse bit in the inventory for the "East Room" (1966c:29), and the only cataloged horseshoes and bit were unprovenienced (9/526, 528 & 539). A carpenter's compass from the "East Room" provenience and a fireplace crane from the "West Room" provenience were listed in the inventory, but these artifacts were unprovenienced on the catalog cards (9/537 & 9/549). We decided to use the data on the catalog cards since there was no additional information in the report regarding the correct provenience for these artifacts.

The Tremer Collection

Although Tremer excavated several test trenches in front of, and across, Battle (Nelson) Road, he did not specifically mention that he recovered any artifacts from these trenches.

Missing Artifacts: At the beginning of his report, which included descriptions of his excavations on Battle Road over Fiske Hill, Tremer reported that:

No artifacts significant to the historic Battle Road or contributory to the identification of that road were encountered. Recent artifacts of superficial deposits have not been listed as they were not relevant to the road identification (1972:3).

Although he did not list recent artifacts in his report, it was unclear whether he in fact kept any that were found. If artifacts were kept, they were not identifiable in the collections at MIMA.

Provenience Problems: Although Tremer included a map of his trenches on Fiske Hill, he did not include the locations of his Nelson Road trenches. He did, however, describe the location of these trenches. Test Trench BR-1 "was dug across Nelson Road...slightly to the west of the Nelson House foundations" (1972:9). He also mentioned "the small test trenches outside the walls" (1972:9) in conjunction with trench BR-1, although he did not indicate the number, size or location of these trenches. Test Trench BR-2, located "directly in front of the Nelson foundations to the edge of Nelson Road" (1972:10), was 100 feet long, 3 feet wide and 12 inches deep. The probable locations of these trenches have been plotted on Figure 12.2.

The Other Collection

One additional collection was stored at MIMA which had not been accessioned or cataloged, but which was labelled as the Josiah Nelson site. It was subsequently assigned accession #399. Although it was tempting to think that these 864 artifacts were the missing ones from the Abel collection, this could not be proven. The Abel collection was missing 421 sherds of window glass and the other collection contained only 145 sherds. The other collection contained only 1 nail although Abel's collection was missing 191 nails. The breakdown of artifact types in the other collection (Accession #399, Appendix 12.1) simply did not match the missing artifact types in the Abel or Foley collections.

This collection could also have been recovered from Abel's test pits in the five-foot squares on the west and north sides of the house, but there was no documentation to support this hypothesis.

Another possibility was that this collection came from Tremer's excavations on Battle (Nelson) Road. The artifacts in Tremer's collections from other sites in the park were all labelled with a number in a standardized format. These artifacts had no numbers, although that could have simply been an oversight. However, the collection included several sherds of 17th and 18th century ceramics and window glass, which would not fit with Tremer's description of "recent artifacts of superficial deposits" (1972:3) which he alluded to in his report.

Site Interpretation

Historical Background

Josiah's House: The house in which Josiah was living in 1775 had been built by 1761, when it appeared on a map of Lincoln (Figure 12.3). However, it is not clear when, or by whom, the house was built. In January 1755, Josiah bought 21 acres in Lincoln from his brother, Thomas Jr.. This was part of a 40 acre parcel that Thomas Jr. had purchased from James Allen in 1746. The deeds for this property have been traced back to 1733 when Christopher Mudgin owned this property (Ronsheim 1968b:1, 4, 5). An extensive research project on the Nelson family holdings was undertaken by Maureen Dorian in the 1960s. It appears that this unpublished document was actually incorporated in the document entitled "Land in the Park," compiled by Robert Ronsheim (1968b).

This report compared "the 1733 deed for the entire Mudgin lot with the 1755 deed for the 21 acres that Thomas Jr. sold to Josiah" and concluded that "the 21 acres that Josiah bought in 1755 was the major part of the Mudgin lot" (Ronsheim 1968b:6) (Figure 12.4). This however, raised the question of what became of the house which was standing on the Mudgin property in 1733 (Ronsheim 1968b:2). Although a house was mentioned in a mortgage of 1739/40, there was no mention of it when Thomas Nelson Jr. bought the land in 1746, or when Josiah acquired it in 1755. Ronsheim speculated that:

it is possible that between February 1739/40 when the house was last mentioned, and November 1746, when Thomas, Jr., bought the land, it had been destroyed or moved from the land. But there is the possibility that the house, perhaps too old and worthless to bother mentioning in the deed, was still on the land in 1746 and either became or was used in the construction of Thomas, Jr.'s, or Josiah's house....However, if the house was too worthless to include in the deed of sale, the possibility that it became Thomas, Jr.'s, or Josiah's house is extremely unlikely (although if it was still standing when their houses were built, its timbers or foundation might have been used in their construction) (1968b:4-5).

Joyce Malcolm, in her recent historic grounds report, reported that "there had been a house on this land [Mudgin's] some years earlier which may have become Josiah's house when in January 1755, Thomas [Jr.] and Josiah exchanged twenty-one acre parcels of land" (1985:31). She also reported that Josiah's house was "labelled on maps as an old house by 1775

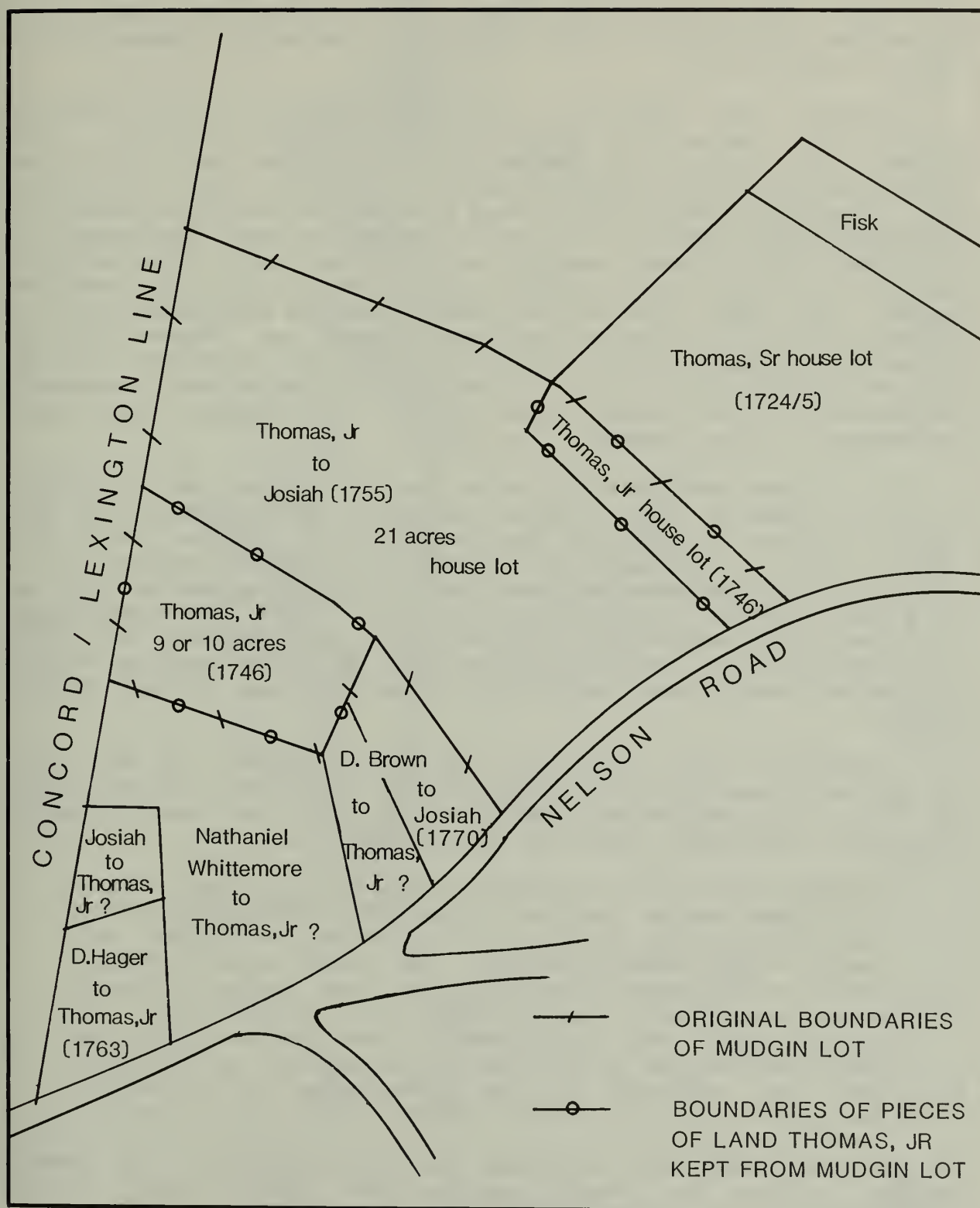


Figure 12.4. ACMP diagram of 18th century lots north of Nelson Road owned by Josiah and Thomas Nelson Jr. (from Ronsheim 1968b:15).

and was on the site when he moved there" (1985:28). The map to which she referred was drawn in 1902 by George A. Nelson, a descendant of Josiah's (Joyce Malcolm, personal communication 1986) (Figure 12.5).

Josiah was listed as being "of Lincoln" in 1755 when he bought the 21 acres from Thomas Jr. (MCD, BK 64:29-30). This raises the question of where in Lincoln Josiah was living. He had purchased three other tracts of land, in 1748, 1750 and 1752 (Malcolm 1985:33), in that portion of Lexington which was incorporated as Lincoln in 1754. A house was not mentioned in the deeds for these parcels so we do not know if he had been living on any of these tracts in Lincoln in 1755 when he bought the land from his brother. Malcolm suggested that "it is very likely that Josiah had been living on [Thomas Jr.'s] property several years before he bought it, possibly from the time of his marriage in 1751" (1985:42). There was, however, no mention of a house standing on the property when Josiah purchased it from Thomas Jr. in 1755.

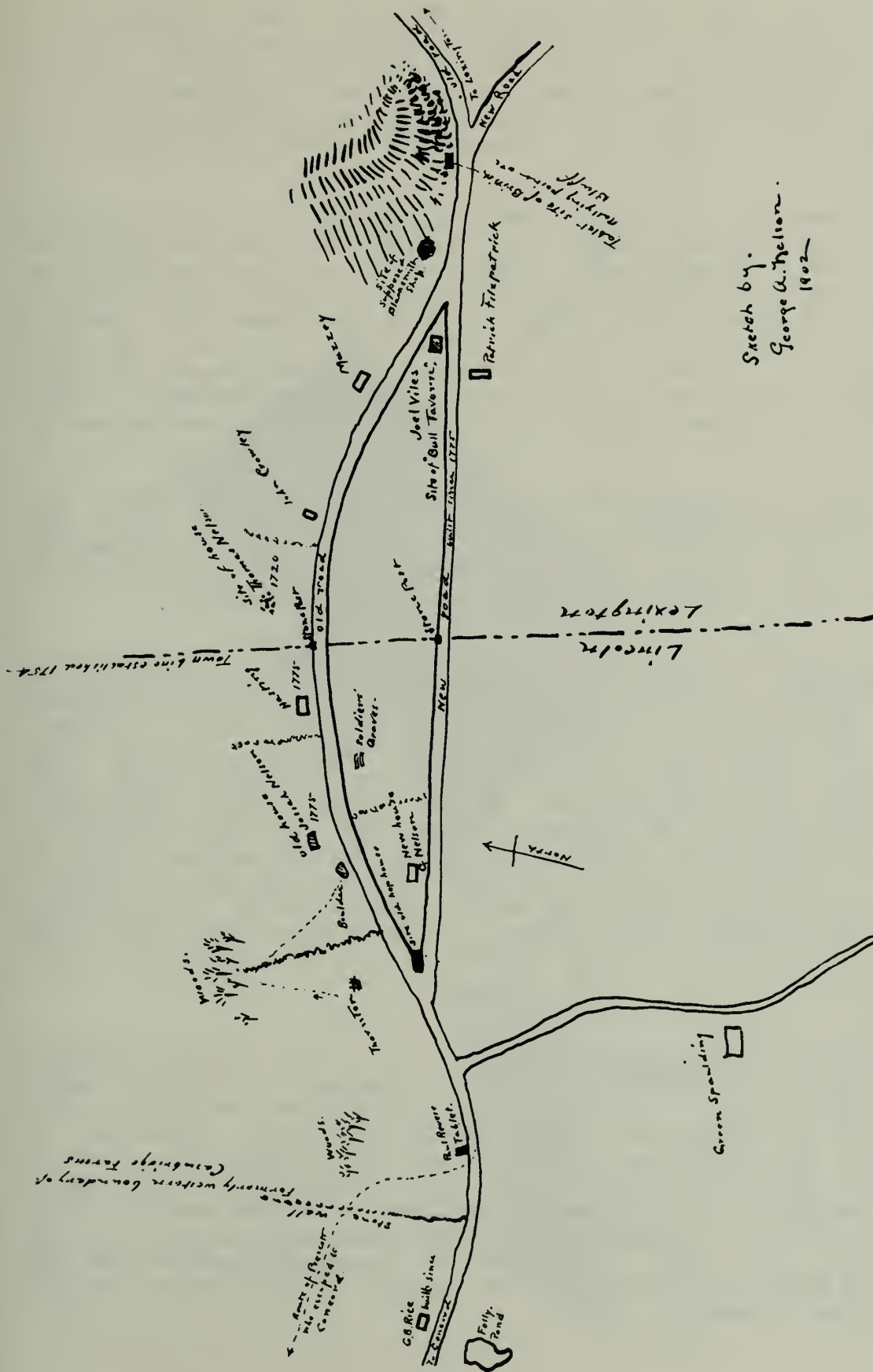
If neither Mudgin's old house nor any other were present on the property when Josiah bought it from Thomas Jr., then Josiah's house of 1775 must have been built between 1755 and 1761, when it appeared on a map of Lincoln (Figure 12.3). Although Ronsheim reported that Josiah's house appeared on the 1758 map (1968b:7), the location of this house and Thomas Jr.'s may have been added when the map was updated in 1761. Its location on this map agrees well with the location of the excavated foundations identified by Abel as the Josiah Nelson house.

Assuming that this house was built between 1755 and 1761, it may have been built by Thomas Nelson Sr. and Josiah, both of whom were carpenters. George A. Nelson, the great grandson of Josiah, described "The Old Nelson House" in 1905:

Thomas Nelson [Sr.] probably built this house also, his land being set off from Lexington when Lincoln became a town in 1754; his son Josiah was then but twenty-eight years of age. The house was thoroughly built with heavy oaken frame, and large chimney containing a brick oven and three fireplaces. It stands upon the north side of the old road that was then used as the main highway from Boston to Concord and has remained in the possession of the Nelson family to the present time (Nelson 1905:1).

He also mentioned that the house "is still standing [in 1905], though it has not been occupied for nearly forty years" (Nelson 1905:1). It burned in 1908 (Keune 1963:i).

A 1930 newspaper article further described the Nelson house with the brick oven and three fireplaces:



Sketch by.
George A. Nelson.
1902

Figure 12.5. Photograph of sketch map of Nelson Road area drawn by George A. Nelson in 1902 (MIMA 62-122; original in Nelson Family Papers, Lincoln Historical Room, Lincoln Public Library).

The story has been passed down to the present generation that one of these fireplaces was so large it required a log so big that it had to be hauled to the door of the house by a team of horses and carried from there to the fireplace by the strength of two or three men (Lexington Times--Minute-Man 1930).

In summary, we know that Josiah's house was standing in its present location by 1761, but the date of its construction has not been determined. Although a house was standing on this property in 1733 when it was owned by Christopher Mudgin and one was mentioned in a 1739/40 mortgage, it was not mentioned in the deeds of 1746 and 1755. It is therefore unlikely that Josiah's house was Mudgin's old house. In this case, Josiah would have built his own house, presumably after he bought the land from his brother in 1755, and before it appeared on the map in 1761.

The ACMP did not conduct any further deed research for Josiah Nelson's property since a great deal of work had already been done on the family's holdings. The archeological evidence, which might help to date the construction of Josiah's house, will be discussed later in this chapter.

Site 24: In 1966, Leland Abel conducted an excavation at Site 24, which he thought was the site of Christopher Mudgin's house. This site is discussed in Chapter 11 of this volume. Abel did not find any architectural features at this site which was "about 200 yards east of the [Josiah] Nelson house site and about 40 yards from Nelson Road" (Abel 1966c:40). This would locate it approximately 100 feet from the Thomas Nelson Jr. foundation which had not been identified as such at the time of Abel's work. MacMahon, in her analysis of Abel's Site 24, concluded that the site was probably an artifact scatter associated with Thomas Jr.'s house, and that the location of Mudgin's house remains to be determined (see Chapter 11).

Josiah's Other Landholdings: In 1770, Josiah acquired nearly 5 acres of land on the western boundary of his houselot from Daniel Brown (Figure 12.4) (Ronsheim 1968b:9). The remains of two structures, Sites 22 and 23, were excavated in this area by Abel in 1966 (Abel and Snow 1966). The date of the demise of these structures was not documented, but there was no mention of a house or structures in the deed of 1770. Chapter 13 of this volume analyzes the excavated materials and the history of this property. It seems probable that the structures had been dismantled or moved by the time Josiah acquired the property.

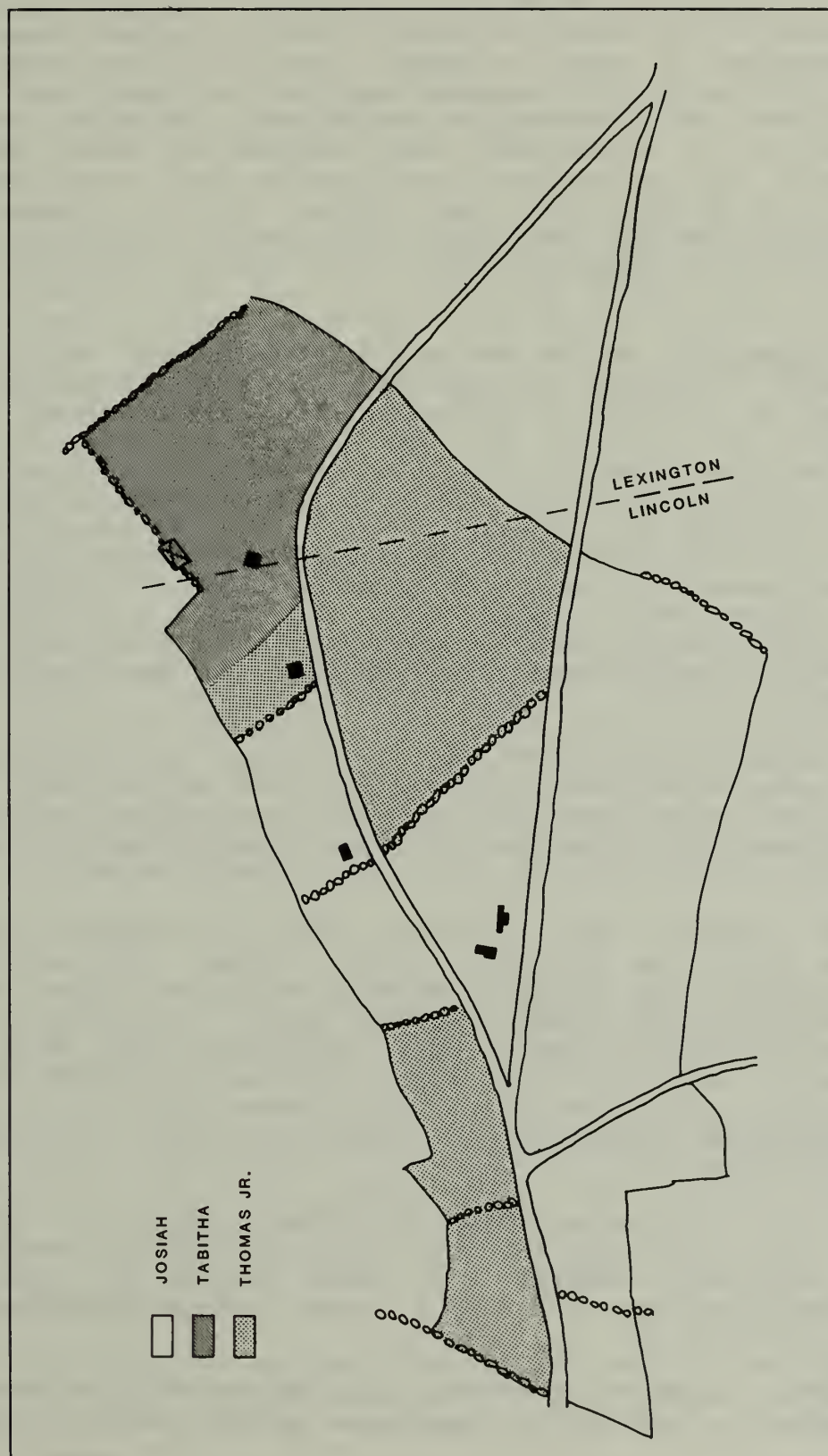


Figure 12.6. ACMP diagram of Nelson family landholdings south of Nelson Road. Josiah's land south of the road was divided between his sons Josiah Jr. and John. The brick-ended house was constructed on this land ca. 1808 (from Ronsheim 1968b:Summary 8).

Josiah also acquired a 23 acre parcel south of Nelson Road from Daniel Brown between 1771 and 1774 (Malcolm 1985:34, Ronsheim 1968b:48). Around 1810, Rte. 2A was built through this land (Ronsheim 1968b:35), creating a triangle bounded by Nelson Road on the north (Figure 12.6). Josiah owned the western portion of this triangle, and "he also owned a hop house, at the junction of present-day Nelson Road and Route 2A, where he and his brother brewed beer" (Malcolm 1985:35). The remains of a cellarhole are visible at this location today, which George Nelson identified as the site of the "old hop house" on his 1902 sketch map (Figure 12.5). However, no archeological testing has been undertaken to investigate the function or date of this feature.

Later History: Josiah and his first wife had no children during their 25 years of marriage, but by his second wife, whom he married in 1777, he had seven children (Nelson 1911). Josiah died on February 26, 1810. Joshua Nelson, his third son, received the house lot, the five acres bought from Brown, and the buildings "except for the east lower room in the house which was set aside for the use of Sarah and Elizabeth Nelson [two of Josiah's daughters]" (Ronsheim 1968b:11-13). Although it may seem unusual to leave the farmstead to a younger son, Josiah's oldest son, Josiah Jr., had built a new house for himself around 1808. Josiah's second son, Jonathan, had moved to Waterville, Maine (Ronsheim 1968b:11), so the third son was the logical heir.

The later history of Josiah's house and property is important because we need to know what, if any, changes were made to the house, and the cause of its demise. It is also useful to trace the holdings of the Nelson family, and to document the construction of their 19th century house.

Joshua Nelson, who inherited Josiah's house, died in 1842. In 1845 his siblings (John, Sarah, and Mary Nelson Milliken) and his son, Avery W. Nelson, sold the house lot to Samuel Houghton and Joseph Brown, still retaining the east lower room for Sarah Nelson's use. Houghton and Brown sold the property back to John Nelson, Josiah's youngest son, in the same month. John then left the house lot to his son, George (Ronsheim 1968b:17-18). Abel reported that Josiah's house was occupied

until 1855....They kept the old house, using it for the most part for the storage of agricultural tools and equipment [until] the house burned in 1908, apparently as the result of a prank by neighborhood boys (1966c:3-4).

Josiah's land south of Nelson Road was divided among his sons. Josiah Jr. had built a new house in the western portion

of the triangle around 1808 (Ronsheim 1968b:35) (Figure 12.6). This house, with brick ends, stands today, and was occupied by Josiah's descendants until 1985. Josiah's estate was not settled until 1818, at which time John, the youngest son, was given five acres of land in the triangle and the west end of the brick-ended house. Josiah Jr. received the east end of the house. Ronsheim proposed that John added the western addition to the house around 1820, when he married. He was first taxed for half the house in 1821 (Ronsheim 1968b:35).

Josiah Jr. died in 1835, after being declared insane in 1826. When his estate was settled in 1846, his half of the brick-ended house was sold to John Nelson's son, George, who also owned Josiah's old house. George inherited the rest of the brick-ended house from his father in 1859 (Ronsheim 1968b:38), and passed it down to his heirs until the land was purchased by the National Park Service in 1974.

Foley's Fieldwork

Foley reported that his fieldwork at the Josiah Nelson site during the summer of 1963 had:

simply entailed measurements and the dressing back of ruined walls in attempts to make the tasks of the future Park archaeologist somewhat easier. Artifacts recovered were labelled and segregated, but not analyzed. Further discussion is unnecessary, as the Park archaeologist has already completed excavations on this structure and his report would contain much more pertinent information (Foley 1964:26).

Abel noted that:

Though Mr. Foley did not note it in [his] brief report, he also cleared the barn ruin of accumulated weeds and dirt, exposing the stone foundations of a frame building 20 by 30 feet (1966c:8).

Map I, which accompanied Foley's report on the Ebenezer Fiske site (1964), included the Josiah Nelson house and barn foundations and some stone walls. This was the extent of the information concerning Foley's work at this site.

Abel's Excavations

Abel began his excavations at the Josiah Nelson site in July 1964. The fieldwork was conducted by Abel "and two laborers...in July 1964 and again in the fall, completing the



Figure 12.7. Josiah Nelson house site in July 1964, prior to Abel's fieldwork (MIMA.BWP.JN.39).

job about the end of October" (Abel 1966c:9). Although the site had been cleared by Foley the previous summer, it was overgrown when Abel began his excavations (Figure 12.7).

Abel did not explicitly describe his fieldwork methodology in his report. He did state that "the excavations [in the cellarhole] were started in the center of the depression and were continued outward to the cellar walls, then down to the floor" (1966c:11). This suggests that the cellar fill was not excavated in levels, and that spatial units were determined by architectural features. Although a good collection of photographs of Abel's work at the site was available, very few showed the site during excavation. None of these included screens, so we do not know if the dirt had been screened.

Abel also stated that "the entire yard alongside and behind the house was then laid off in five-foot squares and small test holes were dug in each square" (1966c:22), but we do not know whether these were excavated in levels or if the dirt was screened.

Abel's 41 page report included a brief history of the Nelson family holdings, and three 19th century photographs of the former Josiah Nelson house (1966c:Plates 3-5). Another photograph showed the remains of the house after it burned in 1908 (1966c:Plate 6). The majority of his report was devoted to describing the architectural remains which were uncovered during the excavations.

The House Foundation Excavations: The visible remains of the site consisted of "the jumbled pile of bricks marking the location of the chimney...near the center of the site...and in the east end of the house...the cellar depression" (Abel 1966c:10). Abel reported that the cellarhole was filled with modern trash, three truckloads of which were taken to the Lincoln town dump (Abel 1966c:10).

The fill below the recent trash consisted of bricks, of partially burned framing timbers and floor boards, and of charcoal, interspersed with nails, hinges and other structural hardware. This...covered the cellar floor to an average depth of about 2 feet (Abel 1966c:11).

The excavated cellar measured approximately 12 by 16 feet, and was about 6 feet deep.



Figure 12.8. North wall of the Josiah Nelson cellar after Abel's excavation and stabilization (MIMA.BWP. JN.9a).

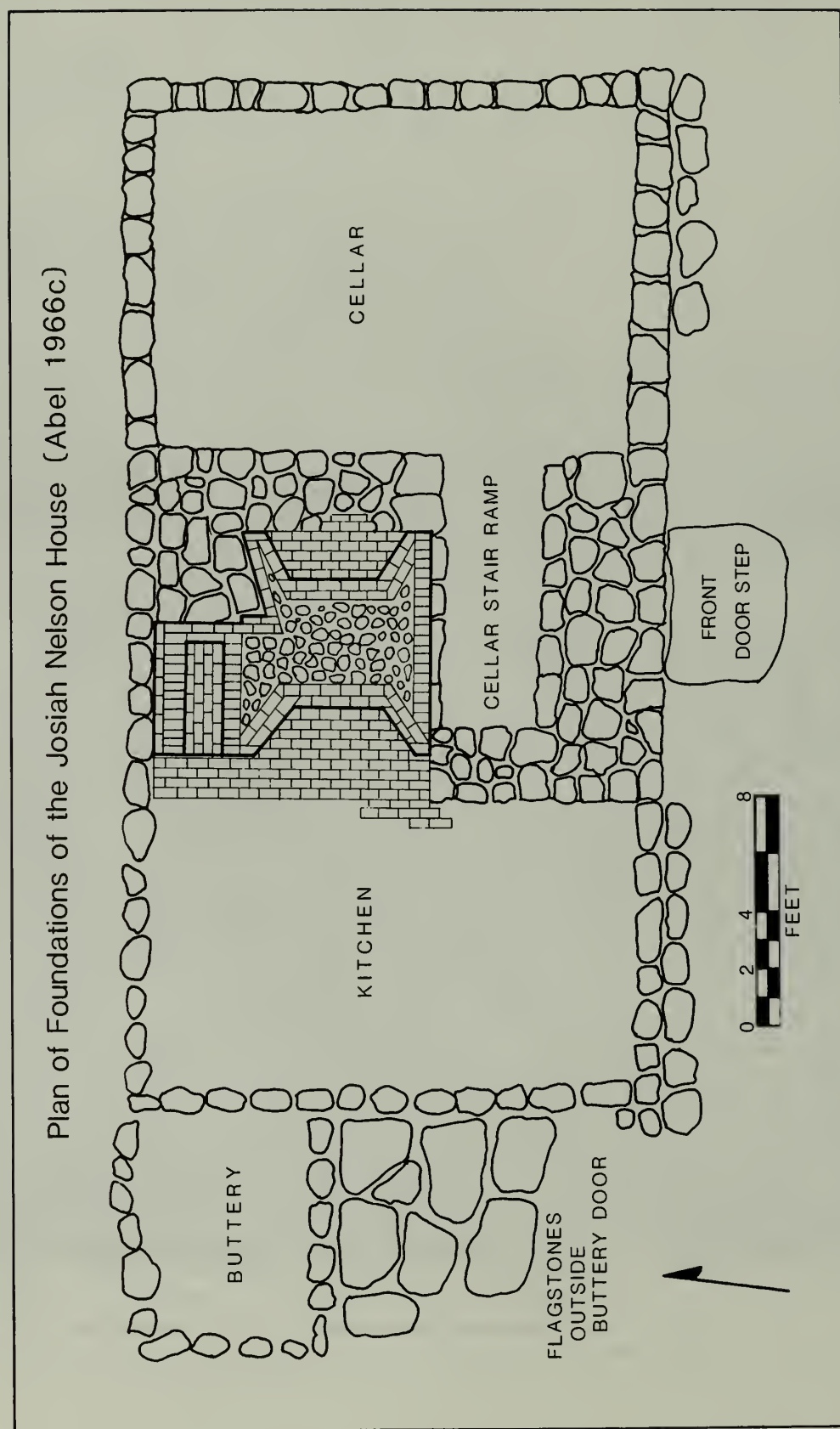


Figure 12.9. Abel's diagram of the plan of the foundations of the Josiah Nelson house (1966c).

The walls are of random-laid, very irregular pieces of granite ranging in size from boulders weighing several hundred pounds to hand-sized spalls used to chink spaces between the larger stones....No traces of mortar were found [Figure 12.8] (Abel 1966c:11).

Along the west wall of the cellar was the chimney base and an earthen ramp descending into the cellar (Figure 12.9). The ramp was 9 ft. 6 in. long and 3 ft. 10 in. wide, and Abel believed that it once contained a wooden stairway for entering the cellar (1966c:12). Abel reported that the foundation along the front of the house had been widened to fill in the space between the wall and the ramp (1966c:12).

The chimney base consisted of:

a dry masonry platform of loosely-piled pieces of granite. Based at cellar floor level, the platform was 6 feet high and measured 12 feet from east to west and 10 feet from north to south. Though it was built against the rear wall of the house, it was not tied into the house foundation (Abel 1966c:13).

Although the chimney originally stood more than three stories in height, only "a foot or so of the brickwork remained intact" (Abel 1966c:14). Abel reported that hard red bricks had been used for hearths and fireplaces, but that soft "muddy-colored" bricks had been used where the surfaces were not visible, and that the stack was cemented "with a creamy-white lime mortar" (1966c:14). Two fireplaces, a closet and a deep recess were found in the chimney. The fireplace on the east side of the chimney was 5 ft. wide at the front, 20 in. deep, and 3 ft. wide at the back. Only two courses of the brick hearth in front of the fireplace were still visible. On the north side of this fireplace was a closet or small room, measuring 3 by 3 feet (Abel 1966c:14-15).

The fireplace on the west side of the chimney was similar in size to the east one, and the hearth extended out four courses or 18 inches. Portions of three more courses were found, suggesting that the west room may have been paved with brick (Abel 1966c:15, 18). On the north side of this fireplace was an opening 26 in. wide, 12 in. high, and 47.5 in. deep (Abel 1966c:16). The roof of this chamber consisted of an iron bar which served "as a lintel to support the courses of bricks above....A large piece of white granite, smooth on the bottom and with a 'turtle-back' top" (Abel 1966c:16) was also found in this chamber, and Abel believed that it served as part of the roof for this chamber. Although no ash was found in this chamber, Abel hypothesized that this "was the ash box for a Dutch oven located in the chimney above it" (1966c:17). He cited three other such ash boxes in 18th century houses in Massachusetts to support this hypothesis.

The western end of the house did not have a cellar.

Its foundation consisted simply of large flat stones laid on the surface of the ground as a support for the heavy wooden sills. No mortar was used. The larger portion of the addition extended west 10 feet from the older part of the house and was 18 feet from front to rear making the house now a rectangular structure about 18 by 36 feet (Abel 1966c:19).

On the western wall of this half of the house Abel found the foundations of a small room, measuring 7.5 by 9 ft. (Abel 1966c:19). This foundation also consisted of unmortared field stones laid on the ground surface. He proposed that this was an unheated pantry or buttery, located on the northwest corner of the house where the prevailing winds would keep the room chilled (1966c:37). This addition had been removed by the time of the 19th century picture (Figure 12.10), although the door leading to it was still in use. A large flat stone was found adjacent to the south wall of this small addition, and Abel proposed that a door had been located there (1966c:19).



Figure 12.10. Photograph of Josiah Nelson house taken prior to 1908 fire (Abel 1966c:Plate 5). Note door in north corner of west wall which led to "buttery."

Abel also reported that there "was another row of flat stones laid on the surface of the ground outside the foundation along the south front and around the southwest corner" (1966c:20). Abel suggested that these may have been used to drain water from the eaves away from the foundation.

Abel interpreted the architectural remains of the house and proposed that it had originally been built as a half-house. He thought that the eastern portion was the original half, which "actually constituted more than half the final structure for it contained the big central chimney, the entry hall and the stairways, and measured overall 18 by 26 feet, while the later addition measured only 10 by 18 feet" (1966c:38). He dated the construction of the eastern portion to 1755 based on the documentary sources, but stated that "these sources give no clues to the time the western end of the house was built" (1966c:38). He dated the construction of the western end of the house as pre-1800 based on the "great preponderance of eighteenth century hardware" found during the excavations (1966c:38). He suggested that the buttery on the west end of the house could have been built at the same time as the western half or later, but it was removed before the late 19th century photographs.

The Well: Abel excavated a well in the front yard of the house. Its location had been indicated by John Nelson, a descendant of Josiah's who lived in the Nelson house with the brick ends (Abel 1966c:21). The well had been buried by the construction of a gravel road by the U.S. Air Force to access a television antenna on the Hanscom Air Force Base property behind the house site. This road led:

from Nelson Road through the front yard of the Nelson site, past the east edge of the house and up the hill between the house and barn sites....It seems unlikely that the walls of any historic buildings were wrecked during this construction but several barnyard walls were either torn out or buried under the road grade (Abel 1966c:21).

The well was found "about 15 feet southeast of the corner of the old house...under 8 inches of gravel on the east edge of the modern road" (Abel 1966c:21). The well had been filled with sand, which was removed by Abel. The circular, stone-lined well was 3 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep. Abel reported that no artifacts were found in the well (1966c:22). It apparently had been covered with a large slab which had previously served as a doorstep.

Other Foundations: Abel uncovered the foundation of a smaller structure on the west side of a stone wall on the west

side of the house (Figure 12.2). The structure, made of "large granite boulders," measured 8 by 8 ft. on the exterior and 6 by 6 ft. on the interior (Abel 1966c:23). Although Abel mentioned some artifacts which were found in this structure (Abel 1966c:23), none of these were present in the collection inventoried by the ACMP. Abel did not propose the function of this structure.

Abel also investigated the area around a stone wall in the front of the house. This wall was "26 feet from the southwest corner of the house...and parallel to the front of the house" (Abel 1966c:23). On the north side of this wall, Abel found "hundreds of handwrought nails" (1966c:24). Although he tested an area 10 feet north of the wall where there was a slight rise, no evidence of another foundation was found.

Abel also mentioned the foundations of a barn which was northeast of the house, and appeared in some of the early photographs. The foundation measured 20 by 30 feet, and had been cleared by Foley in 1963. Abel apparently did not excavate there, probably because he thought that "it appears to be more recent than the house, perhaps dating from the early nineteenth century" (1966c:39).

Refuse Area: Abel discovered a refuse area on the east side of the stone wall on the west side of the house (Figure 12.2). The area was 35 feet northwest of the house and "extended along the wall for 8 or 10 feet and to a depth of 3 to 5 inches, but the ground was undisturbed below that level" (Abel 1966c:23). Abel reported finding hundreds of sherds of redware and a few "pieces of broken dishes dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries" (1966c:23).

Other Testing: Abel stated that he attempted to locate the privies, and that he tested "the entire yard alongside and behind the house" but the locations of these "small test holes" were not given in his report or on his map. He also mentioned excavating "two shallow depressions in the woods behind the house" (1966c:22), but the locations of these were not provided.

During his excavations, Abel walked the area surrounding the Josiah Nelson site, and discovered three additional areas which appeared to represent historic sites. These were subsequently tested, and identified as Sites 22, 23 and 24, which are discussed in Chapters 11 and 13 of this volume.

Stabilization: Although it was not discussed in Abel's report, the chimney base and fireplaces were reconstructed

under Abel's direction after the archeological work at the site was completed. The photographic record of Abel's work at this site contained many pictures of the reconstruction of the fireplaces and chimney, and almost none of the excavations. It is from the photographic record that we know the extent of his work. Figures 12.11, 12.12, and 12.13 show the fireplace before and after restoration, and the chimney base being repaired.

It is also from Abel's photographs that we know that the cellarhole was filled in after the excavation. The caption for Figure 12.14 reads "cellar being filled with crushed rock after excavation and stabilization. This was done as a safety measure" (MIMA.BWP.JN.8).

Tremer's Excavations

Tremer's report on his work at the Josiah Nelson site consisted of two pages which described the locations and results of two test trenches (Tremer 1972:9-10). Unfortunately, the locations of these trenches were not included on any of his maps.

It was unclear from his report if Test Trench BR-1 was one or several trenches (Tremer 1972:9). The "test trench stretching across Nelson Road" produced evidence of a possible roadbed. Tremer described the profile of this trench as:

The top...contained 3 layers of macadam. Below this there was a series of strata of brown-black fill, grey clay, medium brown, and finally sterile yellow sandy basal soil. A definable brownish layer, slightly crowned in the center is located approximately one foot below the macadam surface. Twenty-two feet side to side, it appears to be a trace of the original roadbed (1972:9-10).

The second trench (BR-2) ran "directly in front of the Nelson foundations to the edge of Nelson Road," a distance of 100 feet. The trench was 3 feet wide and 12 inches deep (Tremer 1972:10). Tremer reported that "the entire profile was characterized by many thin layers of various soil composition...indicat[ing] much alteration of the area...both levelling and filling" (Tremer 1972:10). Although Tremer did not specifically mention it, he was probably referring to the gravel road which had been constructed by the Air Force, which ran in front of the house site. It would appear from his description that his trench did encounter this modern road.



Figure 12.11. West side of Josiah Nelson fireplace before Abel's stabilization. On the left are the ruins of the box beneath the dutch oven. In the center is the hearth of the kitchen fireplace (MIMA.BWP.JN.41).



Figure 12.12. Eastern side of Josiah Nelson chimney base at the start of Abel's stabilization (MIMA.BWP.JN.19). Man in foreground is standing in cellarhole.



Figure 12.13. West side of the Josiah Nelson fireplace after Abel's stabilization. West room and buttery foundations are in foreground (MIMA.BWP.JN.5).



Figure 12.14. Josiah Nelson cellarhole being filled with crushed rock after excavation and stabilization (MIMA.BWP.JN.8).

Bleacher's Stabilization

In 1979, stabilization measures were undertaken at five archeological sites at MIMA, including the Josiah Nelson site. Joan Bleacher from the Denver Service Center supervised the project. Her field notes and photographs were on file at MIMA.

At the Josiah Nelson site, "considerable alteration" of the fireplace and chimney which Abel had restored was evident. This was attributed to "vandals and natural processes" (Bleacher 1979:42). Bleacher reported that:

extensive damage...was apparent by examining the photograph taken after restoration in 1966. Parts of the western fireplace and oven were completely missing. In addition, several sections of the hearths were no longer intact. Brick had weathered and crumbled, leaving the portland cement adhering to the remaining brick surfaces [Figure 12.15]....In consultation with park staff and Regional Archeologist Frank McManamon, it was judged necessary to replace missing brick only to the degree necessary to prevent further collapse. No additional restoration would be undertaken (1979:43).



Figure 12.15. View of Josiah Nelson fireplace in 1979 before Bleacher's stabilization (Bleacher 1979:Roll 2, Frame 20).

For repairing the fireplaces, "brick which had previously been removed from the Josiah Nelson site was cleaned and retrieved from Hartwell Barn" (Bleacher 1979:43). In her recommendations, Bleacher observed that "vandalism is likely to continue to pose a serious threat to sites such as...the Josiah Nelson House. Close patrol and monitoring is recommended" (1979:47). No artifacts were recovered during Bleacher's stabilization.

ACMP Analysis: The Foley Collection

The ACMP inventoried 252 artifacts from the Foley Collection, of which 89% were unprovenienced. Only three proveniences were recorded on the MIMA catalog cards, and these were ambiguous as discussed in the Data Problems section of this chapter. If we assumed that these three proveniences all referred to the West room, or western half of the foundation which was later excavated by Abel, the context for these 28 artifacts would be poor.

The artifacts were collected when Foley cleared the house and barn foundations, and they were thus surface deposits. The following summer when Abel began his excavations, he "found the cellar filled almost to the top with recent trash" (1966c:10). Therefore, any artifacts collected by Foley would have been either recently deposited or in a very disturbed context. The lack of provenience data also did not allow those artifacts collected around the later barn to be distinguished from the house artifacts.

The majority of the artifacts in the Foley Collection were nails, 95 of which were hand wrought. One sherd of white salt glazed stoneware and a sherd of creamware were the earliest datable ceramics in the collection (Accession #8 in Appendix 12.1).

This collection can add very little to our understanding of this site due to the lack of provenience data and the fact that it was apparently a surface collection from a disturbed area.

ACMP Analysis: The Abel Collection

The ACMP inventoried 4,208 artifacts from the Abel Collection, of which 99.1% had provenience data. Unfortunately, it was difficult to determine the actual location for several of these proveniences.

House Foundations: Four proveniences were inside the foundations of the Josiah Nelson house, and these accounted

for 67% of the Abel Collection. These were the east room (ER), the cellar (CL), the west room (WR-IN), and the remains of the central chimney stack (CH) (Appendix 12.2). The problem of differentiating between the east room and the cellar proveniences was already discussed in the Data Problems section above. Since all but three artifacts from the cellar provenience were nails, we assumed that this provenience referred to the "earthen ramp descending into the cellar from the west....Both handwrought and cut nails were scattered through the rubble" (Abel 1966c:12).

If this assumption was correct, then the east room provenience would refer to those artifacts recovered within the rest of the cellar. Abel explained that three truck loads of recent trash were removed from the top of the cellar depression before excavation began. Then

excavations were started in the center of the depression and were continued outward to the cellar walls, then down to the floor. The fill below the recent trash consisted of bricks, of partially burned framing timbers and floor boards, and of charcoal, interspersed with nails, hinges and other structural hardware. This material, plus dirt which had washed or blown into the hole after the house burned in 1908, covered the cellar floor to an average depth of about 2 feet (1966c:11).

Since "the depth of the room from earthen floor to the top of the foundation, was about 6 feet" (Abel 1966c:11), it was unclear if the artifacts in the collection came from the two feet above the floor, or from throughout the other four feet of fill.

Nearly 40% of the artifacts in the Abel Collection came from these two proveniences (ER and CL in Appendix 12.2). Eighty-seven percent of the east room artifacts were ceramics, which was not consistent with Abel's description of the material in the two feet above the cellar floor. It was therefore unclear whether these ceramics were deposited when the house burned in 1908 or whether they were brought in as fill. Abel implied that this cellarhole had not been purposely filled. However, the house had been unoccupied for over 50 years before it burned and had been used to store "agricultural tools and equipment" (Abel 1966c:3). It therefore seemed unlikely that many ceramics would still have been present.

Only nine of the 668 sherds could have predated 1800. These included four sherds of Trilled Slipware, one sherd of creamware (1762-1820), and four sherds of white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1775). The creamware rim sherd was decorated with the bead and reel pattern. It was similar to, but could

not be matched with, a creamware sherd from Foley's collection. If these two sherds were not from the same vessel, they were probably from vessels within the same set. More than fifty percent of the ceramics were pearlware sherds, postdating 1780, and another 19% were whiteware sherds, postdating 1820.

Artifacts from within the west room constituted another 29% of the Abel Collection from the Josiah Nelson site (WR-IN in Appendix 12.2). It was not clear from Abel's report how the west portion of the house was excavated. He simply stated that "the excavation of the western end of the house proved to be a much easier task than the eastern end. Its foundation consisted simply of large flat stones laid on the surface of the ground as a support for the heavy wooden sills" (1966c:18-19). We could not determine the depth of Abel's excavations in this area, and his description implied that the foundation consisted of only one course of stones. If this were the case, the artifacts must have been recovered on or very near the surface. It was not clear from Abel's description if the modern trash which was removed from the top of the cellarhole also covered the western end of the foundation. If by chance this area was relatively undisturbed after the house burned, then these artifacts could represent deposition from within the structure as it burned, or in situ floor deposits while the structure was in use. It was not possible to resolve the context from which these artifacts were recovered from Abel's report.

More than 80% of the 1,221 artifacts recovered from the west room were nails, of which 408 were hand wrought, 165 were early machine cut, and 413 were later machine cut. These were probably deposited during the burning of the structure. They suggest that some portion of the structure predated 1830, with other modifications made at various times during the 19th century.

Another 20% of the collection (207 artifacts) was ceramic sherds. The majority of these were redware and pearlware sherds, but there were a few datable 18th century sherds. These included two sherds of plain white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1765), one of scratch blue (1744-1775), two sherds of Whieldon ware (1740-1770), and one sherd of monochrome Delft (1600-1800). Although these may have come from the 18th century occupation of the Nelson house, this was uncertain due to the disturbed nature of the deposit.

Three other datable 19th century artifacts were recovered from this provenience. These were an 1817 U.S. penny, an 1898 U.S. dime, and a "Harrison Reform" button. This button, which had a log cabin on the front, dated to the 1840 campaign of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States. Campaign buttons:

with pictures of log cabins are sometimes taken to be Lincoln campaign buttons; but all log cabins, with or without cider barrels, flagpoles, men, or garden tools, must be credited to the campaign of William Harrison. To date, over fifty varieties of these are known (Luscomb 1976:33).

All of these 19th century artifacts could have been deposited within the structure during its occupation or its use as a storage facility, but that could not be ascertained.

One artifact was recovered from the central chimney stack. This was a cast iron firedog andiron, measuring only 10 in. long and 10 1/2 in. high. This andiron was examined by John Hamilton, the curator at the Museum of our National Heritage in Lexington, Massachusetts. He thought that it might have been manufactured in Europe, but no date of manufacture could be determined. Such small andirons could have been used with large andirons in large 18th century fireplaces, or in improved pipe Franklins, ca. 1825 (Orville Carroll, personal communication 1986).

Exterior of House Foundations: Three proveniences were probably located on the exterior of the house foundations. These were: outside the buttery door (BD); from outside back door & around rear door (RD); and outside west room (WR-EX) (Appendix 12.3). Abel reported that "the buttery must have had an outside door on the south, for outside its south wall was a large flat stone which was worn smooth on its upper surface and once served as a door step," and that artifacts were recovered from this area (1966c:19). The exact location of the latter two proveniences could not be determined, as discussed in the Data Problems section above.

The ACMP inventoried 60 artifacts from the buttery provenience (BD in Appendix 12.3), all of which were ceramics. These included lead glazed redware, Rockingham and utilitarian stoneware, probably representing 19th century use of the pantry. The stoneware and redware vessels did support Abel's interpretation of this small room as an unheated pantry or buttery.

One hundred thirty-six artifacts were inventoried for the outside back/rear door provenience (RD in Appendix 12.3). Sixty-two of these, or 45.5%, were ceramics, the majority of which were pearlware. There were also small amounts of redware, whiteware, yellowware and stoneware. Another 57 of these artifacts were nails, of which 42 were hand wrought. There were also seven sherds of freeblown glass, representing a mixed assemblage of 18th and 19th century artifacts.

One artifact was inventoried for the provenience outside of the west room. This was a spur. It is possible that all three of these proveniences referred to the same location, but this could not be determined from the available documentation.

Other Features: Over 25% of the artifacts in the Abel Collection came from four proveniences not associated with the house foundations. These were: small square foundation (SH); low area east of house (EH); along north side of wall in front yard (FW); and refuse area northwest of house (NW). These four proveniences contained 1,156 artifacts (Appendix 12.4).

The largest quantity of artifacts came from along the wall in front of the house (Figure 12.2). The assemblage was comprised of 467 nails and 1 bolt. This matched Abel's description of finding "hundreds of handwrought nails... scattered through the soft soil to a depth of about 5 inches" (1966c:24). All but five of these nails were hand wrought, suggesting that there may have been a structure built here prior to 1830 when machine cut nails became available. Abel reported that the wall, which was parallel to the front of the house, was 14 feet long, and did not extend into the subsoil, so that there was no cellar associated with this feature. Since no other artifacts were found in this provenience, it was not possible to speculate about the function of this feature.

The recognizable foundations of another small structure were located "about 20 feet from the southwest corner of the house" (Abel 1966c:23), adjacent to the stone wall (Figure 12.2). Abel reported that:

It was completely buried and was constructed of large granite boulders arranged in a square measuring 8 by 8 feet outside. Because of the size of the boulders used, the area inside the foundation measured only 6 by 6 feet. The east wall of the structure abutted the stone fence (1966c:23).

Although Abel described only 9 artifacts from this provenience, the ACMP inventoried 37 artifacts (SH in Appendix 12.4), including several of the ones Abel described (1966c:23). More than half of these artifacts were nails, both hand wrought and machine cut. The ceramics included redware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain and stoneware. This assemblage provided mixed chronological information and very little functional data. Abel speculated that "it was not a privy site for there had been no pit within the structure. It may have been a tool shed" (1966c:39).

Two refuse areas were also excavated by Abel. One was "about 35 feet north[west] of the house...on the east side of

a stone wall" (1966c:22), and the other was "east of the house" (1966c:31) (Figure 12.2). The area along the stone wall extended for 8 to 10 feet, and the artifacts were found in the top 3 to 5 inches (Abel 1966c:23). The ACMP inventory (NW in Appendix 12.4) matched Abel's description of the artifacts from this provenience (1966c:22). Ninety-six percent of the 460 artifacts were ceramics, of which 382 were redware sherds. Another 50 sherds were creamware, dating from 1760 to 1820. These could have come from the household of Josiah Nelson. One sherd of Delft (1600-1800) was also recovered. A few sherds of freeblown bottle glass and crown/cylinder window glass were also recovered from this refuse area. This assemblage did contain a number of datable 18th century artifacts, and may represent the 18th century occupation of this site.

The other refuse area was not described by Abel in his report, but his inventory contained a provenience labelled "East refuse area" (1966c:31), and the catalog cards referred to a "low area east of house." As discussed in the Data Problems section above, this location may be the large depression observed on the east side of the stone wall to the east of the house (Figure 12.2). Eighty-six percent of the 191 artifacts found in this provenience were ceramics (EH in Appendix 12.4), 146 of which were redware sherds. The remainder of the sherds were pearlware and whiteware. One pipe bowl fragment and 25 unidentifiable nails comprised the remaining assemblage. In contrast to the refuse area on the west of the house, this area probably dated to the 19th century occupation of the site.

Unprovenienced Artifacts: Although these artifacts represented only .9% of the Abel Collection (provenience 009 in Appendix 12.4), several of them dated from the 18th century. Several sherds from an annular creamware pitcher (1780-1815) were recovered and the pitcher was reconstructed by Abel. One iron shoe buckle, which would date to ca. 1700-1815, was recovered (Noel Hume 1980:85-86). Two 2-tined forks were also among the unprovenienced artifacts.

Several pieces of hardware, which could have been used in the original house, were inventoried by the ACMP. These included five wrought iron H and H-L hinges (one with a hand wrought nail still attached), two wrought iron gudgeons for holding fireplace cranes, one fireplace crane and two pieces of iron which could have been the lintel over the dutch oven. The wrought iron items could have been manufactured from the time of the initial construction of the house until ca. 1800. Another cast iron hinge and a latch could date from the early 19th century (Orville Carroll, personal communication 1986).

Although these artifacts did not have provenience data on the corresponding catalog card, several of them were listed in Abel's inventory and report. The fireplace crane "was found lying on the hearth" in the west room (Abel 1966c:15-16). Several other artifacts, such as a carpenter's compass, the H-L hinges, the Norfolk latch, horse shoes and a horse bit, were all listed in Abel's inventory under the East room provenience (1966c:28-29). Therefore, these artifacts probably came from the remains of the Josiah Nelson house.

The carpenter's compass, or dividers, which was found at this site might have belonged to Josiah Nelson, who was a carpenter. This simple two-legged design, which was hinged with a rivet at the top, has been in use from Roman times to the present (Mercer 1960:58-59, 61-62). Josiah's tool chest, 94 wood planes, a carpenter's rule and other miscellaneous tools were donated to the Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Massachusetts (Accession #85.62) (Jackie Oak, personal communication 1986) by Josiah's descendants.



Figure 12.16. Photograph of ruins of Josiah Nelson house after 1908 fire (Abel 1966c:Plate 6; MIMA 62-45).

Summary: More than half of the artifacts recovered in the interior of the house foundations were architectural materials. This is consistent with the fact that the house burned, and the structural elements collapsed (Figure 12.16). One third of these architectural materials were hand wrought nails, indicating that some part of the structure was constructed prior to 1830. Since the house was not occupied at the time of the fire in 1908, one would not expect to find many domestic artifacts. The ceramics which were excavated were primarily 19th century in date, and may have been brought to the site in the fill for the cellarhole after the fire.

The artifact collection from the small structure on the northwest corner of the foundation did support Abel's hypothesis that this was a buttery or dairy. The presence of the 19th century stonewares suggested that this room may have been added onto the house during the 19th century.

A small structure or shed may have been built in front of the house during the 18th or early 19th century, since large quantities of hand wrought nails were recovered there.

Artifact analysis of the two refuse areas which Abel tested suggested that they represented temporally distinct occupations of this site. The refuse deposit to the northwest of the house contained some 18th century artifacts, while the area to the east of the house contained either 19th century or undatable artifacts.

Scarcity of 18th Century Artifacts: Thirty-one percent of the 4,208 artifacts in the Abel Collection could date to the 18th century. Although this is a higher percentage than has been found at other MIMA sites (e.g., Ebenezer Fiske, Hartwell Tavern), it consisted almost entirely of hand wrought nails. Only 116 other artifacts could have been manufactured during the 18th century. These included ceramic sherds, freeblown bottle glass, and crown/cylinder window glass (Accession #9 in Appendix 12.1). The large quantity of hand wrought nails (1,191) probably resulted from the fact that the house burned down, and relatively few alterations had been made to the original structure.

The relative scarcity of 18th century domestic artifacts has also been noted by the ACMP at other MIMA sites. The absence of archeological data for the first century of occupation at these sites is problematical. The ACMP has advanced several hypotheses that may account for this lack of data, including less use of ceramics in the 17th and 18th centuries and subsequent disturbances to the archeological record. For further discussion of this problem, refer to Chapter 4 or 14 of this report.

ACMP Analysis: The Other Collection

Since we were unable to identify the excavator or the provenience of this collection, the analytical value of these 864 artifacts was virtually nill. Although the collection apparently came from the Josiah Nelson site, it could not be matched to any of the missing artifacts from the previous excavations, as discussed in the Data Problems section above.

The artifacts were primarily of 19th century manufacture, although a few could date to the 18th century. These included one sherd each of Delft, Westerwald, combed, and mottled ware, two sherds of white salt glazed stoneware, 25 sherds of creamware, two sherds of freeblown glass, 135 sherds of crown/cylinder window glass, and two hand wrought door strap hinges (Accession #399, Appendix 12.1).

ACMP Analysis: Tremer's Excavations

It was difficult to evaluate the subsurface features which Tremer described in his report on his trenches across Nelson Road. The lack of field notes, profiles and artifacts prevented reanalysis of the various levels which he described, and which were shown in two photographs (Figure 12.17). It was



Figure 12.17. Photograph of Tremer's trench across Nelson Road showing macadam strata (Tremer 1972:Photo 10).

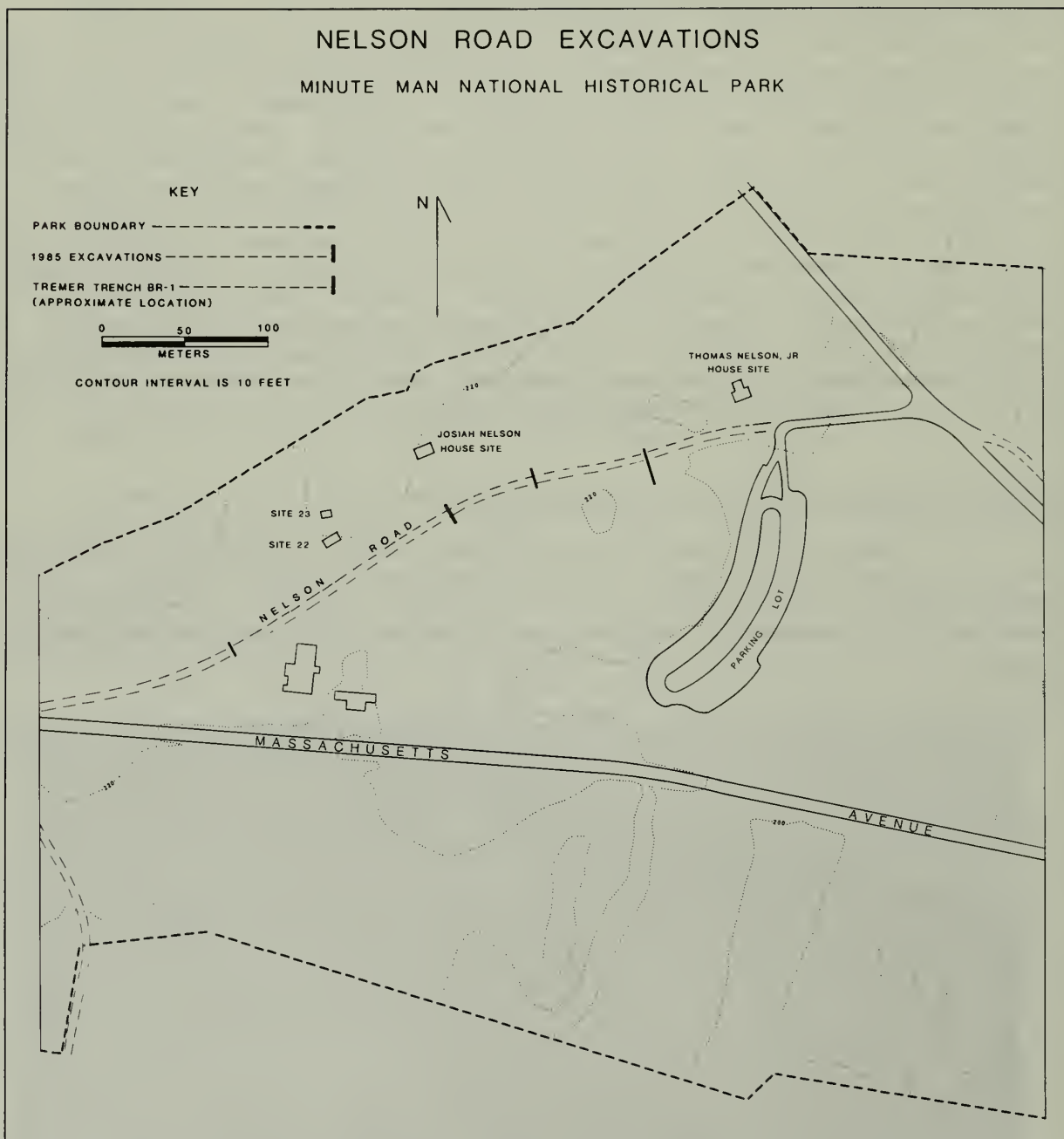


Figure 12.18. Map showing locations of three 1985 trenches across Nelson Road in relation to Tremer's trench (Synenki 1985:Figure 3).

not clear that he had in fact located evidence of the earlier Battle (Nelson) Road.

In 1985, Alan Synenki of the Eastern Archeological Field Laboratory of the NPS conducted another survey to locate the 1775 surface of the road, and determine its structure and size. Three trenches were dug along Nelson Road, both east

and west of the Josiah Nelson site (Figure 12.18). These trenches suggested:

that the roadbed was at least 5.6 to 6.7 meters wide...and appears to have been prepared with a sand and clay mixture. These road widths are similar to that found by Tremmer (1972:9) at Nelson road and by [him] and others in other areas of the park....No evidence of a crowned road surface was found. It was suggested that if a crown once existed, possible subsequent road grading activities could have destroyed its evidence (Synenki 1985:22).

This later work on Nelson Road does suggest that Tremmer had encountered the 18th century surface of Nelson Road.

ACMP Architectural Analysis

Abel reported that "in excavating the foundations it was discovered that the house had been built in two sections, the eastern part being the earlier" (1966c:37). He based this conclusion on the fact that the western "foundation was found to be constructed differently from that under the eastern end" (Abel 1966c:13), and on the appearance of the house in the late 19th century photographs.



Figure 12.19. Photograph of Josiah Nelson house taken prior to 1908 fire (Abel 1966c:Plate 3; EODC 3900).

The western foundation "consisted simply of large flat stones laid on the surface of the ground as a support for the heavy wooden sills" (Abel 1966c:19). The eastern foundation was six feet high, and was constructed of random-laid, unmortared, irregular pieces of granite (Abel 1966c:11).

Abel interpreted one of the 19th century photos of the house (Figure 12.19) as showing "a firm and level roof ridge on the western (left) side of the chimney and a sagging and irregular roof ridge to the east or right of the chimney" (1966c:13), implying that the eastern portion was older.

The ACMP consulted with Historical Architect Orville Carroll of the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center to evaluate Abel's analysis of the construction of the Nelson house. Upon viewing the 19th century photographs of the house, Carroll noted several 18th century architectural elements.

The absence of cornerboards at both ends of the front of the house and the continuous clapboards across the front (Figures 12.19 and 12.20) suggested that either both the east



Figure 12.20. Photograph of Josiah Nelson house showing architectural details (MIMA, photo copy by Benj. Morse, April 1968).

and west sides of the house were built at the same time, or that the front was reclapboarded after the western end was added. The absence of cornerboards is indicative of the early 18th century, as found in the William Smith house, built ca. 1693, and the Hartwell Tavern, built ca. 1732 (Orville Carroll, personal communication 1986).

The three bays of windows on the second floor of the house were characteristic of the 17th to early 18th century, as were the 8 over 12 windows. The pediment over the front door was the same as the one on the Smith house, which has been attributed to the ca. 1750 remodeling. In general, the exterior characteristics would date the Josiah Nelson house to the early to mid-18th century (Orville Carroll, personal communication 1986). Unfortunately, the architectural evidence could not provide a more precise construction date.

The architectural evidence suggested that the house may have been built as a unit, not constructed as a half-house with a later western addition as Abel had suggested. Cummings reported that:

There was usually but one cellar...located normally under the parlor in a house of two-room, central-chimney plan....Access in virtually all seventeenth-century houses is by stairs leading down from the hall underneath the main stairs. Such an arrangement called for a basement stairwell in front of the chimney foundation (1979:29).

These characteristics were found in the Nelson house, with the cellar ramp in front of the central chimney (Figure 12.9).

Further support for the construction of the house as a single unit came from the construction of the fireplaces. Abel uncovered two ground floor fireplaces, on the east and west faces of the central chimney stack. These were relatively shallow (20 inches), and the sides tapered from the 5 (and 5.5) foot front opening to the 3 foot wide back wall. The shape and size of these fireplaces were similar to mid-18th century fireplaces, such as the newer ones (ca. 1750-1758) at the Smith house, and at the Samuel Hartwell house, which was renovated in the mid-18th century (Orville Carroll, personal communication 1986). The Hartwell chimney also contained a dutch oven and ash box adjacent to the fireplace, similar to the ones Abel identified in the west side of the Josiah Nelson chimney. A small closet was also located between the fireplace and the exterior wall at the Hartwell house, similar to the east side of the Nelson chimney.

An early 20th century description of the Josiah Nelson house, before it burned, mentioned a "large chimney containing

a brick oven and three fireplaces" (Nelson 1905:1). After viewing the photograph of the house after it burned (Figure 12.16), Abel concluded that the third fireplace must have been on the east side on the second floor.

If the house had originally been built as a half-house, only one fireplace (on the east face of the chimney stack) would have been needed. When the western addition was built, another fireplace would have been built in the west side of the chimney. However, these two fireplaces appear to have been built at the same time. Therefore, either they were both built at the time of the initial construction of the house, which therefore included both rooms, or the chimney stack was dismantled when the new west addition was built, and the fireplaces both added then. There is also no documentary evidence to suggest a major addition or structural changes to this house. It therefore seems more likely that this house was originally constructed as a two-room, central chimney house with a half cellar.

Abel proposed that the buttery, or unheated pantry, on the northwest corner of the house "may date from the time of construction of the west end of the building or it may have been added at a later date" (1966c:38). If the entire structure had been constructed at the same time, then the buttery could date from the initial construction of the house. Abel did not report any evidence of a lean-to along the back of the house, and the great-great grandson of Josiah, W. Newton Nelson, did not recall an ell on the house (Keune 1963:1, 7). There was also no fireplace on the back (north) wall of the chimney, which would have been common if the lean-to became the kitchen area. Cummings reported that:

the characteristic later seventeenth-century house plan...consisted of...the one-story lean-to with sloping roof, which represented a compact addition at the rear of this simple and functional complex, [and] contained a warm downstairs bedroom and a buttery or dairy adjacent to a working kitchen in which, increasingly, meals were prepared. Before the turn of the century the lean-to at the rear began to be incorporated as an integral part of the frame of the main house (1979:33).

Since the Josiah Nelson house apparently did not have a rear lean-to, the buttery on the exterior of the west room, which probably functioned as the kitchen, replaced the pantry which would otherwise have been located in the lean-to. It is somewhat unusual that the Nelson house, constructed by the mid-18th century and occupied for a century, was not expanded to include the characteristic rear lean-to.

In summary, the architectural characteristics of the Josiah Nelson house were typical of the mid-18th century,

although some of these elements have been found in houses built in the late 17th century. The architectural elements of the house could have dated to ca. 1755 when Josiah bought the land from his brother, Thomas Jr.. It is therefore possible that he constructed this house at that time. It is also possible that the house had been built earlier in the 18th century, perhaps by Christopher Mudgin. If this was the case, Josiah may have renovated it, accounting for the mid-18th century features, such as the pediment over the front door and the shallower fireplaces.

Unfortunately, the architectural analysis of this foundation and the 19th century photographs could not determine the construction date with any precision. We therefore cannot utilize this data to evaluate the hypothesis that Josiah's house was the former Christopher Mudgin house.

Management Summary

The Josiah Nelson house, which was located on the north side of the Country Road in 1775 (Figure III.1), stood witness to the advance and retreat of the British on April 19. Josiah has sometimes been credited with shedding the first blood of the Revolution because he received a gash on his head in the predawn hours when he stopped the British patrol who had captured Paul Revere.

Josiah was the son of Thomas Nelson Sr., and the brother of Thomas Jr. and Tabitha Nelson. During the 18th century, Thomas Sr. and his sons acquired land along the Lincoln-Lexington line and established homes there. The Josiah Nelson house, which was standing by 1761, remained in the Nelson family until it burned in 1908.

Previous Archeology

Four archeological projects have been conducted at this site. In 1963, Vincent Foley cleared the foundations of the house and 19th century barn (Foley 1964:26). In 1964, Park Archeologist Leland Abel undertook the most extensive excavations at this site when he completely excavated the foundations of the house, a well in the front yard, and two smaller outbuildings (Figure 12.2).

The house foundations consisted of a cellarhole measuring 12 by 16 ft. on the east side of the chimney base. This chimney base, which measured 10 by 12 ft., contained two fireplaces, a closet and a brick oven. One fireplace and the closet were located on the east side of the chimney, and the second fireplace and oven were on the west side, facing into the west room (Figure 12.9). This room, which measured 10 by 18 ft., did not have a cellar. The remains of another small room, measuring 7.5 by 9 ft., were located on the northwest corner of the house. Abel interpreted this as a buttery.

Abel proposed that this house had originally been constructed as a half-house, consisting of the chimney, cellar and east room. Based upon documentary sources, he proposed that this half-house was built ca. 1755 (1966c:38). The western side of the house, without a cellar, would have been added later, probably before 1800 based upon the artifactual evidence (1966c:38). The buttery could have been added at the same time as the western part of the house, but it had been removed by the time photographs of the house were taken in the late 19th or early 20th century (Figure 12.10).

Abel also excavated a small outbuilding, or shed, on the west side of the stone wall on the west side of the home lot (Figure 12.2). This structure measured 8 feet square, but its

function could not be determined. A second possible outbuilding may have been located adjacent to a stone wall in front of, and parallel to, the house (Figure 12.2). Although Abel found "hundreds of handwrought nails" (1966c:24), neither the size of this feature nor its function could be determined.

Behind the house, Abel located a refuse area which extended for 8 to 10 feet along the stone wall. He also gridded off the area on the west and north (back) sides of the house into five-foot squares, and dug an undetermined number of test holes in this area (Figure 12.2). He did not, however, locate evidence of any privies or other features in this area.

The well which Abel excavated in the front yard of the house (Figure 12.2) was stone-lined, three feet in diameter and ten feet deep (Abel 1966c:22). It had been filled with sand and covered with a stone slab to prevent accidents.

Upon completion of his excavations, Abel rebuilt the chimney base and fireplaces which he had excavated.

The third archeological project at this site occurred in 1972 when Charles Tremer dug a trench from the front yard of the Nelson house to Nelson Road as part of his survey for the remains of the Battle Road (Figure 12.2). He encountered evidence of much "levelling and filling" (Tremer 1972:10), which probably resulted from a gravel road which the Air Force had constructed in front of, and along the east side of, the Nelson house foundation (Abel 1966c:21).

The most recent archeological project at this site was conducted by NPS archeologist Joan Bleacher when the fireplaces rebuilt by Abel required further repair and stabilization due to weathering and vandalism (Bleacher 1979:42-46).

ACMP Interpretation

It is possible that the eastern and western portions of the Josiah Nelson house were originally constructed as a two-room, central chimney plan house, rather than as a half-house as Abel proposed. Photographs of the old house, taken before it burned in 1908, show continuous clapboards across the front of the house, the absence of cornerboards at both the east and west corners, and similar windows in both sides of the house (Figure 12.20). Although these elements could have been introduced later, it was not uncommon for colonial houses to be built with only a half cellar.

The Josiah Nelson house was standing by 1761 when it appeared on a map of Lincoln. However, its construction date

is not documented. Josiah Nelson purchased the land upon which it was located from his brother, Thomas Nelson Jr., in 1755. However, there may have been a house on this land as early as 1733 when it was owned by Christopher Mudgin. Since this earlier house was not mentioned in the deeds of 1746 (when Thomas Jr. bought the land) or 1755, it is unlikely that the house was still standing when Josiah acquired the land. It is probable, therefore, that Josiah built his house on this site between 1755 (when he bought the land) and 1761 (when it appeared on the map).

The Josiah Nelson Collection

The ACMP inventoried 5,321 artifacts from this collection, the majority of which were excavated by Abel in his 1964 excavations.

Foley surface collected 252 artifacts during his clearing of the house and barn foundations prior to Abel's excavations (Accession #8 in Appendix 12.1). There was very little provenience data for this collection, and it was from disturbed, recent context. Neither Tremer nor Bleacher recovered any artifacts during their projects at this site.

The ACMP inventory of Abel's collection included 4,208 artifacts, 99% of which had provenience data. Two-thirds of these artifacts came from proveniences within the house foundations, and more than half of these were architectural materials which were apparently deposited when the burning house collapsed.

Although thirty-one percent of the Abel Collection artifacts could have dated to the eighteenth century, most of these were hand wrought nails. The ceramics which were present in the collection were primarily 19th century in date. One small concentration of ceramics came from the area on the west side of the house which Abel proposed had been a buttery. This assemblage consisted of redwares and 19th century stonewares, supporting Abel's interpretation.

The artifacts collected from two spatially distinct refuse areas near the house indicated different temporal periods as well. The area to the northwest of the house contained some 18th century artifacts, while the refuse deposit to the east contained 19th century and undatable artifacts.

One additional collection of artifacts was recovered from this site by an unknown collector. This unprovenienced collection contained primarily 19th century artifacts (Accession #399, Appendix 12.1).

Public Interpretation of the Josiah Nelson Site

Upon completion of Abel's excavations, the cellarhole was backfilled, and the chimney base and fireplaces were rebuilt. Although these features were repaired and stabilized again in 1979, they are in need of further maintenance today (Figure 12.1).

The Josiah Nelson site is one of four archeological sites along Nelson Road (Sites 22, 23, and Thomas Nelson Jr.) which are not presently interpreted for Park visitors. This stretch of Battle Road, which is closed to vehicular traffic, has recently been restored to its 18th century appearance. It is available for walking and jogging, and could easily be developed as an interpretive walk for visitors. The Josiah Nelson site is located about a quarter mile from the Battle Road Visitor Center (Figure III.1), and the site is regularly mowed by the Park to keep it open. The outline of the house foundations, and the chimney base, fireplaces, and oven are clearly visible at the site.

A display at the Visitor Center and a pamphlet directing the visitor to the four archeological sites on this road could be developed. This could include a description of the events of April 18 and 19, the archeological excavations, and the history of the Nelson family, who has occupied the Nelson Road area continuously from the early 1700s until 1985.

Recommendations

Abel's and Tremer's archeological work at the Josiah Nelson site has disturbed a significant portion of the area around the house. Abel's complete excavation of the cellarhole and the western foundations of the house have eliminated any possibility of conducting further fieldwork there. Abel and Tremer both excavated areas in the front yard of the house, and Abel dug an unknown number of test pits around the west and north (back) sides of the house (Figure 12.2).

Although Abel was looking for privies and other outbuildings, he was only partly successful. No privies were found, and only two possible outbuildings, whose functions could not be determined, were located. Additional fieldwork, further from the house, could be undertaken to locate the 18th century barn, which Malcolm located "behind and probably to the east of the house" (1985:35). This is similar to the location of the 19th century barn which appeared in the photos of the old house (Figures 12.16 and 12.19). Additional 18th century outbuildings may have existed, and the location of the privies may still be found.

Another barn may have been standing on the south side of Nelson Road when Josiah bought the land from Daniel Brown in the 1770s (Malcolm 1985:35). This land has remained relatively undisturbed, and the foundations of this structure may be present. Also, the presumed site of Josiah and Thomas Jr.'s hop house should be tested to determine, if possible, the date of construction and the function of the building.

A systematic archeological survey should be undertaken on the property owned by Christopher Mudgin in the 1730s in an attempt to locate the house which was mentioned in deeds and mortgages in 1733 and 1739/40. This house was not mentioned in the deeds of 1746 and 1755 by which Thomas Jr. and Josiah acquired the property. If the location of Mudgin's house could be found, this would prove that Josiah and Thomas Jr. had both built new houses prior to 1758/61, and that Mudgin's old house had not been occupied by either of them.

One additional avenue of research concerning the date of construction of Josiah's house could be the records for the towns of Lincoln and Lexington. The 1761 addition to the 1758 map of Lincoln indicated that some people, probably the Nelsons, were still petitioning to have their land returned to Lexington. If the petition could be located, it might refer to the age or date of the houses which were standing on the land in question. A petition was located in the Massachusetts State Archives which dated to the 1754 establishment of the town of Lincoln (Abel & Snow 1966:3), and other such petitions might still survive.

Appendix 12.1

ACMP Artifact Inventory
for Accession #8, 9, 399

Accession #:	8	9	399	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
HISTORIC CERAMICS					
Redware					
Plain	9	36	36	81	
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	6	625	87	718	
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	2	154	28	184	
Sgraffito	0	0	0	0	
Trailed Slipware	0	4	3	7	
Jackfield	0	0	0	0	
Astbury	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	1	1	
Total Redware	17	819	155	991	47.9%
Tin Enameled					
Delft	0	2	1	3	
Rouen/Faience	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Total Tin Enameled	0	2	1	3	0.1%
Coarse Buff Body					
Combed Ware	0	0	1	1	
Dotted Ware	0	0	0	0	
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	0	0	
Mottled	0	0	2	2	
Other	0	0	1	1	
Total Coarse Buff Body	0	0	4	4	0.2%
Creamware					
Plain	0	49	25	74	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	1	2	0	3	
Handpainted	0	0	0	0	
Annular	0	1	0	1	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Total Creamware	1	52	25	78	3.8%
Pearlware					
Plain	3	30	18	51	
Shell-Edged	8	50	6	64	
Other Edge Decorated	1	0	0	1	
Handpainted	6	96	8	110	
Annular	4	16	2	22	
Transfer Printed	1	297	4	302	
Other	0	1	0	1	
Total Pearlware	23	490	38	551	26.6%
Whiteware					
Plain	0	17	74	91	
Shell-Edged	11	14	1	26	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	1	1	
Handpainted	0	4	1	5	
Annular	0	2	0	2	
Transfer Printed	11	114	6	131	
Other	1	0	1	2	
Total Whiteware	23	151	84	258	12.5%

JOSIAH NELSON Site

Accession #:	8	9	399	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware					
Whieldon	0	2	0	2	
Lusterware	0	0	0	0	
Agateware	0	0	0	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	0	9	6	15	
Yellowware	12	9	6	27	
Other	0	1	0	1	
Total Other Earthen.	12	21	12	45	2.2%
Porcelain					
Undecorated	1	6	21	28	
Underglaze HP-monochro	1	8	6	15	
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	0	0	0	
Overglaze HP-monochrom	1	0	1	2	
Overglaze HP-polychrom	0	2	2	4	
Gilted	0	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	3	5	2	10	
Other	0	0	6	6	
Total Porcelain	6	21	38	65	3.1%
Stoneware					
Nottingham	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other English Brown	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Bellarmino/Frenchen	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Westerwald/Raeren	0	0	1	1	0.0%
White Salt Glazed					
Plain	1	5	2	8	
Moulded	0	0	0	0	
Scratch Blue	0	2	0	2	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Total White Salt Glz	1	7	2	10	0.5%
Drybody					
Black Basaltes	0	0	0	0	
Rosso Antico	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Total Drybody	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other					
Utilitarian Import	1	13	7	21	
Domestic	3	39	2	44	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Total Other	4	52	9	65	3.1%
Total Stoneware	5	59	12	76	3.7%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	87	1615	369	2071	100.0%
% of Total Artifacts					38.9%

JOSIAH NELSON Site

Accession #:	8	9	399	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
PIPES					
White Clay					
Bowls	0	8	0	8	
Stems: 4/64	0	4	5	9	
5/64	0	3	0	3	
6/64	0	0	0	0	
7/64	0	0	0	0	
8/64	0	0	0	0	
9/64	0	0	0	0	
INDT	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL:	0	15	5	20	
Red Clay					
Bowls	0	0	0	0	
Stems	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PIPES	0	15	5	20	0.4%
GLASS					
Bottle Glass					
Freeblown	0	15	1	16	
Blown-in-Mold	0	54	115	169	
Auto Machine Made	0	0	31	31	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	69	147	216	4.1%
Drinking Vessel					
Freeblown	0	1	1	2	
Machine blown/pressed	0	0	16	16	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	1	17	18	0.3%
Indet. Curved Glass	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL GLASS	0	70	164	234	4.4%
BOTTLE CLOSURE					
Ceramic	0	0	0	0	
Glass	0	0	1	1	
Metal	0	0	0	0	
Wood/Cork	0	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	0	0	1	1	0.0%

JOSIAH NELSON Site

Accession #:	8	9	399	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
APPAREL					
Clothing	0	0	0	0	
Footwear	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL APPAREL	0	0	0	0	0.0%
BUTTONS, ETC.					
Button	0	7	4	11	
Buckle	0	1	0	1	
Other Fastener	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	0	8	4	12	0.2%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL					
Tableware	1	8	1	10	
Kitchenware	0	0	1	1	
Furniture & Hardware	0	2	1	3	
Lighting Fixtures	2	2	74	78	
Decorative Objects	0	0	4	4	
Toiletries	0	0	0	0	
Stationary	0	0	0	0	
Coins/Tokens/Medals	1	5	0	6	
Personal Objects	0	1	0	1	
Toys	0	2	1	3	
Other	1	0	1	2	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL H & P	5	20	83	108	2.0%
SUBTOTAL	5	113	257	375	7.0%

JOSIAH NELSON Site

Accession #:	8	9	399	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL					
Window Glass					
Crown/Cylinder	0	32	135	167	
Plate	0	10	10	20	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL GLASS	0	42	145	187	3.5%
Nails					
Hand wrought	95	1191	1	1287	
Machine Cut I	0	424	0	424	
Machine Cut II	58	737	0	795	
Machine Cut Indet.	0	0	0	0	
Wire	0	10	0	10	
Indeterminate	0	25	0	25	
TOTAL NAILS	153	2387	1	2541	47.7%
Screws					
Hand wrought	0	0	0	0	
Machine Cut	0	6	0	6	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	0	6	0	6	0.1%
Other Hardware					
Builders' Hardware	0	3	1	4	
Window Hardware	1	0	1	2	
Door Hardware	3	11	2	16	
Electrical Hardware	0	0	0	0	
Plumbing Hardware	0	1	0	1	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	0	5	0	5	
Other	1	0	0	1	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	5	20	4	29	0.5%
Structural Material					
Brick	0	10	2	12	
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	17	17	
Wood	0	0	0	0	
Linoleum	0	0	0	0	
Stone	0	1	0	1	
Fiber	0	0	0	0	
Porcelain	0	0	0	0	
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	0	43	43	
Synthetic	0	0	1	1	
Metal	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	0	11	63	74	1.4%

JOSIAH NELSON Site

Accession #:	8	9	399	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
Other Fastening Devices					
Staples	0	2	0	2	
Bolts	0	1	0	1	
Wood Fasteners	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	3	0	3	0.1%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	158	2469	213	2840	53.3%
TOOLS & HARDWARE					
Hand Tools	0	2	3	5	
Machine Parts	0	0	0	0	
Domestic Animal Gear	1	5	0	6	
Transportation Objects	1	0	0	1	
Weaponry/Accoutrements	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	1	1	
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	2	7	4	13	0.2%
SUBTOTAL	160	2476	217	2853	53.6%

JOSIAH NELSON Site

Accession #:	8	9	399	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS					
Coal	0	0	1	1	
Charcoal	0	0	0	0	
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0	0	19	19	
Wood	0	0	0	0	
Slag	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0	0	20	20	0.4%
FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS					
Shell (Weight in grams)					
Bivalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Univalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other Organic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Bone					
Fish	0	0	0	0	
Whale	0	0	0	0	
Human	0	0	0	0	
Mammal	0	0	0	0	
Bird	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BONE	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Vegetal Material					
Seeds/Nuts	0	0	0	0	
Other Comestibles	0	0	0	0	
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	0	0	0	0	0.0%
LITHICS					
Fire Cracked Rock	0	0	0	0	
Unworked Lithic	0	0	1	1	
Gunflints	0	0	0	0	
Groundstone					
Historic	0	1	0	1	
Prehistoric	0	0	0	0	
Total Groundstone	0	1	0	1	
Chipped Stone					
Point	0	0	0	0	
Biface	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL LITHICS	0	1	1	2	0.0%

JOSIAH NELSON Site

Accession #:	8	9	399	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
SAMPLES					
Soil	0	0	0	0	
C-14	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0	0	0.0%
SUBTOTALS	0	1	21	22	0.4%
GRAND TOTALS					
SUBTOTAL #1	87	1615	369	2071	
SUBTOTAL #2	5	113	257	375	
SUBTOTAL #3	160	2476	217	2853	
SUBTOTAL #4	0	1	21	22	
	252	4205	864	5321	

Appendix 12.2

ACMP Artifact Inventory

Abel Proveniences:

The House Foundations

JOSIAH NELSON Site, Abel Collection

Provenience:	JN-000- ER-0000	JN-000- WR-00IN	JN-000- CH-0000	JN-000- CL-0000	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics Coll.	% of Abel Coll.
HISTORIC CERAMICS							
Redware							
Plain	0	11	0	0	11		
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	56	82	0	0	138		
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	76	20	0	0	96		
Trailed Slipware	4	0	0	0	4		
Total Redware	136	113	0	0	249	28.5%	
Tin Enameled							
Delft	0	1	0	0	1		
Total Tin Enameled	0	1	0	0	1	0.1%	
Creamware							
Plain	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Edge Decorated	1	0	0	0	1		
Annular	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Creamware	1	0	0	0	1	0.1%	
Pearlware							
Plain	23	0	0	0	23		
Shell-Edged	28	7	0	0	35		
Handpainted	21	61	0	0	82		
Annular	2	10	0	0	12		
Transfer Printed	277	3	0	0	280		
Other	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Pearlware	351	81	0	0	432	49.4%	
Whiteware							
Plain	14	0	0	0	14		
Shell-Edged	12	0	0	0	12		
Handpainted	4	0	0	0	4		
Annular	2	0	0	0	2		
Transfer Printed	93	1	0	0	94		
Total Whiteware	125	1	0	0	126	14.4%	
Other Earthenware							
Whieldon	0	2	0	0	2		
Rockingham/Bennington	8	0	0	0	8		
Total Other Earthen.	8	2	0	0	10	1.1%	
Porcelain							
Undecorated	6	0	0	0	6		
Underglaze HP-monochro	3	4	0	0	7		
Overglaze HP-polychrom	2	0	0	0	2		
Transfer Printed	4	1	0	0	5		
Total Porcelain	15	5	0	0	20	2.3%	
Stoneware							
White Salt Glazed							
Plain	3	2	0	0	5		
Moulded	0	0	0	0	0		
Scratch Blue	1	1	0	0	2		
Total White Salt Glz	4	3	0	0	7	0.8%	

JOSIAH NELSON Site, Abel Collection

Provenience:	JN-000- ER-0000	JN-000- WR-00IN	JN-000- CH-0000	JN-000- CL-0000	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics Coll.	% of Abel Coll.
Other Stoneware							
Utilitarian Import	13	0	0	0	13		
Domestic	15	1	0	0	16		
Total Other	28	1	0	0	29	3.3%	
Total Stoneware	32	4	0	0	36	4.1%	
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	668	207	0	0	875	100.00%	20.8%
PIPES	10	3	0	0	13		0.3%
GLASS							
Bottle Glass							
Freeblown	1	4	0	0	5		
Blown-in-Mold	43	0	0	0	43		
TOTAL GLASS	44	4	0	0	48		1.1%
BUTTONS, ETC.	1	6	0	0	7		0.2%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL	10	4	0	1	15		0.4%
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL							
Window Glass							
Crown/Cylinder	30	0	0	0	30		
Plate	4	1	0	0	5		
Total Glass	34	1	0	0	35		0.8%
Nails							
Handwrought	4	408	0	263	675		
Machine Cut I	0	165	0	245	410		
Machine Cut II	0	413	0	307	720		
Machine Cut Indet.	0	0	0	0	0		
Wire	0	8	0	2	10		
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Nails	4	994	0	817	1815		43.2%
Screws	0	0	0	1	1		0.02%
Other Hardware	2	0	1	1	4		0.1%
Structural Material	1	2	0	0	3		0.1%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	41	997	1	819	1858		44.2%
LITHICS	1	0	0	0	1		0.02%
GRAND TOTALS	775	1221	1	820	2817		67.0%

Appendix 12.3

ACMP Artifact Inventory

Abel Proveniences:

Exterior of House

JOSIAH NELSON Site, Abel Collection

Provenience:	JN-000- BD-0000	JN-000- RD-0000	JN-000- WR-00EX	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics	% of Abel Coll.
HISTORIC CERAMICS						
Redware						
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	35	2	0	37		
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	4	0	0	4		
Total Redware	39	2	0	41	33.6%	
Pearlware						
Shell-Edged	0	13	0	13		
Handpainted	0	11	0	11		
Annular	0	4	0	4		
Transfer Printed	0	16	0	16		
Other	0	1	0	1		
Total Pearlware	0	45	0	45	36.9%	
Whiteware						
Transfer Printed	0	4	0	4		
Total Whiteware	0	4	0	4	3.3%	
Other Earthenware						
Rockington/Bennington	1	0	0	1		
Yellowware	0	9	0	9		
Total Other Earthen.	1	9	0	10	8.2%	
Stoneware						
Other						
Domestic	20	2	0	22		
Total Stoneware	20	2	0	22	18.0%	
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	60	62	0	122	100.0%	2.9%
GLASS						
Bottle Glass						
Freeblown	0	6	0	6		
Blown-in-Mold	0	8	0	8		
Total	0	14	0	14		
Drinking Vessel						
Freeblown	0	1	0	1		
Total	0	1	0	1		
TOTAL GLASS	0	15	0	15		0.4%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL	0	1	0	1		0.02%

JOSIAH NELSON Site, Abel Collection

Provenience:	JN-000- BD-0000	JN-000- RD-0000	JN-000- WR-00EX	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics	% of Abel Coll.
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL						
Nails						
Hand wrought	0	42	0	42		
Machine Cut I	0	10	0	10		
Machine Cut II	0	5	0	5		
Total Nails	0	57	0	57		1.4%
Other Hardware	0	1	0	1		0.02%
Tools & Hardware	0	0	1	1		0.02%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	0	58	1	59		1.4%
GRAND TOTALS	60	136	1	197		4.7%

Appendix 12.4

ACMP Artifact Inventory

Abel Proveniences:

Other Features

JOSIAH NELSON Site, Abel Collection

Provenience:	JN-000- SH-0000	JN-000- EH-0000	JN-000- FW-0000	JN-000- NW-0000	JN-009- 00-0000	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics	% of Abel Coll.
HISTORIC CERAMICS								
Redware								
Plain	0	25	0	0	0	25		
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	0	93	0	357	0	450		
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	1	28	0	25	0	54		
Total Redware	1	146	0	382	0	529	85.6%	
Tin Enameled								
Delft	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Total Tin Enameled	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2%	
Creamware								
Plain	0	0	0	49	0	49		
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Annular	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Total Creamware	0	0	0	50	1	51	8.3%	
Pearlware								
Plain	3	0	0	4	0	7		
Shell-Edged	1	0	0	1	0	2		
Handpainted	0	0	0	3	0	3		
Transfer Printed	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Total Pearlware	4	1	0	8	0	13	2.1%	
Whiteware								
Plain	3	0	0	0	0	3		
Shell-Edged	0	2	0	0	0	2		
Transfer Printed	0	16	0	0	0	16		
Total Whiteware	3	18	0	0	0	21	3.4%	
Other Earthenware								
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Total Other Earthen.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%	
Porcelain								
Underglaze HP-monochro	1	0	0	0	0	1		
Total Porcelain	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%	
Stoneware								
Other								
Domestic	1	0	0	0	0	1		
Total Stoneware	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%	
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	10	165	0	441	2	618	100.0%	14.7%
PIPES	1	1	0	0	0	2		0.05%

JOSIAH NELSON Site, Abel Collection

Provenience:	JN-000- SH-0000	JN-000- EH-0000	JN-000- FW-0000	JN-000- NW-0000	JN-009- 00-0000	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics	% of Abel Coll.
GLASS								
Bottle Glass								
Freeblown	0	0	0	4	0	4		
Blown-in-Mold	1	0	0	2	0	3		
TOTAL GLASS	1	0	0	6	0	7		0.2%
BUTTONS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	1	1		0.02%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL	0	0	0	0	4	4		0.1%
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL								
Window Glass								
Crown/Cylinder	0	0	0	2	0	2		
Plate	2	0	0	3	0	5		
TOTAL GLASS	2	0	0	5	0	7		0.2%
Nails								
Handwrought	11	0	462	0	1	474		
Machine Cut I	1	0	3	0	0	4		
Machine Cut II	10	0	2	0	0	12		
Indeterminate	0	25	0	0	0	25		
Total Nails	22	25	467	0	1	515		12.2%
Screws	0	0	0	0	5	5		0.1%
Other Hardware	1	0	0	0	14	15		0.4%
Structural Material	0	0	0	8	0	8		0.2%
Fastening Devices	0	0	1	0	2	3		0.1%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	25	25	468	13	22	553		13.2%
TOOLS & HARDWARE	0	0	0	0	6	6		0.1%
GRAND TOTALS	37	191	468	460	35	1191		28.3%

CHAPTER 13

SITES 22 AND 23

Introduction

Sites 22 and 23 were discovered in the fall of 1964 by MIMA archeologist Leland Abel. He had begun excavations at the adjacent Josiah Nelson site, and was searching for associated outbuildings when he spotted "two peculiar shallow depressions" ca. 25-30 feet apart (Abel & Snow 1966:2, 57). Abel recognized these depressions as cultural features. The site names reflect the MIMA accession numbers assigned to their collections. Abel may have used these numbers rather than a proper name as their discovery preceded historical research identifying site occupants. Following site discovery, Park Historian Robert Ronsheim researched the documentary history of the property, and established that indeed the site had been occupied, from the early 18th century until near the time of the Revolution (Abel & Snow 1966:2-3).

The sites are located in a wooded area on the north side of Nelson Road in Lincoln, Massachusetts, not far from the Park's Battle Road Visitor Center (Figure III.1). In 1966, funds "became available" for their excavation (Abel & Snow 1966:2). Presumably the project was initiated because the site was occupied near the time of the Revolution, and further interpretive information was desired.

Abel excavated both sites, using student crews from the University of Massachusetts Park Management Program (The Fence Viewer 1966). They focused primarily on the architectural features uncovered: a house foundation consisting of a cellarhole, chimney base, and possible root cellar (#22); and a cellarhole with no additional components (#23) (Figures 13.1, 13.2). Abel employed archeologist Cordelia Thomas Snow to operate the laboratory, and together they collaborated on the final report (Abel & Snow 1966:8). They interpreted the two sites as the remains of an 18th century house (#22) and a possible cordwainer's shop (#23) (Abel & Snow 1966:8-13, 59). The sites were later backfilled and today remain uninterpreted by the Park and overgrown with rather dense vegetation, probably looking much as they did when Abel first sighted them (Figures 13.3, 13.4). The ACMP has reinventoried the Site 22 and 23 collections, and has evaluated their integrity and their potential for further research use.

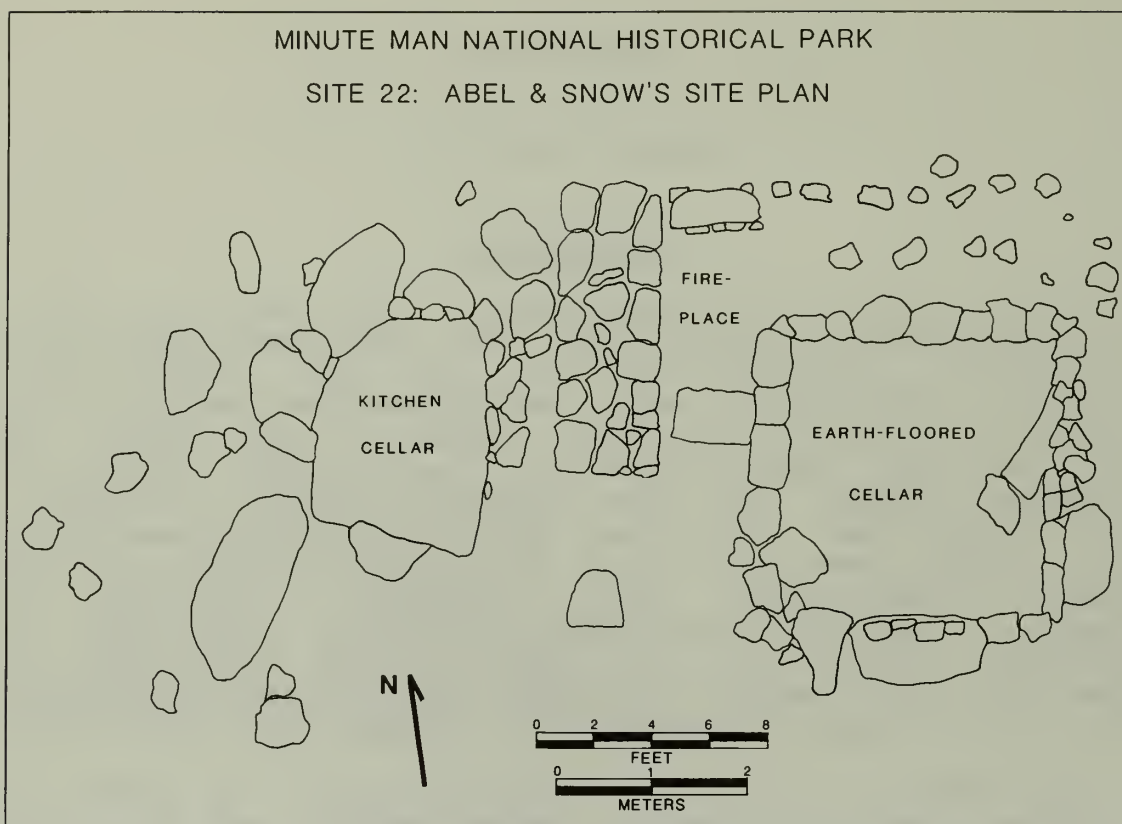


Figure 13.1. Site 22: Abel & Snow's site plan (1966:Figure 1).

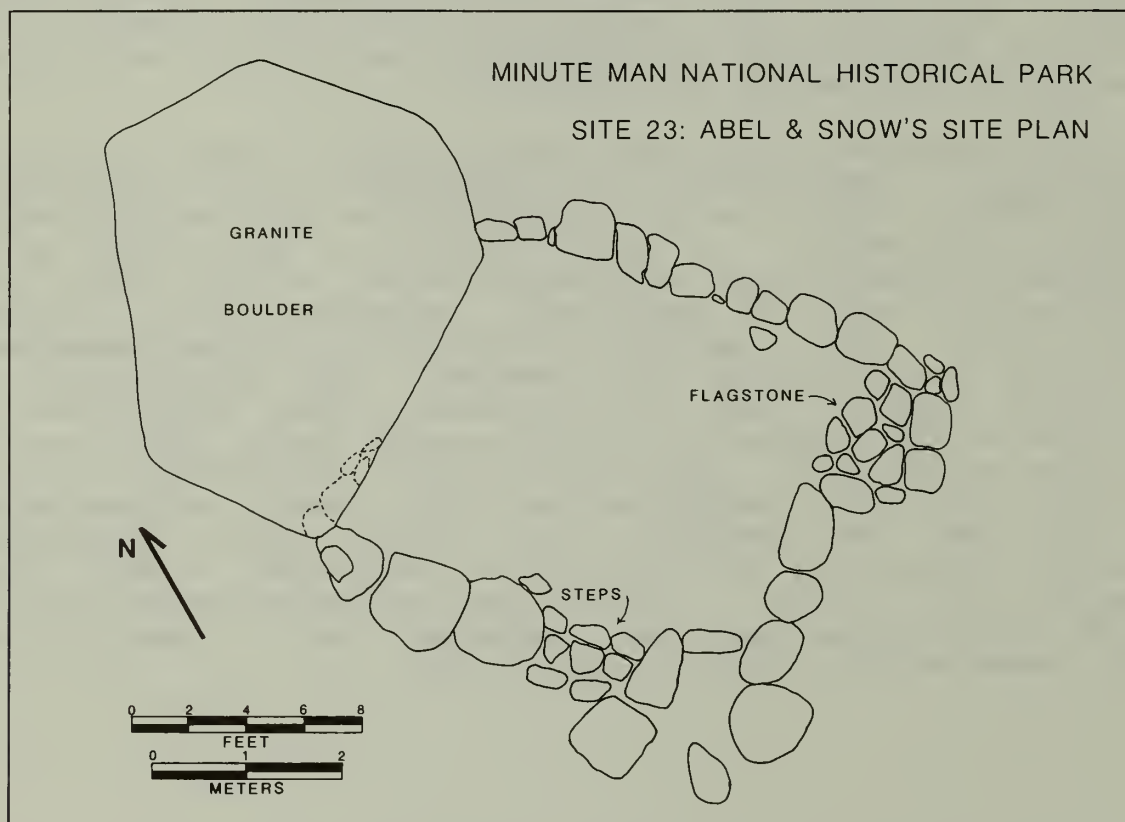


Figure 13.2. Site 23: Abel & Snow's site plan (1966:Figure 2).



Figure 13.3. ACMP photograph of Site 22, 1986, looking south. Stones in right center mark chimney base location and dark depression to left marks cellarhole.



Figure 13.4. ACMP photograph of Site 23, 1986, looking north.

Provenience and Coding System

The ACMP has inventoried one collection each from Sites 22 and 23. Since the sites were excavated simultaneously, the materials were also cataloged concurrently though under two separate accession numbers (22 and 23, respectively). The sites have also been assigned the state site numbers 19-MD-350 and 19-MD-349 for 22 and 23 respectively.

For inventory purposes, the ACMP designed provenience codes for the two collections. Their format is as follows:

Site 22: 22-AAAA-BBB-C,

Site 23: 23-AAAA-B-C,

where:

AAAA = general provenience unit,

B = feature or more specific provenience information,

C = stratigraphic location.

The codes are presented in Appendix 13.1, along with the original provenience descriptions.

Both collections and their attendant NPS catalog cards and catalog worksheets had been stored at MIMA since Cordelia Snow's original inventory in 1966. Artifacts were retained separately by catalog number on large metal storage cabinet trays. This resulted in some mixing of materials. In the case of unlabelled artifacts, some items were separated from their original provenience assemblage. These have been inventoried as unprovenienced.

Total assemblage counts, as inventoried by the ACMP, were found to be as follows:

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Total Artifacts</u>
Site 22	4918
Site 23	<u>842</u>
Total	<u>5760</u>

Discrepancies between ACMP and Snow's totals and classification systems will be discussed in the Data Problems section of this chapter.

Map Construction

Source maps used in the construction of ACMP maps and illustrations of Sites 22 and 23 were evaluated according to the criteria of completeness, accuracy, accessibility of data, readability, physical condition of map and reproducibility (see Chapter 3, Methodology). Sites 22 and 23 were excavated in 1966 by Leland J. Abel and his report contained two maps, one for each excavation (Abel & Snow 1966:Figures 1 and 2).

Abel's Excavation

Abel's excavation report was accompanied by separate maps of each site. These maps seemed generally well drawn, but a few problems were apparent. Apart from the statement that Site 23 was "located directly behind Site 22 and at a distance of 25 to 30 feet from it" (Abel & Snow 1966:57), there was no other information given to place Site 23 in relation to Site 22. Nor were either Site 22 or 23 mapped in relation to any other landmark except that they were "about 100 yards west of the [Josiah] Nelson house site and not far from the 'Battle Road'" (Abel & Snow 1966:2).

A more specific problem was that the dimensions of Site 23 on Abel's original site map measured approximately 13 by 15 feet which differed from the 9 by 14 feet stated in his report (Abel & Snow 1966:58). Although this discrepancy was not resolved, the ACMP used Abel's mapped dimensions for the figures in this chapter. A site visit by the ACMP staff also revealed that the North arrow included on Abel's maps was incorrect. The ACMP traced Abel's site maps, adding a corrected North arrow, for use in this chapter (Figures 13.1, 13.2).

Map Construction Methodology

In order to accurately place Sites 22 and 23 in relation to each other and to the general landscape, the ACMP staff visited the site and surveyed with transit and tape. Abel's maps of each site were very clear and many of the individual stones drawn on the maps could be identified. It was therefore a simple matter to use his maps to determine survey targets. The relationships between the two sites, as well as their relationship to the Josiah Nelson house foundations, were determined by this survey.

The ACMP drafted a composite site map of Sites 22 and 23 using Abel's original maps, the ACMP survey data, excavation photographs, and statements and inferences from the text of Abel's report (Figure 13.5). Abel stated that to get a general picture of site stratigraphy he excavated "several

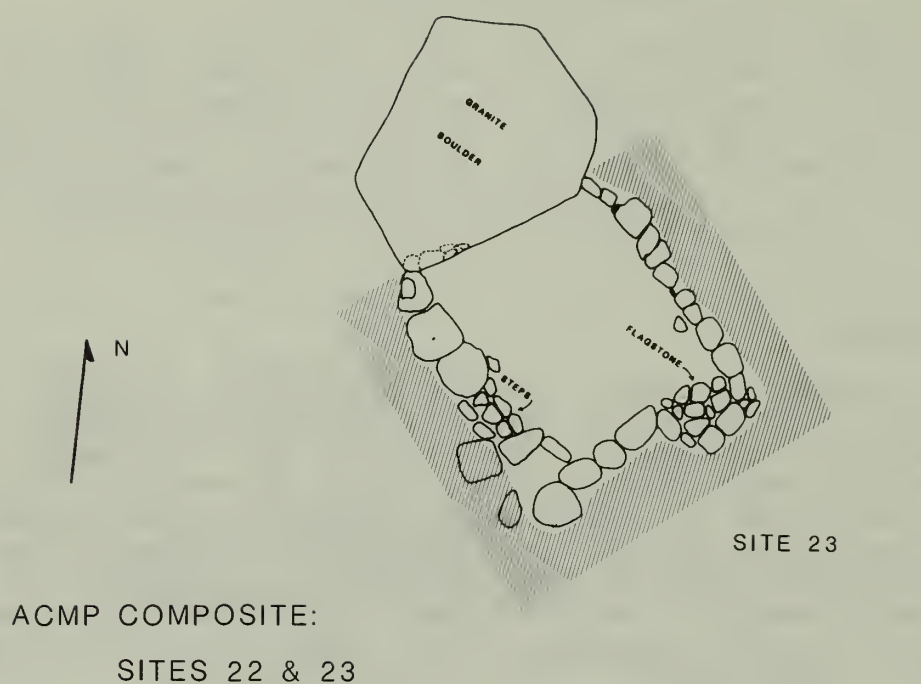


Figure 13.5. Sites 22 & 23: ACMP composite plan showing excavated cellarholes and approximate area of Abel's additional excavations. The relationship shown reflects actual distances and angles between foundations.

small test pits...around the site" (Abel & Snow 1966:8). Since no information on the provenience of these pits was given, they could not be included on the ACMP composite site map. Abel also stated that he excavated to sterile "in a 3-foot-wide strip around all four sides of" the cellarhole (Abel & Snow 1966:10). The ACMP illustrated this general area on the composite site map (Figure 13.5). Abel also stated that he excavated "an area twenty by twenty-five feet to the west and south of the chimney base" (Abel & Snow 1966:12). This area was included on Figure 13.5 although it was not known which was the twenty and which the twenty-five foot side.

Abel's report described the excavation of the Site 23 cellarhole, but no mention was made of any additional excavations outside the actual area of the cellarhole. However, artifacts were present in the Site 23 collection with proveniences such as "outside" the north wall, east wall, front wall and front door, indicating that additional excavations had taken place. The ACMP also surveyed the site in the early spring, when vegetation was sparse. It was still possible to see the outlines of the excavation areas, revealing that a three foot wide strip had been excavated around the foundation. A strip similar to that around the Site 22 cellarhole was thus indicated on the composite map. The dimensions of the cellarhole were traced from Abel's maps.

A final figure (Figure 13.7) was drafted to overlay the information from the Stephen Davis 1770 survey plan on the ACMP base map of the Nelson Road area. This was done in order to show that Sites 22 and 23 were located on the nearly five acre parcel of land that Daniel Brown sold to Josiah Nelson in 1770. The southeast corner of the stone wall separating Sites 22 and 23 from the Josiah Nelson farmstead was the point of reference for the information provided on the 1770 plan. This map will be presented in the Site Interpretation section of this chapter.

Data Problems

Abel excavated Sites 22 and 23 approximately twenty years ago. Though the artifacts were stored at MIMA, there have been certain forms of loss. In addition, the record of the excavation itself was incomplete, adding to the data problems which hinder site interpretation and further research use of the collection.

Excavation Methodology and Documentation

Other than a handful of color slides, all original field records from the excavation of Sites 22 and 23 were missing. This problem was compounded given the nature of the excavation's final report. Although Abel and Snow produced a report, only six pages for Site 22 and four pages for Site 23 were devoted to a discussion and description of the excavation, its strategies, methods, and results (Abel & Snow 1966:8-13, 57-60).

There were thus many questions about excavation procedures which in turn affected what could be done with the artifacts. For example, it was not clear whether all soil was screened, or whether certain artifact classes were selectively sampled. The report noted, for instance, that "at Site 22 there were two or three bushels of brick fragments" (Abel & Snow 1966:57), yet the ACMP inventoried just six brick fragments, only three of which had been cataloged. Apparently the remaining portions of the two or three bushels were discarded. This threw into question the collection procedures used for other artifact classes, and pointed to problems with using the collection for any type of quantitative analysis.

Another and more serious problem involved the horizontal and vertical excavation controls, and their subsequent documentation. Apparently no grid system was used to establish excavation unit placement or size. Rather, the horizontal dimensions of a provenience unit seemed to have been guided by architectural features (such as cellarholes) or simply by arbitrary judgment. This was surmised from the nature of provenience descriptions under which the artifacts were cataloged. These included proveniences such as "Fill around Chimney Base," "Outside East Wall," and "South of Barrow Pit" (for full listing, see Appendix 13.1).

The precise location and size of such units was impossible to determine, as they were not delineated on the site maps (Figures 13.1, 13.2) nor described in the report text. Several exceptions may be the proveniences labelled as "Outside" the North, South, and East Walls. These may represent the reported removal of "the earth to undisturbed soil in a three-foot-wide strip around all four sides of

[the cellar]" (Abel & Snow 1966:10). In addition, Abel reported excavating "an area twenty by twenty-five feet to the west and south of the chimney base" (Abel & Snow 1966:12). These descriptions did not pinpoint excavation location, but used in combination with provenience descriptions and the few available field photographs, they helped to delineate the general areas of disturbance. These have been compiled by the ACMP on Figure 13.5.

The report text also mentioned a number of excavation areas which could not be located or connected with artifact assemblages. Examples included "several small test pits...dug around the site to obtain typical soil profiles" (Abel & Snow 1966:8), and "an area twenty by twenty-five feet to the west and south of the chimney base" (Abel & Snow 1966:12). The site maps showed the configuration of architectural features, but not the extent of excavations. Thus unless further documentation is discovered, the size and location of most provenience units remains questionable.

There was a similar lack of vertical control during site excavation. In fact, the only stratigraphic distinction made was the cellar floor as opposed to the cellar fill, in the main cellars of both Sites 22 and 23. Otherwise, excavation areas appeared to have been dug as single stratigraphic units (see Provenience Codes, Appendix 13.1). This was in spite of the fact that Abel investigated general site stratigraphy prior to excavation (Abel & Snow 1966:8).

Thus neither natural nor arbitrary stratigraphic levels were utilized during site excavation. The result of such methods is the mixing of materials from all temporal periods. The lack of horizontal control further limits any artifact analysis by preventing the calculation of volume densities. Both horizontal and vertical controls are standard reference points for archeological proveniences, and their absence diminishes the utility of recovered materials. Further issues of analysis and interpretation will be discussed in the Interpretation section of this chapter.

Artifact Collection

Abel reported that Cordelia Snow managed the project's "laboratory work" (Abel & Snow 1966:8), and in fact Snow's initials appeared as cataloger on the collection's NPS catalog cards. Since she was listed as a coauthor on the report, it is likely that she wrote the sections regarding the artifacts (Abel & Snow 1966:14-56, 61-73), though this was not made explicit.

During the process of reinventory, the ACMP compared numbers of artifacts stored by catalog number with the counts

listed on the original catalog cards. In this way it was possible to arrive at a count of missing artifacts. Several additional observations were made at this time. For example, while certain catalog numbers suffered loss of items, others contained an overabundance, or counts well above those listed on the catalog cards. Both the missing and additional counts have been noted on the original catalog cards, and missing counts appear on Tables 13.1 and 13.2.

In addition, a large number of artifacts were never counted on the original catalog cards, but rather were inventoried by lot (e.g., "plain redware" sherds). These were listed as "Not Counted" by the ACMP and appear in the final columns of Tables 13.1 and 13.2. Also listed are instances of cataloged lots never counted and currently missing from the collection.

On the whole, the ACMP determined that 13.8% and 4.9% of the Site 22 and Site 23 collections (respectively) were missing from the original collection. In addition, 18 cataloged lots of uncounted items were missing, representing for the most part ceramics (specifically redwares) and window glass.

A more surprising discovery was the number of artifacts which had been cataloged by lot but never counted. For Site 22, 4178 items fell into this category, more than eight times the number of objects originally counted (508) (Table 13.2). For Site 23, the discrepancy was less dramatic, but the number of uncounted items was still more than three times the number of counted items (637 vs. 205).

The original catalog cards were thus incomplete indicators of the actual collection contents. Snow's ceramic distribution sheets printed in her report were better quantitative records of at least the ceramics from each site (Abel & Snow 1966:79-80). Even then, not all proveniences were represented. It was clear, however, that Snow did more fully inventory the collection than was indicated on the catalog cards, at least as regards the ceramics, and these counts formed the basis of her discussions in the report text.

The ACMP counts differed from Snow's in that they reflected both counted and not counted items, and missing artifacts did not appear. Moreover, the ACMP classification of artifact types differed from that used by Snow. For example, Snow classified all but three sherds of refined earthenwares as creamware (Abel & Snow 1966:79-80; or catalog cards). The ACMP found both pearlwares and whitewares within this group. Other ceramic classification differences were less pronounced.

Non-ceramic artifact classifications also differed. For example, the ACMP classified Snow's "wrought nails" as both

Table 13.1

Missing Ceramics: Sites 22 & 23*

Ware Type	Original Catalog Counts		Missing from Cataloged Items		Lot Cataloged but NOT COUNTED**	
	Site 22	Site 23	Site 22	Site 23	Site 22	Site 23
Redware	58	19	9		1694;N(M) 6	299
Trailed Slipware	15				291;N(M) 1	60
Delft	68		8		7	
Other Tin Enameled	3		1			
Combed Ware	27		1		28	
Coarse Buff Bodied (other)	3				11	
Creamware	17	23	2	2		61
Porcelain	2				1	
Westerwald	6		1			
White Salt Glazed Stoneware	33		6		5;N(M) 1	
Other Stoneware	5	1				
Totals	237	43	28	2	2037;N(M) 8	420
(% Missing)			(11.8%)	(4.6%)		

* Original Counts taken from Snow's Catalog Cards; Ware types defined by her classification system.

** N(M)X = Catalog number assigned but items not counted and currently missing from x catalog #'s.

Table 13.2

Missing Artifacts: Sites 22 & 23*

Artifact Class	Original Catalog Counts		Missing from Cataloged Items		Lot Cataloged but NOT COUNTED**	
	Site 22	Site 23	Site 22	Site 23	Site 22	Site 23
Historic Ceramics	237	43	28	2	2037;N(M) 8	420
Tobacco Pipes	55	5	4		510;N(M) 2	13
Bottle Glass	12	7	3		200;N(M) 3	160
Other Curved Glass	18		5		31	
Buttons; Buckles, Apparel	40	5	3		7	
Tableware	16		8		4	
Coins	15		1			
Other Household & Personal	13		1		5	
Window Glass	10	0	4		582;N(M) 5	15
Nails	10	131	1	7	781	
Other Hardware	56	9	7		21	29;N(M) 1
Structural Material	9	3	1			
Tools & Hardware	14	2	3	1		
Lithics	3		1			
Totals	508	205	70	10	4178;N(M) 18	637;N(M) 1
(% Missing)			(13.8%)	(4.9%)		

* Original Counts taken from Snow's catalog cards; ACMP artifact class categories used to quantify item based catalogs.

** N(M)x = Catalog number assigned but items not counted and currently missing from x catalog #'s.

wrought and cut, and "bottle glass" by a variety of manufacturing techniques. These differences are pointed out not only because they resulted in different ACMP counts and groupings for storage, but also because the original classifications could lead to misinterpretations of the data, particularly as regards discussion of chronology and artifact assemblage dates. These issues will be taken up again in the Interpretation section of this chapter, and the current ACMP inventory can be found in Appendix 13.2.

One last collection problem was that with 20 years time, certain artifacts suffered from increased corrosion. Specifically of interest were the 15 coins inventoried from Site 22, including one 17th century and several early 18th century specimens. Snow described 12 of these in her report (Abel & Snow 1966:42-44). When compared to these descriptions, the coin inscriptions appear to have lost some clarity. Proper environmental storage conditions will help to keep further loss to a minimum, but it may be desirable to seek a conservator's assistance for additional stabilization of the metals.

Site Interpretation

Abel and Snow used two sources of information for the interpretation of Sites 22 and 23: the documentary historical record, and the archeological record. Additional documentary research (Malcolm 1985) and the ACMP have called into question certain aspects of their original interpretations. Their efforts, as well as an updated evaluation, will be offered in this section.

Historical Background

Robert Ronsheim, who was at one time the Park Historian, was the first to do documentary research on Sites 22 and 23. Although this work was never published as a unit, Abel summarized the findings (Abel & Snow 1966:1-7), and Ronsheim himself incorporated some of the research into an untitled, unpublished document. The latter report, on file at MIMA and at NARO, contained a summary of "Land in the Park" along Nelson Road and a "Historic Research Report" on the Nelson Family. This document is entitled "Land in the Park" (Ronsheim 1968b), though the "Historic Research Report" section was probably written by Ronsheim's student assistant Maureen Dorian (Abel 1966c:4).

There is little disagreement over the early history of the property, from 1700 to ca. 1754/1764. The property transactions for this period are presented in Table 13.3. The house was constructed sometime between 1700 and 1722 during Sherebiah Kibby's residence. Kibby and Daniel Brown, both cordwainers, were the site's longest term occupants.

Daniel Brown's residence spanned the years from 1739 to sometime between 1754 and 1764. Brown still lived on the property in April of 1754, as he was one of the residents who signed the "'Petition to the Inhabitants of Lexington' asking not to be set off into the proposed town of Lincoln" (Abel & Snow 1966:3). Their lands were nonetheless incorporated into Lincoln, and Brown must have subsequently moved to Lexington as he appeared as a non-resident owner on the Lincoln tax records in 1764, 1770, and 1771 (Ronsheim 1968b:48). Abel and Snow wrote that he was also on a 1762 tax record as a Lincoln property owner but a Lexington resident, and felt that he had moved by this date (1966:3). In 1761, Brown apparently served as a Lexington selectman, and was referred to as "of Lexington" in his father's 1757 will (Malcolm 1985:36). This information suggests that he moved from the Lincoln property earlier than the 1764 tax listing, though the precise date is not clear.

After Daniel Brown's occupation, the documentary record became less clear, as the property was parcelled off and a

Table 13.3

Property Transactions for Land with Sites 22 & 23*

17th century	Property part of Cambridge Farms.
late 17th century	<u>Samuel Angier</u> - first owner of site property.
ca. 1700	Angier sells to <u>Sherebiah Kibby</u> , a cordwainer. No buildings present.
ca. 1722	Kibby sells to <u>Thomas Cutler</u> . Property has at least a house by this time.
1725	Cutler sells to <u>Joseph Meriam</u> , who dies in 1727.
1739	Meriam's heirs sell to <u>Daniel Brown</u> , a cordwainer.
1754-1764	Brown still present in 1754 but moves to Lexington by 1764.
1770	Brown sells eastern portion of his land north of road to <u>Josiah Nelson</u> . Sites 22 and 23 were located on this nearly 5 acre parcel, though no house or buildings were mentioned in the 1770 deed. House was probably gone by this time.
1818	Josiah's heirs split his property and <u>Joshua Nelson</u> gets the house lot including the parcel from Daniel Brown.
1845	Joshua's heirs sell to <u>Samuel A. Houghton</u> & <u>Joseph D. Brown</u> , who in same year sell back to <u>John Nelson</u> . John later left property to heir George.

* Transactions were taken from Ronsheim 1968b:9-12, 48-50; Abel & Snow 1966:2-3; and Malcolm 1985:36-38.

number of deeds went unrecorded. Varying scenarios have been presented by the different site researchers. Abel's historical summary offered the simplest version, with Brown selling the property to Josiah Nelson in 1770 and the house remaining vacant thereafter (Abel & Snow 1966:3). This prompted Abel to propose that on April 18, 1775, the empty

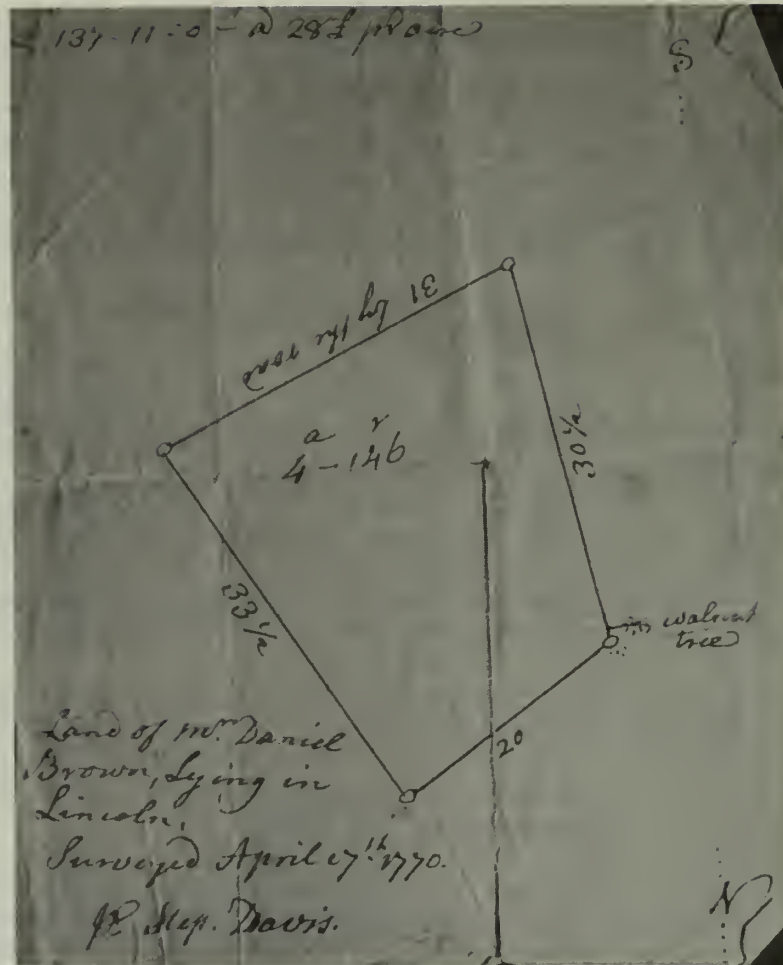


Figure 13.6. 1770 Stephen Davis plan of 4 acre 146 rod parcel (nearly 5 acres) Daniel Brown sold to Josiah Nelson; original map is in the collection of Nelson family papers, curated by the Lincoln Historical Society (Courtesy of the Lincoln Historical Room, Lincoln Public Library).

house to which William Dawes rode when evading the British was the abandoned Daniel Brown house (Abel & Snow 1966:3-6). Abel did not follow the property into later years, nor did he discuss the eventual fate of the house.

Ronsheim delineated the parcelling of Brown's property north of the road, which measured a total of 7 acres 62 rods (1968b:9-12, 48-50, 71). Josiah Nelson purchased the eastern 4 acres 146 rods (nearly 5 acres) in 1770, and Thomas Nelson Jr. possibly acquired the remaining western portion between 1771 and 1774 (Ronsheim 1968b:9, 71-72). While researching these transactions, Ronsheim found in the personal papers of the Nelson family a map drawn in 1770 by surveyor Stephen Davis of the parcel Daniel Brown sold to Josiah Nelson (Ronsheim 1968b:10, 22) (Figure 13.6). This important

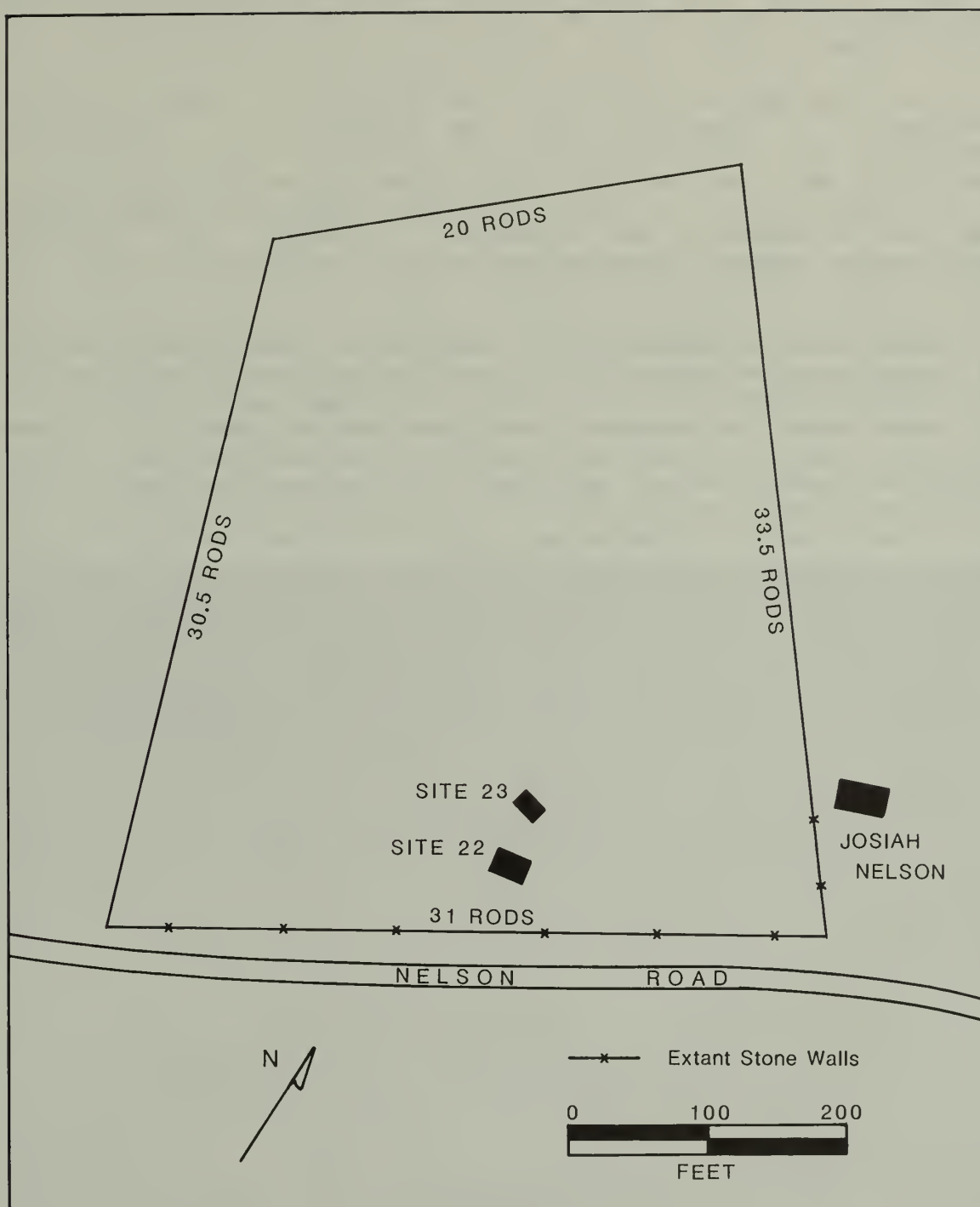


Figure 13.7. 1770 Stephen Davis plan plotted on ACMP base map with Site 22 & 23 locations indicated.

document, when plotted on an area base map with the known locations of Sites 22 and 23, demonstrates that the sites excavated by Abel were located well within the bounds of this parcel (Figure 13.7).

The subsequent fate of the parcel was partially documented by Ronsheim, and is presented in Table 13.3. Apparently, the documents no longer mentioned the presence of structures on the location of Sites 22 and 23, and Ronsheim did not speculate as to what became of them. It was assumed from Abel's summary of Ronsheim's research that they both believed the structures were abandoned when Daniel Brown moved away.

The third researcher to investigate the property history was Joyce Malcolm. Her 1985 historic grounds report set a more complex scenario for the post-Brown occupation of Site 22. Like Ronsheim, Malcolm recognized the division of Brown's property north of the road into two distinct parcels. She too found that Josiah Nelson purchased the eastern parcel in 1770 (1985:33). But unlike Abel and Ronsheim, she did not feel that Brown's dwelling house was located on the eastern parcel, as the 1770 deed from Brown to Nelson listed no such structure (1985:37). Rather, she speculated that it was on the western parcel, for which the chain of title was somewhat less distinct. She then proposed that Nathaniel Whittemore Jr., Brown's western abuttor, purchased the western parcel in order to acquire Brown's house, probably ca. 1754-1757 (Malcolm 1985:37). She briefly discussed possible subsequent transactions as well.

The above scenario leaves the eastern parcel with two unaccounted for structures, Sites 22 and 23. Malcolm recognized this, and suggested that neither were houses, as they had not been noted in the 1770 deed. Instead, she offered that "one may have been a shop Brown had used for his shoemaking, the other, perhaps an old storage cellar" (1985:38).

The three interpretations of the historical documents left open-ended the post-Daniel Brown history of the property. In addition, while Ronsheim and Abel believed Site 22 to be Brown's house site, Malcolm did not, leaving questions about both the property's history and the structure itself. For Site 23, no documentary evidence was found, and it was interpreted variously as a possible leatherworking shop or storage cellar. Further evaluation of the site's history will be offered in the ACMP Interpretation section of this report.

As a final note on site history, it should be mentioned that the "Minute Man Rock" is located on the Site 22 and 23 property, about 25 feet east of the Site 22 foundation (Abel &

Snow 1966:6). Tradition has it that William Thorning, a minute man who lived west of Josiah Nelson in 1775, hid behind this large boulder and shot one or two British soldiers as they retreated down the Battle Road (Abel & Snow 1966:6-7, Malcolm 1985:40). They were then buried across the road on property which was probably owned by Thomas Nelson Jr. (see Chapter 10).

Abel & Snow's Interpretation

Abel and Snow's final report was largely descriptive, with relatively little effort devoted to interpretation of the archeological record. They adopted Ronsheim's interpretation of the historical documents, emphasizing the occupation span of the house (ca. 1700 to 1754/64), and the possibility that in 1775 William Dawes rode to the abandoned site to hide from the British (Abel & Snow 1966:1-7). Abel and Snow felt that their archeological findings from Site 22 supported both contentions. The data from Site 23 was somewhat different, and was dealt with separately for interpretive purposes.



Figure 13.8. Abel's excavation photograph of Site 22 looking southwest, showing cellarhole in foreground and preliminary exposure of chimney base (MIMA.CS. 22.6).



Figure 13.9. Abel's excavation photograph of Site 22 looking northwest, showing central chimney base and presumed "root cellar" to the west. Only the northwest corner of the main cellarhole appears in the foreground (MIMA.CS.22.8).

Site 22: Abel interpreted the architectural features of Site 22 as a house with a half cellar on the east end, central chimney, and possible root cellar under what would have been the western end (Figures 13.5, 13.8, 13.9). The actual foundation for the room west of the chimney could not be identified, and Abel surmised that it had been "jumbled," with the "many stones suitable for foundations...so close to the surface that if they had once been part of a foundation they had been shifted out of their original alignment" (Abel & Snow 1966:12).

More clearly evident were the chimney base and cellar. Although the western edge of the chimney base was also "jumbled," the remainder "consisted of a rectangular platform of rough granite blocks" and two projecting granite blocks to the east (Abel & Snow 1966:11-12) (Figure 13.1). The latter may have served as a base for "the brickwork for two sides of the fireplace," which would then measure approximately 5.5 ft. wide by 3.25 ft. deep (Abel & Snow 1966:11-12).

The cellar measured 9 ft. by 9 ft. 4 in.. Its walls were composed of dry-laid granite stones, and ranged in height from 12-40 inches. Abel felt that the walls had been partially "kicked in when the cellar was filled, the foundation boulders accounting for a considerable amount of the stone fill" (Abel & Snow 1966:9). When the fill of stones and black humus was removed, a two inch layer of "light gray material mixed with a small amount of ash and flecks of charcoal" was uncovered. This layer was interpreted as the "dirt accumulation on the floor when the cellar was in use" and was excavated as a separate unit (Abel & Snow 1966:14).

To the west of the chimney, excavations revealed "an irregularly shaped pit...oval in shape," measuring approximately 6 by 8 ft. by 2.5 ft. deep (Abel & Snow 1966:12). Abel and Snow first called the feature a "barrow pit" (1966:12; Appendix 13.1). The use of this term is not understood, as in this case it bore no relationship to the classical definition of a barrow as a burial mound. Most likely they meant a "borrow pit." As Abel and Snow reported:

At first it appeared that this might have been a barrow pit outside the house, but further investigation showed it to be a more or less standard type of root cellar located beneath the floor of one of the rooms (1966:12).

Such features had previously been noted as root cellars in an architectural study of Cape Cod houses (cited in Abel & Snow 1966:12-13).

Beyond the description of architectural features, Abel and Snow used the recovered artifacts as a source for additional interpretation. First,

the absence of certain artifacts indicate that [the house] was systematically demolished with the salvage of all items which could be reused in another building. There were no door hinges, latches, or other pieces of useable hardware, and of the total of about two bushels of bricks recovered, only three were complete, the rest being generally small fragments (1966:10).

The excavators believed that this process of salvaging the house, in addition to erosion, caused the disturbance of remaining architectural features (Abel & Snow 1966:13).

The second interpretive use of recovered artifacts was the dating of site occupation. The ACMP assumed that Snow, in charge of cataloging and also a coauthor, was responsible for the extensive artifact discussions in the report (Abel & Snow 1966:14-56). Two major diagnostic artifact classes were used

for site dating: ceramics and tobacco pipes, while other artifacts were used to support these findings.

According to Snow, the ceramics from Site 22 were all of 18th century manufacture. She summarized by saying:

It can be seen that all of the wares are perfectly in keeping with a site known to have been occupied from ca. 1700 to sometime between 1754-1762, and serve to strengthen the historical documentation of the site (Abel & Snow 1966:26).

The tobacco pipes provided similar information. Snow traced individually distinctive pipes to makers and date of manufacture when possible. She reported that "with three exceptions...all of the marked pipes recovered from Site 22 suggest that the pipes had been manufactured prior to 1750" (Abel & Snow 1966:34). The exceptions may have been of 19th century manufacture, but Snow noted that "they may be intrusive," and therefore would not affect the early 18th century interpretation (Abel & Snow 1966:29). She did not, however, discuss them by provenience, leaving questions about the possibilities of intrusion.

The pipes were also analyzed to determine the mean date of site occupation. Snow applied the "Binford formula," using pipe stem bore diameters, to the total group of pipe stems recovered from the site. This procedure "resulted in a date of 1724 for the site," and Snow noted that given the documented dates of site occupation, "a more perfect median date could not be obtained" (Abel & Snow 1966:35). In addition, she reported that the pipe data indicated that the house (Site 22) was not reused after Daniel Brown moved from the property between 1754 and 1762 (1966:35).

Other artifact classes provided similar data. Snow reported the presence of 18th century diamond shaped window panes, hand-blown glass bottle fragments, 18th century glass drinking vessel decoration, early 18th century latten and pewter spoons and two-tined forks, 18th century buttons and spurs, and hand wrought nails and hardware items (Abel & Snow 1966:37-55). A number of dated coins were also recovered, with the earliest dated to 1629 and the others ranging from 1689 to 1746 (Abel & Snow 1966:42-43).

A few potentially later diagnostic items were also identified, but again Snow noted that these were undoubtedly "intrusive" (Abel & Snow 1966:49, 52). Her final interpretation of the Site 22 assemblage as a whole was as follows:

With the exception of a few obviously intrusive items, the artifacts recovered from the excavation of Site 22 fit the known occupation of the site (Abel & Snow 1966:56).

It is presumed that Abel and Snow also used the artifacts to address the story of William Dawes. At the beginning of the report, Abel wrote that:

Archeological evidence, as will be shown later, now points almost certainly to [Site 22] as the location of the abandoned farmhouse in the yard of which William Dawes hid from the British patrol (Abel & Snow 1966:6).

This issue was never explicitly addressed "later" in the report, and thus it was not clear how the "archeological evidence...points almost certainly" to this conclusion. However, the authors did identify most artifacts as at least 18th century, and interpreted the pipes specifically as indicating that the house was left vacant after Brown moved sometime between 1754 and 1762 (Abel & Snow 1966:35). This would have preceded the Revolution and thus Dawes' ride (1775), and perhaps served as the authors' evidence to support the story.

In summary, Abel and Snow's Site 22 interpretations included the identification of architectural features, the confirmation of documented site occupation dates (ca. 1700-1754/62), the hypothesis that the house was salvaged for materials, and the substantiation of the William Dawes story. Certain aspects of their interpretations were misleading, and the evidence supporting them will be further evaluated in the ACMP Interpretation section of this chapter.

Site 23: Site 23 was located approximately 25-30 ft. behind Site 22 (Abel & Snow 1966:57). The archeological record differed from Site 22 in terms of both architectural features revealed and artifacts recovered. Interpretation of these data led to contradictory conclusions which will be readily apparent in the following summary.

The primary architectural feature of Site 23 was a three-sided dry-laid shallow stone cellarhole which abutted the face of a large granite boulder on the fourth side (Figures 13.2, 13.10). The cellar measured 9 by 14 ft., and contained between two to four feet of fill (Abel & Snow 1966:57-58). Other features included some possible steps on the exterior of the southwest wall, and a rectangular "offset" in the northeast wall.

Abel interpreted these remains as a single room building, constructed against a boulder which served as a fourth wall. He believed that the room was built partially beneath the ground surface, though he also called the feature a cellarhole. Given that there was only one room and no fireplace, Abel posed that it was "quite likely not a house at



Figure 13.10. Abel's excavation photograph of Site 23 looking north, showing cellarhole abutting the large granite boulder (MIMA.BWP.23.3).

all" (Abel & Snow 1966:58). Nor did it appear to be a barn (1966:59). Abel suggested that the building could well have been a leatherworking shop, as two cordwainers had lived on the property, Sherebiah Kibby (1700-1722) and Daniel Brown (1739-1754/64). He then further proposed a possible reconstruction of the structure's appearance (Abel & Snow 1966:59-60).

The only artifacts which supported this hypothesis were the "few scraps or trimmings of leather found on the floor" (Abel & Snow 1966:59). Abel concluded that "not enough physical evidence was found to completely substantiate this possibility, but on the other hand no evidence was found to contradict it" (Abel & Snow 1966:59).

The artifacts from Site 23 were analyzed separately from the architectural discussions, again presumably by Cordelia Snow. As at Site 22, the Site 23 cellar contained a stone and humus fill, underlain by a two-inch thick light gray charcoal flecked soil interpreted as the original floor (Abel & Snow 1966:61). Though these were excavated separately, Snow

combined the materials from all proveniences for the purpose of her analysis. Her findings were quite different from those of Site 22, as the assemblage contained more materials of later manufacture date.

The ceramic assemblage included redwares, "a surprising amount of creamware," two Ironstone sherds (possibly "intrusive"), and two utilitarian stoneware sherds. Creamware sherds had been recovered from both the fill and the floor (Abel & Snow 1966:61-66). Snow concluded that:

The ceramic types discussed here, particularly the creamwares, strongly suggest that the site was not contemporary with Site 22; rather, that Site 23 was occupied during the last few decades of the eighteenth century (Abel & Snow 1966:66).

Other artifact types were of both late and early manufacture dates. Freeblown bottles and wrought nails, for example, also suggested early dates. On the other hand, a probable modern pipe stem and button, as well as numerous embossed "blown-molded" bottle fragments were among later materials (Abel & Snow 1966:67-70). Moreover, "modern bottle caps, etc. were found throughout the fill almost to floor level" (Abel & Snow 1966:67).

It seems that Snow felt that these modern items were "intrusive," possibly "because of the loose nature of the fill" (Abel & Snow 1966:67). Her final interpretation of the artifacts was that they "strongly suggest that the site was occupied during the last decades of the eighteenth century" (Abel & Snow 1966:73).

In summary, there were several contradictions implicit in the Site 23 interpretations. Abel hypothesized that the structure had been a shop, utilized by cordwainers between 1700 and 1754/62. Snow, on the other hand, interpreted the artifacts as indicating site use or occupation during the last decades of the 18th century. At the same time, she identified a fair number of recovered materials as of 19th and 20th century or "modern" manufacture. The overall interpretation thus remains confused, and will be further addressed in the following section.

ACMP Interpretation

It was difficult to use the Site 22 and 23 data for many analytical purposes given the nature of the data problems previously discussed. In particular, the lack of horizontal and vertical provenience controls prevented quantitative comparisons, spatial analysis, and identification of chronological patterns represented in the archeological

record. Nonetheless, the artifacts could still be used to evaluate the excavators' interpretations and to address certain general questions. These will be presented by site in this section.

Site 22: Abel and Snow interpreted the site as an 18th century dwelling house which was abandoned after Daniel Brown's occupation (ca. 1754-1762) and salvaged sometime thereafter (see previous section). Although their interpretation was based upon the artifactual evidence, there were certain basic problems with their methods of analysis. For example, they combined the materials from all proveniences and interpreted the site based upon these gross groupings. Thus, all pipe stems and ceramics recovered from the site were used to determine occupation dates, even those from the cellar fill which had been deposited only after the site was abandoned. Such a procedure is inappropriate, as materials deposited after the site was abandoned cannot be used to determine a median date or range of occupation.

Similarly, the fact that an artifact type was not manufactured after a certain date does not mean that the artifact must be deposited in the archeological record by that date. For numerous reasons, it usually takes time for an item to be discarded, lost, or otherwise deposited. Thus the fact that the site's diagnostic pipes were manufactured prior to 1750 does not necessarily indicate that the house was abandoned at this time, as suggested by Snow (Abel & Snow 1966:35). Again, this was a misapplication of analytical methods, augmented by the additional assumptions that any later materials present must therefore be "intrusive" (e.g., Abel & Snow 1966:29, 49, 52, 56). Such procedures result in misleading interpretations of the excavated data.

The ACMP has taken another look at the Site 22 artifact assemblage. Most provenience units represented such arbitrary or undefined excavation areas that they could not be used with confidence. The ACMP chose several of the better defined proveniences for general comparisons:

- 1) 22-0CLF-000-0 Cellar Fill,
- 2) 22-00BP-000-0 Barrow [Borrow] Pit,
- 3) 22-CLFL-000-0 Cellar Floor,
- 4) 22-NWCL-000-0 Outside north cellar wall,
- 5) 22-SWCL-000-0 Outside south cellar wall,
- 6) 22-EWCL-000-0 Outside east cellar wall.

These could be divided into "post-abandonment" and "occupation period" groups. The cellar fill and "barrow pit" (interpreted by Abel and Snow as a root cellar) materials were most likely deposited after the house was abandoned and destroyed, as the features would presumably have been in use

during occupation. These assemblages would thus reflect post-occupational deposition. Materials from the cellar floor in particular, and from proveniences outside the house (#4-6 above), may better reflect the actual occupation period. These are assumptions which may be unfounded given the nature of the excavation methodology and resulting data problems. However, the ACMP felt that they were acceptable for purposes of general comparison.

The assemblages from both groups (post-abandonment versus occupation period) were similar in several respects (see Table 13.4 for ceramics, bottle glass, nails). Ceramic wares were all potentially 18th century types with the exception of three whiteware sherds (post-1820) recovered from the barrow pit (.3% of the barrow pit ceramics). Bottle glass was largely freeblown, though both groups contained some possible blown-in-mold sherds and several potentially later 19th century sherds were found north of the cellar wall.

The real area of difference between the groups was the nails. Only wrought or indeterminate nails were recovered from the "occupation period" provenience group, but the "post-abandonment" group contained an equal percentage or more of cut nails (post-1790) versus hand wrought (Table 13.4).

This is a very general summary of the artifact assemblages, from which it is apparent that the large majority of diagnostic materials from both groups could be attributed to the 18th century. Coins dated 1629, 1723, 1731, and 1746 were also found in the cellar fill. The question remains as to how this data can be interpreted to give us a better idea of site chronology.

Of the "occupation period" group, the cellar floor assemblage was perhaps the most reliable, as it was purposefully excavated as a unit separate from the overlying fill, thus controlling against mixture with later materials. In fact, the latest diagnostic items were the three sherds of possible blown-in-mold bottle glass, a technology which came into use during the first half of the 18th century (Jones and Sullivan 1985:24).

The cellar fill contained an artifact assemblage similar to that from the cellar floor. However, a number of cut nails (post-1790) suggested that the structure may have been destroyed toward the end of the 18th century and filled sometime after 1790. Cut nails and molded bottle glass (both present in the fill) were also used throughout most of the 19th century, thus leaving open the possibility that the structure was destroyed and filled at a later date in the 19th century. Alternatively, it could have been abandoned from the mid to late 18th century and filled at a much later date.

Table 13.4

Site 22: Ceramic, Bottle Glass, and Nail
Assemblages from Selected Proveniences

Artifact Class	Cellar Floor	Occupation Period Group				Total Count (%)	Post-Abandonment Group		
		Outside N Cellar Wall	Outside S Cellar Wall	Outside E Cellar Wall	Cellar Fill		Barrow Pit	Total Count (%)	
Historic Ceramics									
Redware	49	90	37	11	187 (80.6)	238	706	944 (77.7)	
Trailed Slipware	11	4	4	2	21 (9.1)	57	129	186 (15.3)	
Delft	1	3	3	1	8 (3.4)	13	12	25 (2.1)	
Combed & Dotted	2	2	3		7 (3.0)	13	9	22 (1.8)	
Other Coarse Buff-Bodied Whiteware						1	9	10 (.8)	
Nottingham							3	3 (.2)	
Westerwald						2	2	2 (.2)	
White Salt Glazed Stoneware	6	2			8 (3.4)	2	5	7 (.6)	
Other Stoneware		1			1 (.4)	8	8	16 (1.3)	
Total Ceramics	69	102	47	14	232 (99.9)	334	881	1215 (100.0)	
Bottle Glass									
Freeblown	3	1			4 (28.6)	14	89	103 (91.2)	
Blown-in-mold	3				3 (21.4)	5		5 (4.4)	
Automatic machine made		3			3 (21.4)				
Indeterminate	4				4 (28.6)	3	2	5 (4.4)	
Total Bottle Glass	10	4	0	0	14 (100.0)	22	91	113 (100.0)	
Nails									
Wrought	51	29	12	15	107 (60.4)	8	58	64 (22.9)	
Cut						8	177	185 (66.1)	
Indeterminate	61	9			70 (39.6)	2	29	31 (11.1)	
Total Nails	112	38	12	15	177 (100.0)	18	264	280 (100.0)	

The three barrow pit whiteware sherds (post-1820) and the three 19th century glass sherds from north of the cellar did indicate that later materials were at least present, though in small percentages (Table 13.4). This was further apparent from the total Site 22 assemblage counts and percentages (Appendix 13.2). Of the ceramics, 1.3% (31) were refined wares (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware: post-1762, -1780, and -1820). Automatic machine made glass (late 19th century) composed 3.0% of the bottle glass. Cut nails (post-1790) accounted for 25.4% of the nail assemblage. Thus late 18th and, to a lesser degree, 19th century materials were present.

There were several interpretive possibilities for site chronology. The "occupation period" assemblages clearly indicated an 18th century occupation. The notable lack of late 18th and 19th century refined ceramics, typically so abundant on sites occupied at that time, suggested that occupation did not extend beyond the 18th century. Nail types and bottle glass supported this hypothesis.

The "post-abandonment" assemblages, presumably deposited after the site was destroyed, also contained abundant 18th century materials, though post-1790 items had a greater presence than in the "occupation period" assemblages. While these materials did not pinpoint the destruction date of the structure, they did indicate that the features were filled after 1790 and possibly later in the 19th century. Given the state of the excavation data, it was unfortunately not possible to determine whether there had been more than one filling episode. The ACMP could not tell, therefore, whether some of the fill was dumped during the 18th century and the rest after 1790 or during the 19th century.

It is conceivable that Daniel Brown was the last occupant. The artifacts did not indicate occupational activity in the late 18th or 19th century. This was surmised from the absence of certain common artifact classes of the period and the abundance of earlier materials in the "occupation period" assemblages. Although such "negative evidence" does not prove a hypothesis, it certainly lends it support.

The house may have continued to stand after Brown's departure, either salvaged, moved, or razed at a later date and filled post-1790. Unfortunately the lack of excavation controls did not permit a closer evaluation of the possibilities.

The documentary record may have some clues as to when the structure disappeared. No house was mentioned on the 1770 deed which recorded the transfer of the property from Daniel Brown to Josiah Nelson. This would be a highly unusual deed omission for a property which included a house (Joyce Malcolm,

personal communication 1986). Historian Joyce Malcolm suggested that Daniel Brown's house may not have been on this parcel, and that rather it was further west (see Historical Background section). However, it was clear that Sites 22 and 23 were located on the deeded parcel (Figure 13.7).

This brought into question the basic function of Sites 22 and 23. Malcolm suggested that if Site 22 had not been a house, it may have been a shop, and Site 23 a storage cellar (Malcolm 1985:38). However, the ACMP was able to clarify the archeological evidence from Site 22, which supported its interpretation as a house site. During subsequent communication, Malcolm concurred that the evidence probably indicated a house site (Joyce Malcolm, personal communication 1986).

At least two forms of evidence supported the house hypothesis. First, the architectural features of Site 22 were not unlike those of other early 18th century structures in Massachusetts Bay, and it thus could not be ruled out as a house. The only clearly delineated architectural features at the site were the cellarhole and adjacent chimney base. Assuming that the structure would have enclosed at least these two features, it would have been a one-room house plan measuring approximately 15-16 ft. north-south by 17-18 ft. east-west. Abel suggested that there had been an additional room to the west overlying the possible "root cellar" (Abel & Snow 1966:12). If this were the case, the house would have had a two-room central chimney plan, measuring approximately 15-16 ft. by 25-35 ft. (Figure 13.1).

While these dimensions are far from precise, they at least provide a basis for discussion. Cummings, in his study of early Massachusetts Bay houses, cited the single and two-room plans as the most common house types (1979:22). One-room plans were often built by people of lesser means, but they also served as an immediate solution to the need for shelter and were later expanded (Cummings 1979:22). In Cummings' inventory, the smaller sized homes of these plans ranged from 14 ft. square to 26 by 18 ft. structures. Sixteen and eighteen foot dimensions were most common, either as squares of themselves, or combined with each other or with lesser or larger sizes. Nor was it uncommon to have two-room plans measuring 30-35 by 16-18 ft. (Cummings 1979:212-215). Thus even though the Site 22 architectural evidence was incomplete, its basic dimensions were in keeping with those of other early Massachusetts Bay houses.

The dimensions of the chimney base were also in keeping with those typically associated with colonial chimneys. The stones along the western edge had been disturbed, but the chimney base area measured roughly 10 ft. north-south by 7-9 ft. east-west, including two large granite blocks which may

have enclosed a fireplace opening. This opening would have measured 5.5 ft. wide by 3.25 ft. deep (Abel & Snow 1966: 11-12).

These dimensions compare favorably with Cummings' findings for 17th and early 18th century central chimneys. He noted that they were commonly about 7 by 10 ft. at the base. End chimneys, which had to accomodate only one fireplace opening, were generally narrower (3.5 - 4 ft.). The fireplace openings themselves measured 6 - 9 ft. wide and up to 3.5 ft. deep (Cummings 1979:120). Although the western edge of the Site 22 chimney base was disturbed, its overall size and the configuration of other features probably indicated a central chimney and two room house plan.

The second reason that Site 22 appeared to be the remains of a house concerned its location. If the house had instead been located on the western portion of Brown's land, and Sites 22 and 23 in the center of the eastern four acres as Malcolm suggested, the occupants would have had quite a walk to reach their stored goods and workshop. This would be an unlikely arrangement given what we know about how colonists laid out their homesteads.

The ACMP thus maintains that Site 22 is best interpreted as the remains of a house. The fact that the 1770 deed did not mention a house may well indicate that the structure had been dismantled or moved by this date. The artifactual evidence, though limited in its interpretive power, did not rule out this possibility and in fact accommodated it with relative ease. The presence of later 18th and 19th century materials in the fill proveniences would indicate a somewhat later filling or possibly episodes of later refuse disposal on the abandoned site.

Mention should be made, however, that if the house was no longer standing in 1770, Site 22 would not have been the abandoned farmhouse to which William Dawes retreated in 1775 (see Abel & Snow 1966:3-6). Unfortunately, the data problems discussed in this report did not allow for a finer breakdown of site chronology, and the ACMP thus disagreed with Abel's contention that the evidence "almost certainly" pinpoints Site 22 as the location of Dawes' retreat (Abel & Snow 1966:6). Nor does the historical record as researched to date reveal enough about site history to evaluate the Dawes story. During the fieldwork at Site 22, Abel himself was quoted in a local Lincoln paper as saying that "there is not the slightest hint of proof that [Dawes] actually stopped here" (The Fence Viewer 1966). Malcolm has suggested that the house occupied by Nathaniel Whittemore Junior and later rented by the Thorning family may have been Dawes' retreat (1985:38). This property was located to the west of Daniel Brown's land. This hypothesis is probably more likely than Abel's. Further

investigation, either historical or archeological, may or may not help to further define the 1775 scenario. The William Dawes story must currently remain speculative.

Site 23: As with Site 22, the original interpretation of Site 23 data was confused by the use of inappropriate analysis methods. Most significantly, the artifacts from all excavated proveniences were lumped into a single group to determine site "occupation" dates, including the artifacts from the cellar fill (Abel & Snow 1966:61-73). In addition, the interpretation was internally inconsistent, stating first that the site was probably the remains of a shop used by Site 22 cordwainers during the first half of the 18th century (1966:59), and second that the site was "occupied during the last decades of the eighteenth century" (1966:73).

The ACMP reviewed the artifactual evidence from Site 23. Materials from two of the six proveniences were deemed useful for this purpose: the cellar fill (23-0CLF-0-0), presumably deposited after site use; and the cellar floor (23-CLFL-0-0), which had the potential to reflect site use. The remaining four proveniences contained less than ten artifacts each and were not considered appropriate for comparative purposes (see ACMP Inventory, Appendix 13.2).

Unfortunately, the materials from neither the fill nor the floor helped to clarify the interpretation of Site 23. Both assemblages contained similar diagnostic materials. Refined ceramics from the late 18th and 19th centuries composed about 18% of each ceramic assemblage. Late 19th or 20th century automatic machine made bottle glass was present in each provenience, totalling 17.6% of the bottle glass in the cellar fill and 26.9% of the bottle glass from the cellar floor. At the same time, each provenience contained materials which were most likely of 18th century manufacture (e.g., freeblown bottle glass and trailed slipware).

These data were difficult to assess. If we could rely on the excavation's provenience controls, we would have to explain the presence of late 19th/20th century artifacts on what was a supposed occupation surface (cellar floor). Either the site was in use through that time, or materials from the floor were mixed with those from the later fill during excavation. The cellarhole definitely appeared to have been filled at a later date than the filling of Site 22, with materials ranging from the 18th through the 19th centuries, and possibly into the 20th century. In fact, more 20th century materials may have been excavated than were represented in the collection, as Abel and Snow reported that "modern bottle caps, etc. were found throughout the fill almost to floor level" (1966:67), and these were never added to the collection. These later materials could mean that the

site was in use later or longer than Site 22, or simply that it was filled at a later date, possibly in more than one episode. Unfortunately, given the data problems previously discussed and the nature of the data itself, the ACMP could not, with confidence, delineate the period of use for Site 22.

Similarly, it was difficult to assess site function. Abel suggested that it may have served as a cordwainer's shop in the early 18th century, as two cordwainers occupied Site 22. He qualified this, however, by noting that "not enough physical evidence was found to completely substantiate this possibility, but on the other hand no evidence was found to contradict it" (Abel & Snow 1966:59). In fact, "a few scraps or trimmings of leather found on the floor" were the only artifacts relevant to this hypothesis (Abel & Snow 1966:59).

The ACMP could not offer a functional evaluation of this structure. Abel's hypothesis was clearly speculative. The leather found on the cellar floor is not an unusual finding on archeological sites and could reflect any number of functions. A similar leather scrap was also found in the cellar fill, which was deposited after site occupation. Unfortunately, the problems with assessing site chronology did not allow us to further pinpoint the period of site use, which may have lent support to (or contradicted) Abel's shop hypothesis.

The architectural evidence from Site 23 left additional questions about site function. Abel's "conjectural restoration sketch" (Abel & Snow 1966:Figure 3) was highly speculative, and may well bear no relationship to reality. He believed it to be a semi-subterranean single room structure, presumably with no cellar though he also referred to the feature as a cellarhole. The remains of the walls were indeed rather shallow for a full cellar (2-4 ft.). It is possible that they reflect a semi-subterranean structure. However, such structures are not common in the area (Orville Carroll, personal communication 1986). It is also possible that the walls represent the partial remains of a cellar or basement, which may not have been completely underground. It measured 9 by 14 feet, and had what may have been a bulkhead in the southeast corner, providing an outside entrance to the cellar (Figure 13.2). Abel also reported having located the probable front door steps on the southwest side of the foundation (Figure 13.2).

As Abel noted, the size and single room cellar configuration, as well as the lack of evidence for a fireplace, did not suggest the remains of a house, but rather an outbuilding of unknown function. The structure's placement against the large granite boulder was particularly unusual, and further suggested an outbuilding (versus residence) function. There are numerous cases in New England where rock

outcrops were used as a part of the stonework for building foundations (e.g., the Thomas Nelson Sr. site, Chapter 9; several structures in Rhode Island excavated by Brown University [Patricia Rubertone, personal communication 1986]). However, the use of a large boulder at Site 23 as part of the foundation and as the structure's fourth wall is a most interesting architectural feature (Figure 13.10).

Neither the historical nor the archeological records have to date provided evidence of the function of Site 23. The dating of artifacts from the cellar floor did not support Abel's early 18th century shop hypothesis, yet the aforementioned data problems did not allow us to be confident about the chronological interpretation. Unless further research yields additional information, the function of Site 23, as well as the period during which it was used, remain unknown.

Summary and General Comments

There are many remaining questions about the interpretation of Sites 22 and 23. It seemed likely that Site 22 was the remains of a house occupied during the 18th century, possibly moved or salvaged by 1770, and filled in sometime thereafter with at least part of the fill dating to post-1790. It may well be that Daniel Brown was the site's last occupant. Given the current nature of the available archeological and historical data, the connection between Site 22 and the abandoned farmhouse to which William Dawes rode in 1775 could not be confirmed. Dawes may have instead ridden to the Nathaniel Whittemore Junior house located to the west of Brown's property, as Malcolm has suggested (1985:38-40).

Less was known about Site 23. The lack of any reference to the structure in the historical documents, combined with the questionable nature of the archeological data, prevented us from making both chronological and functional interpretations. There was no evidence that Site 23 had been used as a cordwainer's shop, as Abel suggested. At best we could speculate that it was the remains of an outbuilding.

It is clear from the foregoing discussions that poor excavation controls severely limited the possibilities for analysis and interpretation. Sites 22 and 23 are interesting in several respects and would have benefitted greatly from more controlled excavations. If the house had been occupied for such a brief period during the 18th century (ca. 1700-1754/1764), the primary site deposits (i.e., materials deposited during occupation) would provide tight control for addressing questions specific to that time period.

Such questions are of interest not only in the interpretation of MIMA sites, but for broader archeological

and historical concerns as well. For example, what materials are characteristic of an 18th century artifact assemblage? How does such an assemblage relate to class and occupation? What means did 18th century residents use to dispose of their refuse? These and a host of additional questions about life in the early 18th century are best addressed through the study of sites occupied for a limited period of time.

The excavation of both Sites 22 and 23 focused upon the immediate area of the architectural features. Unfortunately this means that most of the information relating to site function and date of construction and filling has been excavated, and is not fully interpretable due to poor excavation controls. However, the nearby yard areas are presumably undisturbed and remain available for further investigation. Carefully controlled excavations could potentially separate out primary deposits from later fill, and could begin to provide more comprehensive and informative data concerning site chronology, site function, and general questions of early 18th century life.

The original Daniel Brown property also extended south across the road. Historian Ronsheim found a 1739 deed reference to "buildings" on this parcel as well as the 1739 deed from Meriam to Brown which mentioned a barn (1968b:49). Brown later sold his land south of the road to Josiah Nelson, and John Nelson's 1808 brick-ended house which stands today was built on this parcel (Ronsheim 1968b:35, 50). The construction of the house and currently standing barn may have disturbed the 18th century features on this property. Nonetheless, the land south of the road might be of interest as one component of an archeological survey of the Sites 22 and 23 property.

Management Summary

Sites 22 and 23 were found by Park Archeologist Leland Abel while he was excavating the Josiah Nelson house site, located not far to the east. Historical research suggested that these two foundations were part of the Daniel Brown homestead. Brown was a cordwainer who had owned the property from 1739 to 1770. His house had also been occupied by several earlier residents and was originally constructed sometime before 1722. Brown moved from the property between 1754 and 1764, and by the time he sold it to Josiah Nelson in 1770, the deed no longer mentioned a standing house. Abel suggested that the house may have been vacant at the time of the Revolution, but it is perhaps more likely that it had been moved, salvaged, or destroyed by that date.

Previous Archeology

Abel excavated both foundations in 1966. Site 22 consisted of a stone-lined cellarhole, a large chimney base adjacent to the cellar, and a possible root cellar. Abel thoroughly excavated these features and concluded that they were the remains of a typical colonial two-room house plan with central chimney and half cellar. Abel and coauthor Snow determined that the artifacts recovered from Site 22 supported the likelihood that the house was occupied from the early 18th century to the time when Brown left the property (1754/1764), and not thereafter.

Site 23 was also a stone-lined cellar, with a large stone boulder serving as the fourth wall. It measured 9 by 14 feet. There was no evidence of a hearth or chimney base, and Abel suggested that it represented a single-room building which was not a house but could possibly have been a shop. Daniel Brown was a cordwainer, and Abel therefore suggested that Site 23 may have been his leatherworking shop. However, there was no real evidence to support his hypothesis.

ACMP Interpretation

The ACMP reanalyzed the architectural and artifactual data from both Sites 22 and 23. It did appear that Abel located the remains of a house. Site 22 conformed to the general architectural standards of the day, though evidence for the west room was less clear than evidence for the east room with cellar and the adjacent chimney. The house would have measured roughly 15-16 by 17-18 feet if it had been a one-room plan, or 15-16 by 25-35 feet as a two-room plan.

Many 18th century artifacts were recovered from Site 22 excavations. Problems with the excavation data limited the

ACMP artifact analysis, but it did appear that the materials reflected 18th century occupation of the site. It also seemed likely that the property was no longer occupied toward the end of the 18th century, and that the cellarhole was filled sometime after 1790. It was thus quite possible that Daniel Brown, who left his home in the 1750s or 1760s, was the last resident at Site 22. The house may have continued to stand for awhile after his departure, but was probably moved, salvaged, or destroyed sometime before 1770 when Josiah Nelson acquired the property and a house no longer appeared on the deed.

Site 23 was more difficult to interpret. The architectural features did suggest that the structure was probably an outbuilding of some sort, though there was no evidence that it served as a cordwainer's shop. The use of a large boulder as the structure's fourth wall was the site's most interesting architectural feature. The artifacts recovered from Site 23 were generally later than those from Site 22, and suggested that the site had at least been filled at a later date. Given the unknowns about Abel's excavation of this cellarhole, the ACMP could not venture any further interpretation about the function or date of this structure.

The Artifact Collection

The ACMP inventoried a total of 4918 artifacts from Site 22 and 842 items from Site 23. The Site 22 assemblage contained numerous 18th century materials. Ceramic sherds accounted for roughly half of the assemblage (2442 sherds), and included many early wares such as trailed slipware, delft, combed and dotted wares, and white salt glazed stoneware. Redware sherds, which are not dateable but are typical in large quantities on 17th and 18th century sites, composed most of the ceramic assemblage. Additional artifact classes were also of interest, including a large quantity of kaolin pipe fragments, quite a few buttons and buckles, and a number of early coins.

Artifacts from Site 23 were fewer in number and generally less diagnostic of the 18th century than those from Site 22. The collection from the two sites as a whole has some interesting possibilities for research, education, and exhibit purposes.

As a final curatorial note, the ACMP found that the coins excavated from the cellar of Site 22 show signs of continuing deterioration since their first description after excavation. We recommend that some conservation work be done if these items are to be stabilized.

Interpretive Potential

Sites 22 and 23 are located in a heavily wooded area on the north side of Nelson Road, within walking distance of the Battle Road Visitor Center. Although they were backfilled after excavation, they are still partially visible today. Nelson Road is open only to foot traffic, and the Park has recently restored the road surface to simulate its 18th century appearance. Should the Park choose to further interpret the Nelson Road area, Sites 22 and 23 could be utilized in the interpretation of the houses and outbuildings which stood along the road in the 18th century.

Recommendations

The Site 22 and 23 structural remains have been thoroughly excavated. This means that additional data directly concerning structure function and construction is unavailable. While it seems that Site 22 was a house occupied during the 18th century, we may never understand the precise function of Site 23.

Nonetheless, the surrounding yard areas should remain largely undisturbed. As currently understood, the site was occupied for a relatively brief period of time. The yard areas may thus provide controlled "time capsule" data about the early to mid-18th century. Further work in these areas may be desired to investigate site-specific and more general questions about 18th century life and behavior.

In addition, the property south of the road which later became Josiah Nelson's could be included in a survey of the Sites 22 and 23 area. In 1739, a barn and "buildings" were located on this parcel. The amount of 19th and 20th century disturbance to this area cannot be predicted, although the currently standing brick-ended house and associated barn have certainly had some impact.

It is important that further historical research be conducted prior to additional archeological investigations. There are a number of currently unresolved questions about Sites 22 and 23 as well as other sites along Nelson Road. By approaching the neighborhood as a unit, more should be revealed about the history of the individual sites.

Appendix 13.1

ACMP Provenience Codes, Site 22
Abel/Snow Collection (Accession #22)

<u>ACMP Code</u>	<u>Provenience Descriptions</u>
22-00BP-000-0	Barrow Pit
22-00BP-WCH-0	Barrow Pit - West of Chimney
22-0SBP-000-0	South of Barrow Pit
22-0CLF-000-0	Cellar Fill
22-0CLF-FNW-0	Cellar Fill; found in Foundation Wall
22-CLFL-000-0	Cellar Floor
22-0NCL-FNW-0	Foundation Wall North of Cellar
22-0ECL-FNW-0	Foundation Wall East of Cellar
22-NWCL-000-0	Outside North Wall of Cellar
22-SWCL-000-0	Outside South Wall of Cellar
22-EWCL-000-0	Outside East Wall of Cellar
22-FCHB-000-0	Fill around Chimney Base
22-CHFN-ONS-0	North Side of Chimney Foundation
22-00CH-OWS-0	West Side of Chimney
22-CHFN-NWC-0	Northwest Corner of Chimney Foundation
22-00HT-000-0	Hearth
22-0WFN-000-0	West Foundation
22-000T-OFW-0	Test Outside Front Wall
22-000F-000-0	Fill
22-0BDT-000-0	Backdirt
22-0NCL-000-S	Ground Surface North of Cellar
22-2200-000-0	Unprovenienced Materials from Site 22

Appendix 13.1 (cont.)

ACMP Provenience Codes, Site 23
Abel/Snow Collection (Accession #23)

<u>ACMP Code</u>	<u>Provenience Description</u>
23-0CLF-0-0	Cellar Fill
23-CLFL-0-0	Cellar Floor
23-0ONW-0-0	Outside North Wall
23-0OEW-0-0	Outside East Wall
23-0OFW-0-0	Outside Front Wall
23-0OFD-0-0	Outside Front Door

Appendix 13.2

ACMP Artifact Inventory
for Accession #22, 23

SITES 22 & 23

Site:	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Redware				
Plain	186	91	277	
Lead Glazed, 1 surface	1055	200	1255	
Lead Glazed, 2 surface	505	15	520	
Sgraffito	0	0	0	
Trailed Slipware	350	60	410	
Jackfield	0	0	0	
Astbury	0	0	0	
Other	117	14	131	
Total Redware	2213	380	2593	89.2%
Tin Enameled				
Delft	72	0	72	
Rouen/Faience	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Tin Enameled	72	0	72	2.5%
Coarse Buff Body				
Combed Ware	41	0	41	
Dotted Ware	18	0	18	
N. Devon Gravel	0	0	0	
Mottled	13	0	13	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Coarse Buff Body	72	0	72	2.5%
Creamware				
Plain	12	4	16	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	
Annular	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Creamware	12	4	16	0.6%
Pearlware				
Plain	2	8	10	
Shell-Edged	0	54	54	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	
Handpainted	1	3	4	
Annular	1	0	1	
Transfer Printed	2	3	5	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Pearlware	6	68	74	2.5%
Whiteware				
Plain	4	2	6	
Shell-Edged	0	0	0	
Other Edge Decorated	0	0	0	
Handpainted	0	0	0	
Annular	1	0	1	
Transfer Printed	6	10	16	
Other	2	0	2	
Total Whiteware	13	12	25	0.9%

SITES 22 & 23

Site:	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Historic Ceramics
Other Earthenware				
Whieldon	0	0	0	
Lusterware	0	0	0	
Agateware	0	0	0	
Rockingham/Bennington	0	0	0	
Yellowware	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Other Earthen.	0	0	0	0.0%
Porcelain				
Undecorated	0	0	0	
Underglaze HP-monochro	0	0	0	
Underglaze HP-polychro	0	0	0	
Overglaze HP-monochrom	0	0	0	
Overglaze HP-polychrom	0	0	0	
Gilded	0	0	0	
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Porcelain	0	0	0	0.0%
Stoneware				
Nottingham	2	0	2	0.1%
Other English Brown	0	0	0	0.0%
Bellarmine/Frenchen	0	0	0	0.0%
Westerwald/Raeren	14	0	14	0.5%
White Salt Glazed				
Plain	34	0	34	
Moulded	0	0	0	
Scratch Blue	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total White Salt Glz	34	0	34	1.2%
Drybody				
Black Basaltes	0	0	0	
Rosso Antico	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Drybody	0	0	0	0.0%
Other				
Utilitarian Import	3	1	4	
Domestic	1	0	1	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Other	4	1	5	0.2%
Total Stoneware	54	1	55	1.9%
TOTAL HISTORIC CERAMICS	2442	465	2907	100.0%
% of Total Artifacts				50.5%

SITES 22 & 23

Site:	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
PIPES				
White Clay				
Bowls	214	8	222	
Stems: 4/64	20	2	22	
5/64	216	11	227	
6/64	100	1	101	
7/64	1	0	1	
8/64	0	0	0	
9/64	0	0	0	
INDT	13	0	13	
TOTAL:	564	22	586	
Red Clay				
Bowls	0	0	0	
Stems	0	0	0	
TOTAL:	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
TOTAL PIPES	564	22	586	1.9%
GLASS				
Bottle Glass				
Freeblown	147	111	258	
Blown-in-Mold	20	0	20	
Auto Machine Made	6	34	40	
Indeterminate	28	2	30	
TOTAL	201	147	348	1.1%
Drinking Vessel				
Freeblown	43	0	43	
Machine blown/pressed	8	9	17	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL	51	9	60	0.2%
Indet. Curved Glass	19	1	20	
TOTAL GLASS	271	157	428	1.4%
BOTTLE CLOSURE				
Ceramic	0	0	0	
Glass	0	0	0	
Metal	0	0	0	
Wood/Cork	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURE	0	0	0	0.0%

SITES 22 & 23

Site:	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
APPAREL				
Clothing	0	0	0	
Footwear	0	0	0	
Other	0	2	2	
Indeterminate	0	2	2	
TOTAL APPAREL	0	4	4	0.0%
BUTTONS, ETC.				
Button	34	1	35	
Buckle	11	1	12	
Other Fastener	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUTTONS, ETC.	45	2	47	0.2%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL				
Tableware	12	0	12	
Kitchenware	1	0	1	
Furniture & Hardware	4	0	4	
Lighting Fixtures	7	0	7	
Decorative Objects	0	0	0	
Toiletries	2	0	2	
Stationary	0	0	0	
Coins/Tokens/Medals	15	0	15	
Personal Objects	7	0	7	
Toys	0	0	0	
Other	1	0	1	
Indeterminate	1	0	1	
TOTAL H & P	50	0	50	0.2%
SUBTOTAL	930	185	1115	19.4%

SITES 22 & 23

Site:	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL				
Window Glass				
Crown/Cylinder	312	0	312	
Plate	280	21	301	
Other	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	34	0	34	
TOTAL GLASS	626	21	647	2.1%
Nails				
Hand wrought	435	85	520	
Machine Cut I	126	9	135	
Machine Cut II	1	0	1	
Machine Cut Indet.	72	19	91	
Wire	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	149	15	164	
TOTAL NAILS	783	128	911	2.9%
Screws				
Hand wrought	0	0	0	
Machine Cut	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL SCREWS	0	0	0	0.0%
Other Hardware				
Builders' Hardware	0	0	0	
Window Hardware	4	0	4	
Door Hardware	0	0	0	
Electrical Hardware	0	0	0	
Plumbing Hardware	0	0	0	
Lighting/Heating Hdwr.	0	0	0	
Other	52	6	58	
Indeterminate	52	32	84	
TOTAL OTHER HDWR.	108	38	146	0.5%
Structural Material				
Brick	6	2	8	
Mortar/Plaster	2	0	2	
Wood	0	0	0	
Linoleum	0	0	0	
Stone	3	0	3	
Fiber	0	0	0	
Porcelain	0	0	0	
Earthenware/Stoneware	0	0	0	
Synthetic	0	0	0	
Metal	0	2	2	
Other	0	0	0	
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	11	4	15	0.0%

SITES 22 & 23

Site:	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
Other Fastening Devices				
Staples	0	0	0	
Bolts	0	0	0	
Wood Fasteners	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
TOTAL FASTENING	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS	1528	191	1719	5.5%
TOOLS & HARDWARE				
Hand Tools	3	0	3	
Machine Parts	0	0	0	
Domestic Animal Gear	2	0	2	
Transportation Objects	0	0	0	
Weaponry/Accoutrements	8	0	8	
Other	0	1	1	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL TOOLS & HDWR	13	1	14	0.0%
SUBTOTAL	1541	192	1733	30.1%

SITES 22 & 23

Site:	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS (Weight in grams)				
Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Charcoal	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ash/Cinders/Clinkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Slag	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	
FLORAL & FAUNAL REMAINS				
Shell (Weight in grams)				
Bivalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Univalves	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Indeterminate Shell	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other Organic	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Bone				
Fish	0	0	0	
Whale	0	0	0	
Human	0	0	0	
Mammal	0	0	0	
Bird	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	0	
TOTAL BONE	0	0	0	0.0%
Vegetal Material				
Seeds/Nuts	0	0	0	
Other Comestibles	0	0	0	
Other Vegetal Material	0	0	0	
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL FLORAL & FAUNAL	0	0	0	0.0%
LITHICS				
Fire Cracked Rock	0	0	0	
Unworked Lithic	1	0	1	
Gunflints	4	0	4	
Groundstone				
Historic	0	0	0	
Prehistoric	0	0	0	
Total Groundstone	0	0	0	
Chipped Stone				
Point	0	0	0	
Biface	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Chipped Stone	0	0	0	
TOTAL LITHICS	5	0	5	0.1%

SITES 22 & 23

Site:	Site 22	Site 23	TOTALS	% of Total Artifacts
SAMPLES				
Soil	0	0	0	
C-14	0	0	0	
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0	0	0.0%
SUBTOTALS	5	0	5	0.1%
GRAND TOTALS				
SUBTOTAL #1	2442	465	2907	
SUBTOTAL #2	930	185	1115	
SUBTOTAL #3	1541	192	1733	
SUBTOTAL #4	5	0	5	
	4918	842	5760	

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REPORTS OF THE DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

The Division produces and prints reports on archeological, curatorial, historical, and historic architectural topics that identify, evaluate, document, and interpret cultural resources in National Park Service units of the North Atlantic Region. Some of these reports are of general interest for their presentations of substantive, bibliographic, technical, or methodological information. These are listed below. Those that are listed with an NTIS number are only available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22151. Others are available from the Division of Cultural Resources, NARO, National Park Service, 15 State Street, Boston, MA 02109. Prices are listed.

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